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All other notices respecting railway construction, traffic, rates, &c.	Railways.
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THE Board of Trade Journal.

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[No. 931

The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at **73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**—registered telegraphic address, "**Advantage, Stock, London;**" Code, 5th Edition A.B.C.; telephone numbers, **Central 12807; London Wall 4713 (3 lines).** A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 59.

Special attention is called to the notice on p. 22 regarding the **exhibitions of samples of German and Austrian or Hungarian goods** which are being held at Wakefield House, 32, Cheapside, E.C. Communications relating to these exhibitions should be sent to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), Wakefield House, 32, Cheapside, E.C. Telephone number, **City 2313.**

Attention is also called to the **Sample Room** at 73, Basinghall Street, and in particular to the following samples:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Felt Card—Ghent enquiry	1st Oct., 1914	12
Chrome Leather—Coimbra enquiry	" "	14
Leather for Boot Uppers—Corunna Enquiry	" "	15
Paper for Blue Prints, Tracing Paper—Milan enquiry	" "	20
Insulators for Sparking Plugs—Milan enquiry	" "	20
Pocket Knives for Advertising—Toronto Enquiry	10th Sept.,	650
Wattle Bark—Standard samples from South Africa	3rd "	636
Kaolin from Cape Colony	" "	633
Tinned Shad from Portland (Oregon)	" "	637
Rubber and Caoutchouc from Bolivia	20th Aug.,	512
Twine—Toronto enquiry	13th "	396
Sacking, Matting and Rope made in Sweden from Wood-pulp Cellulose	23rd July,	265
Raw Cotton from Argentina	9th "	126
Composition Pumice Block—Montreal enquiry	" "	66
Materials for Police and Firemen's Uniforms—Argentine Contract offering	11th June,	605
"Rosa Damascena" Seeds from Damascus	4th "	586
"Salino-Sodico"—a fertiliser—from Bilbao	7th May,	356
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Seeds of "Tagasaste" Bush from Canary Islands	30th April,	385

Attention is also called to the following notices:—

Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade	21
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	59
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications , &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	56

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

NOTE.—In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the Roy

Openings for British Trade.

Proclamations and Orders-in-Council relative to the partial prohibition of the exportation of certain articles, and the entire prohibition of the exportation of others, from the United Kingdom, which appeared in the following issues of the "Board of Trade Journal":—6th August, pp. 344-5; 13th August, pp. 406-11; 27th August, pp. 547-9; 3rd September, pp. 606-7; 10th September, pp. 671-3; 17th September, p. 747; and pp. 30-31 of this issue.

UNITED KINGDOM.

In view of the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary and the fact that there are many articles hitherto imported from those countries which are of importance, if not of necessity, to British manufacturers, importers of such articles are invited by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade to supply information regarding their precise nature and quality, in order that steps may be taken to ascertain whether similar goods might be produced in this country, and, if so, where; or, if not, from what neutral sources they could be obtained.

Similarly, United Kingdom manufacturers now have the markets of Germany and Austria-Hungary closed to them, but in many cases there will be opportunities for the disposal of their products in this country.

Doubtless in a large number of cases importers and manufacturers have already taken steps to inform themselves on these points, but, from cases which have come under the notice of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, it is believed that in some instances it has not proved an easy matter to obtain the necessary information, and it is thought that in such cases the Branch may be able to render some assistance by placing manufacturers and buyers in communication with one another.

Applications have already been received in the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom who wish to get into communication with manufacturers or purchasers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from, or sold to, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Among a very large number of applications received, the following may be noted, in addition to those instanced last week on pp. 788-9 and in previous issues:—

Manufacturers Sought for.

Black lead—for pencils, and plumbago.

Brass—helmets, and process brass for engraving.

Brushes—for cleaning iron-work, for use in schools, for watchmakers, &c.

Canes.

Chains—jewellery.

Clocks—cheap varieties, watchmen's, and motors for toys.

Cotton cloths—for ladies' underwear.

Cotton yarn—for tick, also dry mule-spun yarns.

*Openings for British Trade.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.***Manufacturers Sought for**—*continued.*

Electrical apparatus—carbons, bells and pushes, brass caps for flash lamps, enamelled copper wire, magnets, and vulcanite mouldings.

Flags and banners—small prints on silk.

Glass and glassware—bulbs and tubes for lamps, ink-wells, mirror plates, surgical and chemical appliances, tumblers, and globes.

Grinding and grinding materials—emery sticks and wheels, and powder for metal polishes.

Hardware—nickelled goods, trunks, galvanised buckets, and cooking utensils.

Leather—leatherettes, fancy goods for sales, and leather helmets.

Locks—for trunks, pianofortes, &c.

Lubricators.

Machinery—calculating, fruit-drying, cutting, and knitting.

Metal foil—leaf for brass labels, tin for confectionery, gold for bookbinding, white foil for printing, and gilt leaf.

Paints—liquid gold for pottery.

Pumps—air compressors.

Scientific instruments—tuning forks, protractors, slide rules, barometers and hydrometers.

Skins.

Slicing machines.

Springs, wire—for clocks and watches, for corsets, and for pianos.

Tools—files, for bookbinding, hoes, and hatchets.

Washers.

Webs and webbing—buckram, elastic, ladies' beltings, and canvases.

Markets Sought for.

Aluminium.

Baskets.

Brushes.

Bungs.

Catgut.

Chains.

Confectionery.

Flue cleaners.

Foundry requisites.

Hair frames and pads.

Hosiery.

Linen cloths.

Mantles, incandescent.

Oils and greases.

Perambulators.

Ribbons.

Ropes, other than wire cables.

Saddles.

Ships' fittings.

Small and fancy articles.

Stationery.

Toys.

Trimmings.

Umbrellas.

Waterproof roofing materials.

Window frames.

United Kingdom firms interested in any of the above-mentioned articles are invited to write to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., with a view to being placed in communication with the enquirers. A more detailed list of these enquiries has been published and may be obtained by United Kingdom firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

Names of firms abroad open to purchase have also been received in respect of articles of the following classes:—

Agricultural machinery— threshers (C.M. 1).	Hosiery—general, silk ties (C.M. 1).
Asbestos (C.M. 1).	Iron and iron goods—puddled (23,060) ; rails (C.M. 1).
Boots and shoes (C.M. 1), (C.M. 2).	Jewellery—cheap (C.M. 1) ; brooches, buckles (C.M. 2).
Buttons (C.M. 1).	Leather goods—general (C.M. 1), (C.M. 2).
Celluloid goods—pencils (C.M. 1).	Machinery—electrical, leather trunk making (C.M. 1) ; cement making (C.M. 2).
Clocks and watches—parts (C.M. 2).	Medicines and drugs (C.M. 1).
Cloths—navy blue serges (C.M. 2).	Motor cycles (C.M. 2).
Contractors' supplies (27,310).	Musical instruments — band instruments (C.M. 1) ; pianos, gramophone records, accor- dions (C.M. 1), (C.M. 2) ; violins and strings (C.M. 2).
Cotton goods—general (C.M. 2).	Paints (C.M. 1).
Crockery—general (26,831), (C.M. 1).	Paper (C.M. 1).
Curtains (C.M. 1).	Pencils (C.M. 1).
Cutlery—table, razors (C.M. 1) ; corkscrew knives (C.M. 2).	Photographic goods — paper, mounts (C.M. 1).
Cycle lamps (C.M. 1).	Plushes (C.M. 1).
Dental goods (C.M. 1).	Printing ink (C.M. 1).
Dyes (C.M. 1).	Railway material (27,310).
Electrical supplies — general (26,625), (C.M. 2) ; glass shades (C.M. 1) ; incandescent lamps (26,625).	Seeds (C.M. 1).
Engineering supplies (27,310).	Surgical instruments (C.M. 1).
Essences (C.M. 1).	Tin plates (C.M. 1).
Explosives—safety fuses (C.M. 2).	Tools—general (C.M. 1) ; lathes (C.M. 2).
Filters (C.M. 2).	Toys—dolls (C.M. 1).
Gloves (C.M. 1).	Wire—cables, nettings (C.M. 1).
Hardware—general (26,831), (C.M. 2).	
Hats—general (C.M. 2) ; felt (C.M. 1).	

Note.—The numbers in brackets should be quoted in enquiries regarding any of the above-mentioned goods.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Directors of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders in London, up to noon on 6th October, for the supply of steel tyres for carriages and wagons. Tenders must be made on forms, copies of which, with specification, may be obtained at the offices of the Company, Gloucester House, 110, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., on payment of £1, which will not be returned.

*Openings for British Trade.***BRITISH INDIA**—*continued.*

he Directors of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of (1) 688,170 *screw spikes*, and (2) 75,000 *dog spikes*, in accordance with the specifications, which may be seen at the offices of the Company, 91, York Street, Westminster, London, S.W. The charge for the specification in the case of (1) is £1 1s., and 5s. in the case of (2), which will not be returned. Tenders, marked "Tender for Screw Spikes," or "Dog Spikes," as the case may be, must be sent to the Secretary, at the above address, not later than 2 p.m. on 6th October.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is informed by the Director of Agriculture for Madras that large stocks of coconut oil, copra and coir will be available on the west coast of Southern India, in consequence of the closing of the German market. The extent of the German trade in these products is shown by the fact that the average exportation of copra from the West Coast to Germany amounts to 25,000 tons, out of a total exportation of 35,300, while the average exports of coconut oil to Germany amount to 10,200 tons out of a total of 35,800 tons. Germany has hitherto taken practically all the coconut poonac exported from this coast.

The Director of Agriculture states that the produce is on the whole of high quality and on the European market usually commands higher prices than similar products from other eastern countries. Shipments are made chiefly from Cochin, Calicut, Tellicherry and Malabar, copra being shipped as a rule from December to May (especially from March to May), coconut oil from November to May, and coir from October to May (especially from October to December).

(C.I.B. 28,701.)

CEYLON.

The Governor of Ceylon has telegraphed to the Colonial Office that a new market for copra is the chief commercial need of that Colony at present. The total exports of copra from Ceylon in 1913 amounted to 1,117,292 cwts., of which Germany took 815,000 cwts., Austria 30,000 cwts., but these outlets are of course now closed to Ceylon. In addition 220,880 cwts. were exported to Russia.

(C.I.B. 26,391.)

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that he has received the following enquiries from firms in the Dominion :—

A Montreal agent is open to do business with United Kingdom manufacturers of hardware, leather, shoe findings, and specialties. See *Note† on next page.*

Hardware; Leather; Shoe Findings, &c.

(C.I.B. 28,412.)

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

An enquiry is made from Montreal for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of perfumes, soaps, toilet preparations, and druggists' sundries, wishing to appoint agents in Canada. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 28,443.)

A Quebec agent would like to secure agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of fabrics (silk and satin), linings, woollens, brocades, brocade silks, and trimmings. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 28,444.)

A Montreal firm desires to take up United Kingdom agencies for dyes and chemicals suitable for factories making cotton goods, paper, matches, &c., and more particularly the preparation variously known as rongalite C, hyraltite C. extra, and hybro-sulphite N.F. code. *See Note†, also Note on pp. 1-2.* (C.I.B. 26,759.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 29,146.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A Birmingham firm of block colour printers wishes to correspond with Canadian firms who have hitherto placed orders in Germany for labels and similar articles.

An Anglo-French pianoforte manufacturing firm is desirous of entering the Canadian market, particularly that of the Province of Quebec.

A London firm, claiming a demand for large quantities of electric arc lamp carbons, asks to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Toronto importer makes enquiry for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of dyestuffs formerly supplied by German manufacturers; also other chemicals of all descriptions. *See Note on pp. 1-2.*


A Canadian firm of locomotive manufacturers seeks the agency of United Kingdom firms manufacturing tyres and specialities for use on locomotives.

*Openings for British Trade.***CANADA**—*continued.*

A Canadian firm is open to purchase slates—blue and purple—of the following sizes: 7 ins. by 14 ins., 8 ins. by 16 ins. and 10 ins. by 20 ins., and would like to receive quotations f.o.b. Montreal, loose and packed.

A Canadian firm manufacturing lubricating oils and grease is in the market for wool fat.

Wool Fat.

 **Note.**—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 28,977.)

HOME ENQUIRY.

A London firm desires quotations and samples from Canadian producers of three-ply birch wood or equal boards.

Birch Wood.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Canadian company manufacturing cane chairs, which has hitherto been obtaining supplies of canes from Germany, is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom firms who can supply this material in quantity, and would like to receive samples and prices of various grades.


Canes for Making Chairs.

A Toronto merchandise broker wishes to secure agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of all kinds of food products.

Food Products.

A Canadian agent who has been travelling the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario for fifteen years, calling on hardware, dry goods, and general stores, would be glad to represent United Kingdom manufacturers seeking a Canadian outlet.

Hardware ; Dry Goods, &c.

 **Note.**—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

* * * * *

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that the construction of a concrete roadway between the cities of Toronto and Hamilton has practically been decided upon by the public authorities involved. The length of the road will be approximately 40 miles, and the estimated cost is 589,500 dols. (about £121,200).

(C.I.B. 27,056.)

Plant and Material for Road Construction.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Agent-General for Victoria that a gentleman from Melbourne, claiming over 20 years' commercial experience in Australasia, who is at present in this country, is desirous of obtaining agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of hardware, fancy goods, leather goods, cutlery, woollens and gloves, wishing to be represented in Melbourne, to which city he is returning in a few weeks.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Agent-General for Victoria, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C.

(C.I.B. 27,566.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that tenders are invited by the Victorian Government Railways for the supply and delivery of

Machine Tools. (1) *steam drop stamps, arranged in battery form*; (2) *5 cwt. steam hammer*; (3) *2½ cwt. steam stamp*; (4) *hand-power combined shears, mitreing and notching machine*; (5) *universal tool and cutter grinder*; (6) *shaping machine, single head*; (7) *6-in. gap lathe*; (8) *multiple spindle drilling machine*; (9) *1½-in. single-headed screwing machine*; and (10) *multiple spindle screwing machine*; complete with tools and accessories in each case. These machines are all required for the Newport signal shops.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained* from the Victorian Railways Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Secretary to the Railways Commissioners at the above-mentioned address, up to 11 a.m. on 25th November. *A preliminary deposit, ranging from £2 to £5, is required in each case. Local representation is necessary.*

Copies of the specifications, &c. may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of the machines mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 28,031.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Brisbane (Mr. M. Finucan) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Brisbane, up to noon on 4th November, for the supply of

Telegraph Cables, Wires, Poles, Insulators, &c. *paper insulated and lead covered cable (Schedule No. 304); insulators (Schedule No. 310); ironwork (Schedule No. 311); cast-iron pipes (Schedule No. 312); iron or steel poles, and fittings (Schedule No. 313); wire (Schedule No. 314); and covered wire (Schedule No. 316). A deposit of 5 per cent. on the first £1,000, and of 2½ per cent. on the amount above that sum, is required with each tender. The tenderer, if not resident in Australia, or if a company registered outside the Commonwealth, must name an agent in Australia*

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and owing to forms having to be obtained from Australia this intimation will be of use only to firms having agents in the Commonwealth who can be instructed by cable.

*Openings for British Trade.***AUSTRALIA—continued.**

to receive notifications of acceptance and other notices under the contract.

Copies of the specifications, conditions and forms of tender may be *obtained** from the office of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W., where also preliminary deposits may be paid. Copies of the specifications, &c. may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of the articles named at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 28,107.)

NEW ZEALAND.

A firm of merchants and manufacturers' agents in New Zealand,

**Motor Cars ;
Motor Cycles ;
Rail and Road
Vehicles ; Toys ;
Waterproofing
Paste ; Tools ;
Fencing Wire.**

whose representative is at present in London and will shortly be returning to New Zealand, wishes to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of motor cars, motor cycles and accessories, rail and road vehicles, toys, waterproofing paste, tools, and fencing wire.

Communications regarding this enquiry should be addressed to the High Commissioner for New Zealand, 13, Victoria Street, London, S.W., and marked "M.A.E." (C.I.B. 26,088.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa notifies that the following enquiries have been received from firms in the Union :—

A Durban firm asks for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of portable railway plant, such as light rails, fittings, tip trucks, cane wagons, &c., for which there is a good demand upon the sugar and wattle plantations, and in the mines of Natal. *See Note† on next page.* (C.I.B. 27,282.)

A trader in Cape Town wishes to secure the agency of a United Kingdom manufacturer of ribbed underwear. The enquirer states that he would be in a position to carry out successfully any business placed in his hands. *See Note† on next page.* (C.I.B. 27,276.)

A manufacturers' agent in Durban, having an organisation covering the whole of South Africa, wishes to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of the following goods which he has previously obtained from Germany :—Cotton blankers (white and jasper), rugs, travelling shawls, Kaffir blankets, prints (*blaudrucks*), enamelware, crockery,

**Blankets ; Rugs ;
Shawls ; Prints ;
Enamelware ;
China and Glass ;
Cutlery, &c.**

* See Note on previous page.

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

glassware, toys, Kaffir mirrors, cutlery, condensed milk, dress goods, &c. See *Note†*. (C.I.B. 27,283.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, P.O. Box 1346, Cape Town.

EGYPT.

With reference to the notice on pp. 149–50 of the “Board of Trade Journal” of 16th July last, relative to a call for tenders by the Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs Department for the supply of stationery articles (including *carbon paper envelopes, paper fasteners, ink, pencils, gum, &c.*) required during the years 1915–17, H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that the time for the receipt of tenders has been extended, and that sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will now be received, up to 10 a.m. on 3rd December, by the General Manager, Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs, Cairo. In those cases where tenderers are required to furnish samples of the articles it is proposed to supply, such samples must now reach the Auditor, Printing and Stationery Section, Egyptian State Railways, Cairo, not later than 19th November. Tenderers are also given the option of tendering for the supplies required for the whole period, or for 1915 only.

Copies of the specification, containing form of tender and form of bank guarantee, may be purchased, price 4s. each, from Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.

A provisional deposit equal to 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer is required to qualify any tender. Domicile (legal) in Egypt is necessary for the contractor.*

A copy of the specification &c., containing a list of the articles required, may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of stationery, &c. at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 16,512; 28,461.)

H.M. Consul-General at Alexandria (Mr. D. A. Cameron, C.M.G.) reports that tenders are invited by the Egyptian Coast Guard Administration for the supply of (1) general stores including *wood, rope, stable necessities, marine stores, bicycles, and clothing*, required during the year 1915, and (2) clothing required during the three years 1915–17. Copies of the specifications and conditions of tender may be obtained from the Director of Stores, Coast Guard

* For conditions under which temporary or permanent (legal) domicile may be obtained by firms in the United Kingdom at the British Consulate at Cairo, see p. 176 of the “Board of Trade Journal” of 26th January, 1911, and p. 176 of the issue of 25th April, 1912.

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT—continued.

Administration, Alexandria, by whom sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 16th November.

A provisional deposit equal to 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer must accompany each tender. The tenderer must be a person residing in Egypt, or must have a representative in that country, and must give in his offer an address in Egypt at which notices may be served upon him.

A copy of the specification and conditions of tender may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned articles at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 28,984.)

Note.—In this connection regard should be had to the note on pp. 1-2 of this issue relative to the prohibition of the export of certain articles from the United Kingdom to certain countries.

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Clive Bayley) reports that a local firm, the representative of which is now in London, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of office requisites of all kinds, as well as *calculating machines, duplicators, drawing appliances, mining and building tools, electric motors for lifts, cinematographs, &c.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate-General, Moscow. (C.I.B. 29,180.)

NETHERLANDS.

The British Vice-Consul at Flushing (Mr. P. de Bruyne) reports that there is a great lack of artificial nitrate fertilisers in that district, and he considers that there is a good opportunity for United Kingdom exporters of this class of goods to place themselves in communication with firms in the Netherlands with a view to obtaining a footing in that market.

Any communications regarding this opening should be addressed direct to the British Vice-Consulate, Flushing. (C.I.B. 28,117.)

NETHERLANDS AND COLONIES.

H.M. Consul at Amsterdam (Mr. J. J. Broderick) reports that a firm of wholesale and retail merchants in that city, doing business in hardware and kitchen articles, anticipates that, as a result of the war, its supplies of goods from Germany will be cut off for a considerable time, and is therefore desirous of getting into communication with first-class United

**Hardware ;
Enamelled Ware ;
Cutlery ; Stoves ;
Agricultural
Implements.**

Openings for British Trade.

NETHERLANDS AND COLONIES—*continued.*

Kingdom manufacturers of *enamelled kitchen articles, cutlery, gas cooking stoves, agricultural implements, hardware, oil heating and oil cooking stoves, &c.*, with a view to representing in future United Kingdom instead of German firms in the Netherlands and the Dutch Colonies.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the articles mentioned may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Amsterdam.

(C.I.B. 24,235.)

BELGIUM.

H.M. Consul-General at Antwerp (Sir E. C. Hertslet) reports that he has received the following enquiries from Belgian firms, who in most cases are desirous of purchasing, or obtaining agencies for, United Kingdom goods to replace the German goods they have previously dealt in:—

A trader in Antwerp wishes to secure the agency of a United Kingdom manufacturer of automatic cash registers, &c. *See Note†.*

A Belgian manufacturer of hand-made lace, who has hitherto sold considerable quantities of German machine-made lace and embroidery, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom makers of these goods. *See Note†.*

A merchant in Antwerp, who has imported periodically lengths of 500 metres of "tissue caoutchouté" (cotton tissue impregnated and covered with rubber solution), requests names of United Kingdom manufacturers of this article. *See Note†.*

A Ghent importer desires the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of felt card of which he purchases some 500 tons annually from Germany. A sample of the felt required may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. *See Note†.*

A convent at Roulers requires cotton for embroidery to replace that previously obtained from Mülhausen. *See Note†.*

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers, &c. may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate-General, Antwerp.

(C.I.B. 27,293.)

*Openings for British Trade.***BELGIUM**—*continued.*

An agricultural society requests the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of agricultural machinery.
Agricultural Machinery. *See Note†.*

A trader in Ghent asks for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of waterproof clothing for seamen, barge hands, miners, &c., which he has previously purchased from a German firm. *See Note†.*
Waterproof Clothing.

An Antwerp merchant asks for the names of United Kingdom makers of crude wax (*cire montan*), of which he has previously obtained supplies from Germany. *See Note†.*
Crude Wax.

An importer at Renaix would like to get into communication with a United Kingdom firm of wool combers, with a view to importing combed wool into Belgium. *See Note†.*
Combed Wool.

A trader in Antwerp is desirous of importing all kinds of industrial and electrical products of United Kingdom manufacture, such as steel, tool steel, needles for carding combs, electric cables, electrical fittings, dynamos, transmission belts, wire cables, &c. *See Note†.*
Tool Steel; Needles for Carding Combs; Electric Cables and Fittings; Dynamos; Belting, &c.

An Antwerp agent desires to purchase cycles, motor cycles, motor cars and accessories from United Kingdom manufacturers. *See Note†.*
Cycles; Motor Cycles; Motor Cars and Accessories.

A Belgian trader requests the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of cycles, cycle tyres, sewing machines, &c. which he has previously purchased from German manufacturers. *See Note†.*
Cycles and Cycle Tyres; Sewing Machines.

A firm in Ghent reports that it has a large market for cotton yarns, mercerised cotton, carded wool, wool yarns, alpaca, mohair, camels' hair, cow hair, metallic yarns, &c., and wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom suppliers of these goods. *See Note†.*
Cotton; Wool; Yarns; Hair, &c.

An Antwerp merchant desires names of United Kingdom manufacturers of electric batteries for pocket lamps. *See Note†.*
Batteries for Pocket Lamps.

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers, &c. may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate-General, Antwerp.
 (C.I.B. 27,293.)

Openings for British Trade.

BELGIUM—continued.

A trader in Antwerp desires to import cutlery, files, trowels, brass
Cutlery ; Files ; Brass Bells ; bells, padlocks, enamelled pots, lamps,
Hardware, &c. &c., and asks for names of United
 Kingdom manufacturers. *See Note†.*

A Belgian merchant wishes to import colours and varnishes
Colours and Varnishes. of United Kingdom manufacture. *See
 Note†.*

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers, &c. may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate-General, Antwerp.

(C.I.B. 27,293.)

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

The British Vice-Consul at Algiers (Mr. H. S. London) reports that a
Brass Fittings firm of ironmongers in that town, which has
for Bedsteads. hitherto purchased from German firms, desires to
 obtain from United Kingdom firms a supply of
 brass fittings for iron bedsteads.

United Kingdom manufacturers of brass fittings for bedsteads may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to H.M. Consulate-General, Algiers.

(C.I.B. 28,118.)

PORTUGAL.

H.M. Consul at Oporto (Mr. H. Grant) reports that a leather merchant at Coimbra is desirous of getting into touch
Chrome Leather. with United Kingdom tanners of chrome leather
 able to supply leather to take the place of that
 from Germany in which he has hitherto traded.

United Kingdom tanners may obtain the name and address of the enquirer, and inspect samples of the leather required, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Oporto.

(C.I.B. 25,707.)

The British Chamber of Commerce at Lisbon requests that in view of
Catalogues the many enquiries received there from Portuguese
Wanted. buyers for the names of United Kingdom manu-
 facturers and exporters of articles of every
 description, especially of goods which have hitherto been supplied
 by Germany and Austria, United Kingdom firms will send cata-
 logues and price lists to the Chamber as soon as possible.

It is requested that those firms which only sent single copies of

Openings for British Trade.

PORTUGAL—*continued.*

their catalogues to the Chamber in response to the notice which appeared on p. 9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd April last, will now send a duplicate copy for the Chamber's own use, the original having been handed to the "Associação Commercial de Lisboa" (the Portuguese Chamber of Commerce) referred to in the "Journal" notice.

Catalogues and price lists should be forwarded direct to the Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal, 4, Rua Victor Cordon, Lisbon.

(C.I.B. 28,848.)

SPAIN.

H.M. Consul at Corunna (Mr. A. H. Medhurst) reports that he has received the following commercial enquiries from firms in that town:—

A boot and shoe manufacturer, who has hitherto obtained his supplies of leather for boot-uppers from Germany, makes enquiry for samples and quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers. Prices should be moderate and terms of payment easy. Samples of the leather required may be seen by United Kingdom leather manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. *See Note† on next page.*

A dealer in cameras and photographic requisites states that he has been placing orders hitherto with a German firm, but that if facilities are given him he will purchase from United Kingdom manufacturers. *See Note† on next page.*

A firm of wholesale ironmongers will shortly be requiring supplies of galvanised iron (both corrugated and flat), and also wishes to obtain quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers of black sheet iron. *See Note† on next page.*

A stores emporium, dealing principally in furniture and furnishing materials, wishes to receive well-got-up catalogues (in French, quoting prices in francs) from United Kingdom manufacturers of the following goods:—
Furniture ; Sanitary Fittings ;
Porcelain Ware ; Kitchen
Utensils ; Electro-Plated
Ware ; Lamps ; Sporting
Goods, &c.
Bedroom, sitting-room and dining-room suites ; carpets, rugs and linoleum ; curtains and velvet ; sanitary fittings and spittoons ; toilet sets and wash-hand stands ; statuettes ; trays of combined metal, glass and porcelain ; aluminium and enamelled kitchen utensils ; electro-plated ware ; travelling bags ; manicure sets ; brushes ; cigar and cigarette cases in leather and silver ; dinner, tea and coffee services ; vases for plants and ferns ; cruet stands ; glassware ; celluloid articles ; plated spoons and forks ; electric lamp stands, shades, &c. ; centre pieces and hanging lamps ; tennis and football requisites ; roller skates ; toys. See Note†.

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN—*continued.*

A commission agent requires samples and quotations, c.i.f. Corunna, from United Kingdom exporters for **Potato Starch; Raw Cotton; Coffee and Cocoa (Beans).** the supply of 500 sacks of potato starch for the manufacture of vermicelli and for cotton mills. He also wishes to obtain prices from United Kingdom exporters of raw cotton, coffee and cocoa (beans). *See Note †.*

Note †.—All communications regarding these enquiries, giving where possible particulars as to the route, cost, and time of delivery, should be sent direct to the British Consulate, Corunna.

(C.I.B. 26,520 ; 27,298.)

H.M. Consul at Madrid (Mr. A. Jackson) reports that he has received enquiries from firms in that city desirous of securing the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of pharmaceutical and chemical products. **Pharmaceutical and Chemical Products.** *See Note on pp. 1-2.*

All communications regarding these enquiries should be addressed to the British Consulate, Madrid.

(C.I.B. 28,409.)

The British Vice-Consul at San Sebastian (Mr. A. Budd, M.V.O.) reports that a firm of building contractors in that town, which has hitherto obtained its supplies from German firms, wishes to receive catalogues and prices from United Kingdom manufacturers of channel and angle iron. **Channel and Angle Iron.**

United Kingdom manufacturers of channel and angle iron may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where also may be seen particulars of the sizes and shapes which the firm has been obtaining from Germany. Any further communications in connection with the enquiry should be addressed to the British Vice-Consulate, San Sebastian.

(C.I.B. 28,118.)

With reference to the notice on p. 826 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to a proposed mail service between Bilbao and the United Kingdom, H.M. Consul at Bilbao (Mr. A. M. Madden, C.M.G.) reports that a call for tenders has been issued by the Spanish Government for the establishment of the service. The vessels are to have a total maximum tonnage of 1,500 to 2,000 tons and a maximum draught of 19 ft. The average speed must not be less than 14 knots with full cargo. The vessels must have cabin accommodation for 20 first-class, 20 second-class and 50 third-class passengers.

The Spanish Government has notified that, owing to present circumstances, Falmouth is to be the English port of call, *not Southampton.*

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN—continued.

H.M. Consul points out that although the concession is only open to Spanish firms and tenders were to be received not later than 22nd September, it is thought that possibly the Authorities may ultimately be obliged to seek abroad for suitable tenders. (C.I.B. 28,998.)

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 17th September notifies that tenders will be opened at noon on 2nd October at the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas, Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid, for the construction of a railway station at Canfranc, on the line from Zuera to Olorón (see p. 470 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th August). The estimated value of the contract is 2,047,934 pesetas (about £75,840); a provisional deposit of 20,479 pesetas (about £758) is required to qualify any tender.

The conditions of contract contain clauses to the effect that at the first competition the materials to be used will be confined, with certain exceptions, to products of Spanish manufacture, but that in the event of no decision being arrived at, a second competition, in which foreign products may be accepted, will then take place. In the latter event Spanish products will have a 10 per cent. margin of preference over foreign.

SPANISH PORTS IN NORTH AFRICA.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 17th September notifies that sealed tenders will be received at the offices of the "Junta de Fomento," Melilla, up to noon on 20th October, for the supply of 1,500 tons of artificial Portland cement required for the Melilla harbour works. A preliminary deposit of 1,500 pesetas (about £55) is required to qualify any tender.

The conditions of contract contain clauses to the effect that at the first competition the materials to be used will be confined, with certain exceptions, to products of Spanish manufacture, but that in the event of no decision being arrived at, a second competition, in which foreign products may be accepted, will then take place. In the latter event Spanish products will have a 10 per cent. margin of preference over foreign.

A copy of the "Gaceta," containing detailed specification and conditions, may be seen by United Kingdom cement manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

ITALY.

H.M. Consul at Milan (Mr. J. H. Towsey) reports that he has received the following enquiries from local firms:—

<p>An agent who has hitherto represented German and Austrian firms</p> <p>Tools ; Household Articles ;</p> <p>Agricultural Implements ;</p> <p>Locks, Bolts, Screws, &c.</p>	<p>for hardware and hollowware desires to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of tools of all kinds, household articles, agricultural implements, locks, bolts, hinges, screws, &c. See Note† on next page.</p>
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Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—continued.

The representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of machines
Machinery for Making Cement, &c.; for making cement and plaster,
Crushing Machinery. and crushing machinery is
 desired by a Milan agent who
 has been acting for a German firm. *See Note †.*

A British firm at Milan, already representing United Kingdom
 machinery, &c. manufacturers, wishes to
 take up agencies of United Kingdom firms
 which specialise in steel wire for making wire
Steel Wire for Wire ropes, castings and pressed steel, ball bearings
Ropes; Steel Castings; for motor cars, parts of motor cars, &c. *See*
Ball Bearings; Motor
Car Parts, &c.
Note †.

Enquiry is made for the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers
 of chemical products, and also raw material
Chemical Products; and supplies for paper mills. *See Note †, also*
Paper Mill Supplies. *Note on pp. 1-2.*

A firm, which has hitherto dealt with German firms, wishes to get
 into communication with United Kingdom manu-
Workmen's Tools; facturers of tools for mechanics, smiths, joiners,
Files; Screws; and plumbers; files; screws; ironmongery, &c.
Ironmongery, &c. *See Note †.*

A trader who has been dealing with German firms, now desires to get
 into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers
 of the following:—*Rolled and hammered iron and*
Iron and Steel *steel bars; rolled wire rods; rolled tool and file*
Bars, Sheets, *steel; cold-rolled iron and steel for saws, clock*
Tubes, &c.; *springs, corset springs, steel pens, &c.; hot and cold-*
Wire Rods; Tool *rolled iron and steel strips; tubes of steel, iron,*
Steel; Springs; *brass, &c.; metals; hardware and enamelled ware;*
Metals; *tinplate, sheet iron, brass, copper, &c. See Note †.*
Hardware, &c.

An agent who has hitherto represented German manufacturers of
 household metal ware makes enquiry
 for the names of United Kingdom
Household Utensils; Cellu- manufacturers able to supply the follow-
loid; Metals; Hides; Wax ing goods:—*Household utensils; celluloid*
Cloths; Ironmongery, &c. *in sheets; alpaca; nickel and other metals; hides for leather goods;*
imitation leathers; wax cloths and rubber; articles for ironmongers
and bazaars. See Note †, also Note on pp. 1-2.

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers, &c., may obtain the
 names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Com-
 mercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall
 Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further commu-
 nications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate, Milan.

(C.I.B. 27,557.)

*Openings for British Trade.***ITALY**—*continued.*

The representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of printing machines, printers' inks, and printers' types is desired by a Milan agent who has hitherto been acting on behalf of German manufacturers of those goods.

**Printing Machines ;
Printers' Inks ; Printers'
Types.**

See Note †.

An agent desires to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of cinematograph supplies. *See Note †.*

Cinematograph Supplies.

A firm in Milan wishes to get into communication with United Kingdom firms able to supply brass, and antimony in wire, plates, bars, and strips. *See Note †.*

**Metal Wire, Plates, Bars,
and Strips.**

An agent wishes to represent United Kingdom, instead of German, manufacturers of shoe leather of all kinds, for which he claims to be able to place important orders. *See Note †.*

Shoe Leather.

An agent in Milan wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of chemical products. *See Note †, also Note on pp. 1-2.*

**Chemical
Products.**

A firm at Milan, with head office at Turin, makes enquiry for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of gutta percha paper for use in making metal leaf adhere to leather for stamping names on hat bands, and similar uses. Hitherto supplies of this material have been purchased from Germany at a cost of about 4s. 10d. per kilogram. *See Note †.*

**Gutta Percha
Paper.**

An agent representing several French manufacturers of patent medicines wishes to take up the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of similar goods. *See Note †.*

Patent Medicines.

A commission agent, hitherto representing German firms, now desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of electrical material, including telephone supplies, and also pneumatic post installations material and vacuum cleaners. *See Note †.*

**Electrical Supplies ;
Pneumatic Post Material ;
Vacuum Cleaners.**

A firm, which has hitherto obtained supplies from Germany and Austria, requires agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of iron, and paper and cardboard. *See Note †.*

**Iron ; Paper and
Cardboard.**

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers, &c., may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate, Milan.

(C.I.B. 27,557.)

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—*continued.*

A firm of commission agents, already representing United Kingdom firms, desires to take up further agencies for all kinds of construction material (rough and finished), and also accessories for motor cars, motor cycles, cycles, &c.

**Material and Accessories
for Motor Cars and
Cycles, &c.**

See Note †.

A company which has hitherto purchased from Germany ferro-prussiate paper (unsensitized), tracing paper and linen, now wishes to obtain quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers. Samples and further particulars may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. *See Note †.*

**Paper for Blue
Prints ; Tracing
Paper, &c.**

The manufacturer of a patent self-cleaning sparking plug for petrol motors desires to obtain the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of steatite or other insulators, which he has hitherto imported from Germany for use in such plugs. Samples and further particulars may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. *See Note †.*

**Insulators for
Sparking Plugs.**

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers, &c., may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate, Milan.

(C.I.B. 27,557.)

H.M. Consul at Rome (Mr. C. C. Morgan) reports that the Italian Ministry of Finance will hold a public auction in Rome on 21st November for the renewal of the nine years' concession for the exclusive exportation and sale of manufactured Italian tobaccos to the Argentine Republic.

**Concession for Sale
of Italian Tobacco
to Argentina.**

Application to be present at the auction, accompanied by a deposit and the necessary documents, must reach the "Direzione Generale delle Privative, Ministero delle Finanze," Rome, not later than 21st October.

United Kingdom firms interested can consult the public notice, schedule of conditions, royal decrees, and other information as to deposit, qualities of tobacco, &c. at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 26,915.)

VENEZUELA.

H.M. Minister at Caracas has telegraphed to the Foreign Office that he considers that there is now a good opening for the supply of rice to that country. (C.I.B. 29,245.)

Rice.

Openings for British Trade.

BRAZIL.

With reference to the notice on p. 738 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th September notifying that certain firms in Rio de Janeiro are prepared to *Markets sought for* arrange for the immediate supply, in large quantities, of sugar and maize, amongst other food stuffs (f.o.b. terms, cash against documents), H.M. Consul-General at that city has now cabled that British firms intending to take advantage of this opportunity should telegraph to him *Sugar and Maize.* *at once*, as prices are rising (Rio de Janeiro, 23rd September), and other, non-British, firms are treating for the purchase of the supplies referred to. (C.I.B. 28,077.)

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from the Board of Trade Correspondents in the Crown Colonies, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1913, 1,048 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 170,895 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

The great volume of information distributed under this system has rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service *which includes the regular supply of the weekly "Board of Trade Journal,"* and accordingly firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

The "Journal" itself contains a large amount of information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

SAMPLES OF GERMAN, AUSTRIAN, AND HUNGARIAN GOODS.

"Exchange Meetings" of Manufacturers and Buyers.

As announced on p. 739 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th September, the Board of Trade have developed a scheme for exhibiting at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C., samples of goods hitherto obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary. In connection with this scheme a series of "Exchange Meetings" is being organized in successive trades in order to bring British manufacturers into direct touch with importers and other wholesale firms.

The first "Exchange Meeting" was held in connection with the Toy Trade on the 24th and 25th of September. Over 600 manufacturers and wholesale firms attended the "Exchange," while the amount of business transacted or offered at the meeting was such that in many cases manufacturers have been able to develop new lines, and are undertaking the enlargement of the facilities at their disposal.

With the view of enabling manufacturers to see exactly the style and price of the toys which have been imported into this country, the Board of Trade organized as complete an exhibition as possible of toys which had hitherto been purchased from Germany or Austria-Hungary. An enquiry room was also opened where information which had previously been collected by the Department was given to manufacturers and buyers who were experiencing difficulty either in the manufacture or purchase of goods similar to the samples shown. Special lists of probable buyers and makers were also available for consultation.

In order to facilitate business, separate rooms were reserved for private conversations.

Similar arrangements will be made in connection with future Exchange Meetings which are now being organised for other trades.

The next "Exchange" will be held on Wednesday and Thursday next, the 7th and 8th October, in connection with the earthenware, china, and glass industry, to be followed at short intervals by fancy goods, electrical fittings and appliances, enamelled hollow-ware and brush-ware, and hardware, tools and cutlery, &c., &c.

Any manufacturer or wholesale firm engaged in these industries and desirous of attending the "Exchange Meeting" should communicate with the Foreign Samples Section, Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 32, Cheapside, E.C.

Further announcements as to the other trades to be dealt with will be made in due course.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Further Issue of Special Memoranda.

In connection with the campaign which the Board of Trade are undertaking to assist and supplement the efforts of British manufacturers and merchants to profit by the present opportunity for establishing themselves in markets previously held by German and Austrian or Hungarian firms, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has prepared memoranda giving information with

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

regard to possible developments in certain important trades. Memoranda on the following trades have already been issued, those issued since the publication of last week's "Board of Trade Journal" being shown in *italics* :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| Anchors, grapnels and chains. | Lubricating oils and greases. |
| Artificial flowers. | Machine tools. |
| Baskets and basketware. | Machinery belting. |
| Boot polishes. | <i>Medicines comprising drugs and medicinal preparations.</i> |
| Boots and shoes (except of rubber). | Men's cotton and woollen clothing. |
| Brass and brass wares, &c. | Motor cars. |
| Brooms, brushes and brush-makers' wares. | Motor cycles. |
| <i>Building and furniture fittings (including locksmiths' wares).</i> | Musical instruments. |
| Buttons, studs, &c. | Oilcloth and linoleum. |
| Carpets, rugs and matting. | Painters' colours and materials (including varnish). |
| <i>Cast iron goods (stoves, baths, &c.).</i> | Perfumery and cosmetics. |
| Cotton hosiery (stockings and socks). | Photographic goods. |
| Cotton prints. | <i>Pins and needles.</i> |
| Cutlery. | Printing and lithographic machines. |
| Cycles and parts thereof. | Products of the printing industry. |
| Electrical appliances and apparatus. | Pumps and pumping machinery. |
| Enamelled hollow ware. | <i>Rail locomotives.</i> |
| Engine and boiler packing. | Railway material of iron and steel (except rolling stock and wheels, tyres and axles). |
| Felt hats and fezzes. | Railway wheels and axles (complete) and tyres and axles. |
| Fertilizers. | Road locomotives (including steam-rollers). |
| <i>Fire-proof bricks, retorts, crucibles, &c.</i> | Rubber tyres for motor cars and motor cycles. |
| Furniture. | Saddlery, harness and miscellaneous leather wares. |
| Glassware, hollow (glass bottles, &c.). | Screws, nails, bolts and nuts of iron and steel. |
| Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wire, and electro-plate. | <i>Sewing, &c., cotton.</i> |
| Implements and tools. | Sewing and knitting machines. |
| Internal combustion and explosion motors, gas turbines, &c. | Soaps. |
| Iron and steel bars, angles, rods, hoops, &c. | Stoneware, earthenware and chinaware. |
| Iron and steel plates and sheets. | Toys and games. |
| Iron and steel wire. | Tubes, pipes and fittings of iron and steel. |
| <i>Iron and steel wire manufactures.</i> | Umbrellas and sunshades. |
| Jewellery and trinkets. | Women's and girls' clothing. |
| Lace and embroidery. | Woollen and worsted piece goods. |
| Leather gloves and glove leather. | |

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

Memoranda on a number of other trades, among which may be mentioned certain further classes of machinery, of iron and steel manufactures, and of tinwares, linen goods, stationery, cables, cordage, chemicals, rubber goods, railway rolling stock, and scientific instruments, will be issued in rapid succession.

Copies of these memoranda are being sent to British Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, and a large number of British manufacturers and merchants, as well as to the press.

The issue of the memoranda is only the first step. The Commercial Intelligence Branch is prepared to receive and answer personal and written enquiries for further information with regard to particular trades and markets (see also pp. 2-4).

The Board of Trade have also asked for information, through H.M. Trade Commissioners and Consular Officers, as to the commercial and financial situation in the Dominions and foreign markets. Summaries of some of the replies were published on pp. 801-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th September and in previous issues, and further reports are published on pp. 24-27 of this issue.

Any British manufacturer or merchant who desires to be furnished with more detailed information as to openings affecting his particular business should address the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., who will be prepared to give any further particulars possible respecting names of buyers, rates of import duty, &c., or to make special enquiries through H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Trade Correspondents of the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the British Self-Governing Dominions, India the Colonies and Protectorates, or through British Consular Officers in neutral foreign countries.

COMPETITION WITH GERMAN, AUSTRIAN, AND HUNGARIAN TRADE IN MARKETS ABROAD.

Special Reports on Commercial Conditions and Trade Openings.

In connection with the scheme which the Board of Trade have initiated for assisting British manufacturers and traders to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the war for securing trade formerly in the hands of German, Austrian or Hungarian rivals, the following information has been received from H.M. Consular Officers, H.M. Trade Commissioners, and Imperial Trade Correspondents in addition to that published in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

Note.—In considering the openings for trade mentioned in the following reports regard should be had to the note on pp. 1-2 of this issue relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles.

Australia.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Melbourne reports (12th August) that the financial position of the country is strong, the gold coin held by the banks, the Treasury, and in private hands being estimated to exceed forty millions sterling. There is a tendency to

Competition with German, Austrian, and Hungarian Trade in Markets Abroad.

restrict credit in trading to all but the first class firms. The banks are not restricting overdrafts to approved firms, but where overdrafts have been given on stocks of wheat, the holders are being asked by the banks to reduce their stocks.

Some of the mines are taking steps to work short shifts, and some may close down. None of the public works in progress throughout the country is apparently being affected. In the retail drapery trade dulness is being complained of, and the activity in the building trade will probably fall off.

H.M. Trade Commissioner has furnished a detailed statement showing the value of the imports from Germany into the Commonwealth of Australia during 1913, which may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

The Officer in charge of H.M. Trade Commissioner's Office in **Sydney** reports (19th August) that business is being executed much the same as usual, though there is a certain amount of anxiety and tension as to what is going to happen. A few wholesale houses, especially in soft goods, have cancelled orders given before war broke out, and the general feeling seems to be that for some time in the future the purchasing power of the public will be limited, and merchants are rather chary of carrying large stocks in consequence.

In the future there must be expected a severe check on the activity of the industrial and commercial community in **Sydney**, and money is bound to be scarce.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at **Adelaide** writes (13th August) that British shippers of goods to Australia in British vessels, who have drawn against the documents, need have no fear about the draft being met, as the goods will represent even better value to the consignees now than they would under normal conditions. Imports are likely to continue, but on a restricted scale, as orders placed in future will be limited to absolute necessities.

Exports for the time being have ceased, as the extra war risk charged by the insurance companies is practically prohibitive. The wool sales have been postponed.

Canada.—The Imperial Trade Correspondent at **Toronto** reports (9th September) that financial conditions generally in Ontario are good. The chartered banks are in a strong position, and their managers state that legitimate borrowers will have no reason to complain of lack of credit facilities. There are signs, however, that the banks, as is perhaps natural under present disturbed conditions, will not grant loans for any great extension of factory operations, or for much new work of any nature.

While the general financial situation is good, there is an unmistakable spirit of economy on the part of the individual, the factory, the wholesale house, and public authorities. In the aggregate this means a reduced purchasing power for the time being at least, but at the same time it appears to be a good period for a close study of this market by those British firms desiring to do business now and in the future. British firms should in all cases quote strictly inclusive prices to Canadian buyers.

Competition with German, Austrian, and Hungarian Trade in Markets Abroad.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent has prepared memoranda in regard to probable openings for toys, chemicals and drugs, which may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

South Africa.—H.M. Trade Commissioner reports (25th August) that there seems to be no doubt that British trade in South Africa will receive an enormous impetus as a result of the complications in Europe, although it may be acknowledged that the immediate prospects of trade are not of the best. There is considerable anxiety on the part of merchants with regard to stocks now on the water; but the effect of the moratorium in operation in the United Kingdom is that merchants fear that oversea manufacturers in all parts of the world will not be disposed to trade with the South African market so long as it is thought that payments for consignments are liable to be temporarily withheld in transit by the London banks.

The Trade Commissioner emphasises the importance of attention being paid to the following details of trade organisation by British manufacturers desirous of taking advantage of the extended possibilities of the South African market as a field for their enterprise:—

- (1) The need for local representation.
- (2) The enormous advantages that, as a rule, follow the visit of a principal to South Africa for the purpose of becoming intimately acquainted with local conditions of trade.
- (3) The necessity for meeting foreign competition by the supply of articles identical with those being exploited by our foreign competitors (*e.g.*, enamelled ware, cheap musical instruments, cheap toys, &c.).
- (4) The adoption of an overhead charge in all cases where South African trade custom makes it necessary.
- (5) The study of packing, in order that handling, both on the part of the wholesaler and retailer, may be reduced to a minimum of labour with a maximum of convenience.
- (6) Sympathetic and generous treatment towards the local representative, and a strong endeavour to adjust the exporter's point of view to that of the South African merchant.

Ceylon.—The Collector of Customs has forwarded a statement showing the extent of the import and export trade of Ceylon done with Germany and Austria-Hungary respectively, together with a memorandum giving particulars of German and Austrian goods which find a ready sale in the Colony. The articles which may be most readily displaced by British goods are stated to be cotton and woollen made-up goods (undershirts, shawls, &c.) and hardware. The Collector of Customs mentions that there is no doubt that the success of German trade in this Colony has been due to the comparative cheapness of the goods when compared with similar articles of British make. In the whole of the East cheapness is the main consideration of the purchaser, provided his taste as regards colour, design, &c., is flattered.

Sierra Leone, Trinidad, Jamaica and British Guiana.—The Governors of these Colonies have forwarded detailed statements containing

Competition with German, Austrian, and Hungarian Trade in Markets Abroad.

statistics of the imports of German and Austrian goods into their respective colonies, and showing the extent of the export trade from the Colonies to Germany and Austria-Hungary. These statements, as well as certain German invoices forwarded by the Governor of Jamaica, may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Brazil.—H.M. Consul at Pernambuco forwards (5th September) a report from which it appears that the political situation in the State of Pernambuco has remained calm, in spite of the financial crisis in Brazil and the disturbing influences of the European war, and there is reason to hope that tranquillity will be maintained.

France.—H.M. Consul at Lyons has made enquiries of the principal shopkeepers in his district with a view to ascertaining what classes of German goods sold in Lyons shops might be replaced by articles of British manufacture. Every facility for obtaining information of this nature was offered to H.M. Consul, who has forwarded a memorandum embodying the result of his investigations. Amongst the various classes of goods of German manufacture which find a ready sale in Lyons are the following:—Leather goods, ironmongery, household decorations, clothing and hosiery, pottery, glass ornaments, clocks, wall paper, linoleum, wicker chairs, umbrellas and sticks, photographic apparatus, jewellery, stationery, perfumery, cycle and motor accessories.

H.M. Consul adds that the consensus of opinion is that the success of German wares in France is due largely to the fact that their goods appeal to the masses, while English makers only consider the better-class buyers, who are far less numerous. They should also make an inferior quality article, for which there is undoubtedly a demand, and should adopt the German plan of stating prices of goods arrived at Lyons, including Customs duty and postage.

Portuguese East Africa.—H.M. Consul-General at Lourenço Marques reports (15th September) that German blue prints constitute the most important item of goods imported from Germany, measurements being 38, 32 and 28 inches, selling at 7d., 6½d., and 5d. per yard, with 6 per cent. added to cover cost of insurance, freight, &c. German firms are in the habit of granting 90, 120, and even 150 days' credit.

It is stated that manufacturers of railway material in the United States of America are anxious to obtain a footing in Portuguese East Africa.

MORATORIUM LAWS AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES ABROAD.

Argentina.

H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports, under date 25th August, that the National City Bank of New York will at once begin business in that city, the Bank of the Argentine Nation giving it a credit there of 1,000,000 dols. gold in exchange for a credit in favour of the latter bank for 1,000,000 dols. United States currency in New York.

(C. 10,973.)

*Moratorium Laws and other Financial Measures Abroad.***Egypt.**

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of 14th September publishes a decree extending from 15th September until 1st October the Moratorium on commercial transactions declared by the Decree of 9th August (see p. 477 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th August). This extension has no effect on the Moratorium concerning negotiable securities which by the Decree of 4th August is in force until 1st November.

Netherlands.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at The Hague reports that he was informed on 11th August by the Dutch Ministry for Foreign Affairs that, in order to remedy the lack of specie in the Netherlands, the note issue has been increased and small paper-money has been issued. The banks have also come to an arrangement by which they will place at the disposal of manufacturers and merchants the necessary funds for the continuation of business without requiring the securities usual in normal times. It has not yet been necessary to declare a moratorium.

At the present moment it is almost impossible to negotiate English and other foreign bank notes in the Netherlands; English cheques for small amounts can still, however, be negotiated by firms with branches in London. The Netherlands Bank is trying to conclude arrangements with the central issuing banks abroad, to make the notes of these banks once more negotiable in the Netherlands.

(C.I.B. 26,551.)

Norway.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) has forwarded a copy of an article which appeared in the local press on 12th September dealing with the position of the Bank of Norway and the disabilities in the remission of money from Norway in payment of debts abroad. He adds that it is believed that steps are being taken to obviate these inconveniences, at least as far as London is concerned.

The Norwegian banks, says the article, are financially well situated, and they are in a position to conduct their business as usual, discounting bills and receiving the money of the public on deposit. The stock of gold of the Bank of Norway is still nearly £4,500,000. The exchange facilities have temporarily broken down, and the supply of sterling bills is altogether inadequate, which, with the exorbitant rates of exchange, prevents people from remitting money in payment of their debts abroad. The explanation of this anomalous situation is that double payments have had to be made abroad, as Norwegian banks and merchants have had to meet their obligations as they fell due, while it has been necessary to pay cash for new purchases, and the export trade was held up during the first fortnight of the war, because shipping was stopped until the Government war-risks insurance scheme had been arranged (see pp. 811-12 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal.")

(C. 10,913.)

*Moratorium Laws and other Financial Measures Abroad.***Paraguay.**

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Asunción reports the publication of a law, dated 14th August, authorising the "Banco Agrícola," a State Institution, to grant loans to the local banks up to a total of 25,000,000 dollars paper (about £230,400). These loans are not to be for more than one year and are to be redeemed by instalments, in six, nine, or twelve months. They are to bear interest at 9 per cent. per annum. The amount of the loans must not exceed 70 per cent. of the value of the documents accepted from the banks as surety. The "Banco Agrícola," as the repayment of the notes is effected, will withdraw them from circulation and destroy them.

The law also provides for a Moratorium of 120 days in respect of obligations in gold and in foreign money.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires adds that it is doubtful if the majority of the commercial firms in Asunción are in a position to meet their liabilities within the next twelve months, so that it appears probable that some portion of the money will not be redeemed. It may, therefore, be anticipated that the amount of unsecured paper money in circulation will become increased, and its value still further depreciated.

(C. I. B. 10,982.)

Sweden.

H.M. Minister at Stockholm has forwarded a translation of two Swedish Moratorium Laws which were recently passed by the Riksdag. The Moratorium was originally established by Royal Decree on 7th August, but as the Government may, by law, establish a moratorium for one month only in that way, further measures were necessary to ensure its continuance. The law accordingly provides that debts which have fallen due for payment after 15th July last are granted an extended postponement of fourteen days in excess of the period granted by the Moratorium Act of 5th August. In cases where a debt contracted before 5th August last fell due between 7th and 20th September, a respite of one calendar month was allowed from the date on which it fell due.

Other special financial measures necessitated by the war are (1) the authorisation given to the Government by the Riksdag to make use of the funds now at its disposal for purposes connected with the crisis, and (2) the imposition of higher import duties on tobacco (see pp. 45-6), from which the Government hope to get 6,000,000 kr. (about £333,300) before the end of the present year.

The translation of the two laws above referred to may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 28,417.)

Uruguay.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Uruguayan Minister in London that he has received a telegram from his Government stating that a Moratorium has been proclaimed in Uruguay and will remain in operation until 15th October. It includes obligations proceeding from foreign countries and declares null and void all civil and commercial actions at law initiated since 15th August.

(C.I.B. 27,799.)

ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL AND GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS.

Order-in-Council Amending previous Lists.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 25th day of September, 1914.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order-in-Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade in the following words:—

(1) That the prohibition to export "Pack, saddle, and draught animals, suitable for use in war," established by His Majesty's Proclamation dated the 3rd August, 1914, should extend to the carriage coastwise of all such animals between ports of the United Kingdom.

(2) That the heading "Cotton suitable for use in the manufacture of explosives" should be deleted from His Majesty's Proclamation dated the 3rd August, 1914, and that the heading "Cotton waste" in the same Proclamation should be expanded so as to read "Cotton waste of all descriptions."

(3) That the heading "Harness and saddlery of all kinds" in His Majesty's Proclamation dated the 5th August, 1914, should be deleted.

(4) That the heading "Coal tar products for use in dye manufacture" in the Order-in-Council dated the 8th September, 1914, should be expanded so as to read "Coal tar products for use in dye manufacture, except aniline oil and aniline salt."

(5) That the exportation of—

Bags and sacks of all kinds (not including paper bags);

Graphite;

Shipbuilding materials, namely—

Boiler tubes;

Condenser tubes;

Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships;

Iron and steel plates and sectional material for shipbuilding;

Marine engines and parts thereof;

Ships' auxiliary machinery;

should be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, France, Spain, and Portugal.

(6) That there should be added to the list of prohibitions of export to all destinations—

Harness and saddlery which can be used for military purposes;

*Orders-in-Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.***PROHIBITED EXPORTS—continued.**

Khaki serge;

Peroxide of manganese.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved:

WHEREOF the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

TERMINATION OF THE MORATORIUM.

The Treasury notifies that after consultation with the various interests concerned the Government have decided that the time has arrived for bringing the Moratorium to an end with as little delay as possible.

There will be no further extension of the Moratorium relating to Bills of Exchange (other than cheques or Bills on Demand).

There will be no further extension of the general Moratorium in so far as it applies to—

(a) Debts due to and by retail traders in respect of their business as such, and

(b) Rent.

As regards other debts to which the general Moratorium applies, there will be an extension of one month, i.e., from 4th October to 4th November. This extension will be subject to the condition that the interest due under past Proclamations is paid.

On the 4th November the general Moratorium will come to an end as regards all debts.

In reference to the decision not to extend the Moratorium relating to Bills of Exchange, it is to be borne in mind, as announced in the Press on the 5th September (see pp. 673-4 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th September), that arrangements have already been made by the Government, under which the Bank of England will advance to acceptors where required the funds necessary to pay all approved pre-moratorium Bills at maturity.

Note.—Any enquiries relating to the above matter should be addressed to the Treasury, Whitehall, S.W.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.**Special Licences Authorised.**

The following notice was published in the "London Gazette" of 25th September:—

Whereas by paragraph 5 (1) of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, dated September 9th, 1914, the payment of any sum of money to or for the benefit of any person or body of persons resident in the territories of the German Empire or in the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary or in the respective colonies and

Orders-in-Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY—*continued.*

dependencies thereof, in this licence and in the said Proclamation referred to as "enemy country," is prohibited :

And whereas by paragraph 8 of the said Proclamation it is provided that nothing in the Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by the licence of a Secretary of State, whether such licence be expressly granted to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons :

Now I, the Right Honourable Reginald McKenna, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, hereby authorise such persons as may be empowered by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in that behalf to make such payments and to carry out such exchange transactions for the benefit of persons resident in an enemy country as their Lordships may from time to time sanction, or to receive payment of monies from persons resident in an enemy country in such cases as their Lordships may from time to time sanction.

In this connection it may be noted that copies of the "Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914" [4 & 5 Geo. 5, Ch. 87], making "provision with respect to penalties for trading with the enemy, and other purposes connected therewith," may be *obtained* from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications, price 1d. (post free 1½d.). A copy of the Act may be *seen* by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Fees in respect of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks.

The Board of Trade have given a general licence permitting all persons resident, or carrying on business, or being in the British Dominions,

To pay any fees necessary for obtaining the grant, or for obtaining the renewal of patents, or for obtaining the registration of designs or trade marks, or the renewal of such registration in an "enemy country."

And also to pay on behalf of an "enemy" any fees payable on application for, or renewal of, the grant of a British patent, or on application for the registration of British designs or trade marks, or the renewal of such registration.

British Cargoes in Enemy Ships in Neutral Ports.

In response to numerous enquiries with regard to the procedure to be adopted by the owners of British cargo in enemy ships in neutral ports in order to safeguard their interests, the Board of Trade, on the recommendation of the Committee on Diverted Cargoes, offer the following suggestions and observations :—

(1) The Foreign Office have issued instructions to British Consuls to give all possible assistance to British owners of cargo in Enemy ships.

(2) In the case of the sale, or the attempted sale, of the cargo by the Master of the ship it may be open to the owner of the cargo to obtain redress by legal proceedings in the local courts, and the owner of the

*Orders-in-Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.***TRADING WITH THE ENEMY—continued.**

cargo, if he desires to take such proceedings, should, whenever practicable, instruct local agents to take the necessary steps.

(3) If, in lieu of such action, the owner of the cargo desires to arrange for the delivery of the cargo itself, or of the proceeds, if the cargo has been sold, he should give a power of attorney to a local agent with authority to arrange for the transshipment or storage of the cargo or to receive the proceeds. This transaction would probably involve the payment to the master of the ship of the freight and other charges.

The Board of Trade, in pursuance of their powers under paragraph 8 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, dated 9th September, 1914, have decided that payments may be made by British subjects to the agents of Enemy shipowners for the purpose of obtaining possession of their cargoes in neutral ports.

NAVAL PRIZES.**Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions.**

With reference to the notice on p. 750 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th September relative to Prize Courts in British Overseas Dominions, it is notified that the issues of the "London Gazette" of 25th and 29th September publish further lists of Courts in British Oversea Dominions in which writs or monitions have been issued against owners and parties interested in the ships specified therein. In each case appearance should be entered by all persons claiming an interest in the ship or cargo as soon as possible.

The copies of the "London Gazette," containing the above-mentioned lists, may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Vessels detained or captured by the French Naval Authorities.

With reference to the notices on p. 812 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," and on p. 750 of the issue of 17th September relative to French naval prizes, the "London Gazette" of 29th September publishes the following translation of a notice which appeared in the "Journal Officiel" of 10th September:—

All persons having any interest in cargoes other than enemy cargoes laden on enemy ships captured and brought into French Ports, and requiring a release of such cargoes or portion of cargoes, should make inquiries of the "Préfet Maritime" of the district in which the ship is detained.

The "Préfet Maritime" will, through the intermediary of the "Commissaire Chef du Service de la Solde," or his representative, require proof of ownership and particulars as to freight, whether paid or unpaid.

In cases where the title of the subjects or citizens of the allied or neutral States is clear and established without doubt to the satisfaction

*Orders-in-Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.***NAVAL PRIZES—continued.**

of the "Préfet Maritime," such cargoes or portions of cargoes will be released with as little delay as possible, provided that no question of contraband arises, and subject to the adjustment of any matters relating to freight or other charges falling on the cargo. In doubtful cases recourse to the ordinary Prize Court procedure will be necessary.

With regard to cases which come before the French Prize Court established at Bordeaux (21 Rue Vauban), the French Ambassador States that the interested parties should present their claims to the Court through the intermediary of an Advocate of the Council of State.

WAR RISKS INSURANCE OFFICE.**Change of Address.**

With reference to the notices on pp. 347-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th August relative to the institution of the Government War Risks Insurance scheme, it is notified that the War Risks Insurance Office has been removed from the Cannon Street Hotel to 33-36, King William Street, London, E.C.

SUPPLY OF MINING TIMBER.**Commission of Enquiry Appointed.**

The Board of Trade have arranged for a Commission, consisting of representatives of the Board of Trade, the Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom, and the Mining Association of Great Britain, to proceed to Canada and Newfoundland in order to enquire into the possibility of opening up new sources of supplies of mining timber for use in the coal mines of Great Britain.

Enquiries on the subject should be addressed to Mr. C. F. Rey, Board of Trade, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

NEUTRAL SHIPS AND COMMERCE.**Declaration by Russia.**

The "London Gazette" of 29th September notifies that the Foreign Office has been informed by H.M. Ambassador at Petrograd that an Imperial Ukase, dated 14th September, has been issued providing that the provisions of the Declaration of London will be observed by the Russian Government during the course of the present hostilities, subject to the modifications adopted by the British and French Governments. (An Order-in-Council on this subject was published on pp. 550-1 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th August.)

NOTICE AFFECTING NAVIGATION.

Ægean Sea.

The Board of Trade are informed that in future no vessels will be allowed to enter the harbour of Mudros (Lemnos) by night.

BRITISH SUBJECTS STRANDED ON THE CONTINENT.

The Foreign Office announce that every effort is being made to facilitate the return to this country of British subjects who desire to do so from belligerent and neutral countries affected by the war, and no responsibility can be taken for those who remain voluntarily abroad when they have been advised to return. It has, however, become impossible for His Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Officers to reply individually to the very large number of enquiries that are addressed to them as to the whereabouts and safety of British subjects who have not yet been able to reach the United Kingdom. They are, as a general rule, unable to take any steps to do so satisfactorily, owing to the suspension of postal and telephonic communication in the countries in question. In future, therefore, replies will only be sent if and when the information asked for has been obtained.

STATE WAR RISKS INSURANCE ABROAD.

Belgium.

The "Moniteur Belge" (Brussels) of 7th September contains a Decree announcing that the Belgian Government is prepared to insure Belgian firms importing coal from England against war risks on condition that they agree not to divert the coal from its Belgian port of destination. This insurance may also be extended to non-Belgian firms approved by the Belgian War Office.

Applications must be sent to the committee appointed by the Belgian Minister of Finance, accompanied by documents to prove the contracts and the insurance. The committee will then issue telegraphic instructions to the Belgian Consul at the port of embarkation.

According to a Decree published in the "Moniteur" of 20th September, local committees for the insurance of coal have been created at Bruges and Ghent, the powers extending respectively to Zeebrugge, Bruges, Ostend and Nieuport, and to Selzaete and Ghent.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

Argentina.—H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires has reported, under date 25th August, that grain exporters in Argentina had again begun to ship maize, shipments of which had come to a standstill since the beginning of the war owing to the difficulty of obtaining coal for vessels, and the high prices required by the producers. Maize was, however, only being purchased by exporters who could ship to

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

England or France in limited quantities as they were unwilling to pay anything but low prices for the grain.

H.M. Consul at Rosario (Mr. S. S. Dickson) also reported, under the same date, that as a result of the removal of the restriction on the export of coal from the United Kingdom there were signs of a renewal of activity in the grain market and operations on a small scale had been resumed by those firms which were registered in the United Kingdom.

(C. 11,043.)

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Colombia.—H.M. Minister at Bogotá reports, under date 21st August, that although many good firms in Colombia have kept a large reserve fund in London or New York, most of the import, export and foreign banking business is done on credit from European and American firms. Consequently, owing to the lack of confidence in the money markets, the commercial community in Colombia has been unable to provide itself with the means of transacting business. Merchants, however, have begun to realise that the New York market is still open to them, while the news of the reduction in the bank rate in London has given them more confidence. The situation in the Republic, therefore, is clearing a little, and the banks, while refusing to give fresh credits for the present, have now provided themselves with enough ready money to meet all their engagements. The refusal of the banks to give credit constitutes, of course, a further hindrance to ordinary business, and importers have raised their prices on goods from Europe. On the other hand, exporters of coffee are preparing to ship the remainder of the crop to the United States, where prices are satisfactory.

(C. 10,511.)

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Japan.—H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) has forwarded extracts from recent issues of the "Japan Chronicle," dealing with the effect of the war on Japanese finance and trade. Among the subjects dealt with are marine insurance war risks, the money market in general, the raw silk and rice markets, as well as the effect on the import and export trade of the country.

The extracts may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 28,408.)

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Netherlands and Colonies.—H.M. Minister at The Hague reports that in the Royal Speech made at the opening of the States General on 15th September it was stated that commercial intercourse with foreign countries had been reduced to very limited proportions; shipping was attended by great difficulties; a violent crisis had been caused in the money and stock market; and the importation of grain and raw and auxiliary materials for industries had been greatly impeded.

The pressure was now somewhat diminishing and the forcing up of prices had been prevented. Various products of agriculture and horticulture and of the alimentary industry were again being sold, to England as well as to Germany and Belgium.

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

The regular course of affairs in the colonies was suffering considerably from the disturbance to postal and shipping intercourse, and a heavy pressure had been laid upon trade, agriculture, and industry in the Netherlands East Indies, but, with governmental support where necessary, banks had so far prevented a crisis. Importation was at a standstill and large stocks of export products were waiting for the reopening of the European markets. Governmental measures had been taken to prevent a scarcity of provisions.

The situation in Surinan was not such as to cause anxiety, the Government there also importing provisions. The position of Curaçao was unsatisfactory, with trade at a standstill. There, and at Aruba and Bonairr, the drought was causing much poverty. The Government had ensured the importation of provisions into these islands.

C. 10,882.)



Turkey-in-Asia (Smyrna).—The Acting British Consul-General at Smyrna (Mr. C. E. Heathcote-Smith) reports, under date 7th September, that trade there is in a condition of complete stagnation, although this is the time when the export trade in sultanas, figs and barley should be at its height. A general prohibition has been put by the Ottoman Government on the export of all cereals, thereby effectually stopping the export of barley, while the business of raisin and fig merchants is at a standstill owing to the absence of all banking facilities. Since the declaration of the Turkish Moratorium in August, no bank has paid out more than £10 against any deposit account, while all advances on merchandise or securities have ceased completely. Under such circumstances there has been a sudden dead stop in business and ruin faces a large number of firms in Smyrna, who have been dismissing their employees wholesale.

It has been proposed that, in the event of Turkey not being involved in the war, the Smyrna banks should advance to sultana and fig merchants 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. cash against the value of the fruit brought to Smyrna for handling and shipment. The cash thus obtained would be used partly to satisfy the up-country grower who sold the fruit, and partly to pay the daily wages of the many thousands of hands engaged in the packing and export of the fruit. Although such financial measures are of particular importance for the sultana and fig trade, dealers in all the other Smyrna crops (cotton, cotton-seed, opium, valonea, oil, tobacco, &c.) will need more or less similar facilities if they are to carry on their normal business.

Requisitioning of goods by the military authorities in the Smyrna district has discouraged any attempt being made at present to renew orders for goods from abroad. Gold is very scarce amongst private merchants and the local banks are hoarding the little they have. The Acting Consul-General adds that trade has been reduced to the smallest dimensions compatible with the needs of the people, and until Turkey demobilises the very utmost that can be hoped for is a gradual increasing export of the principal crops.

(C.I.B. 26,914.)

CROP ESTIMATES IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have received the following information from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome:—

The production of **maize** in the United States is now forecasted as 1,298,624,000 cwts., or 6·2 per cent. above last year's production.

The production of **linseed** in Canada is estimated at 4,520,000 cwts., or 48·4 per cent. below last year's production.

FOREIGN TRADE OF ARGENTINA DURING JANUARY TO JUNE, 1914.

According to preliminary official statistics received at the Board of Trade, the value of the imports of merchandise into Argentina during the first six months of 1914 was £34,203,000, as compared with £41,835,000 in the corresponding period of 1913. The exports of merchandise were valued at £42,746,000, as compared with £58,615,000. As regards imports, it should be remembered that the figures are based on the arbitrary valuations of the Customs tariff of values, which have been the same for both periods.

The principal classes of **imports** during the six months ended 30th June, 1913 and 1914, were valued as follows:—

	January-June, 1913.	January-June, 1914.
	£	£
Agricultural implements, tools, seeds, &c.	644,000	320,000
Base metals (except iron and steel) and manufactures of	1,459,000	1,022,000
Building materials of all kinds	3,684,000	2,399,000
Chemicals and pharmaceutical products	1,582,000	1,376,000
Coal, earthenware, chinaware, asphalt, &c.	3,700,000	3,597,000
Electrical goods	972,000	960,000
Foodstuffs	3,889,000	2,712,000
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	4,663,000	4,696,000
Leather and manufactures of	481,000	348,000
Oils and grease	2,009,000	1,958,000
Paper and manufactures of	943,000	890,000
Textiles	9,094,000	6,753,000
Vehicles of all kinds, including locomotives, rolling stock, railway material, &c.	3,757,000	3,446,000
Wood and manufactures of	1,023,000	750,000

The quantities of the principal **exports** from Argentina during the period under review were as follows:—

	January-June, 1913.	January-June, 1914.
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
Wheat	2,493,304	868,820
Wheat flour	72,846	45,519
Maize	1,888,417	1,674,945
Oats	787,185	321,457
Linseed	694,109	648,194
Wool in the grease	77,370	88,216
Hides of cattle	44,975	45,539
Sheepskins	8,179	8,279
Beef, frozen and chilled	92,019	105,973
Mutton, frozen	21,450	31,074
Quebracho extract	32,621	33,624
„ logs	202,534	201,675

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia further detailed Reports from the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" regarding the evidence given before the Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation in connection with the following articles :—

**Inter-State
Commission for
Tariff
Investigation :
Reports of
Evidence.**

Infusorial or diatomaceous earth.
Lagging, roofing and boiler composition.
Spirits (whisky, brandy, &c.).
Coffee.
Apparel.
Mixed materials of cotton and wool.
Wool tops (non-continuance of bounty on).
Saddler's felt.
Gas meters and meter parts.
Cement.
Timber.

These Reports may be *seen* by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 27,283.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of an Appraisers' Bulletin (No. 924) dated 8th September, 1914, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on the undermentioned articles on importation into the Dominion of Canada.

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		Under the British Pre- ferential Tariff.	Under the General Tariff.
Addressographs and type-making accessories therefor (a)...	442	5 % <i>ad val.</i>	10 % <i>ad val.</i>
Chick chick egg dye, being paper saturated with dye stuff ...	199	22½ % ..	35 % ..

(a) This ruling was given in respect of the addressographs, &c. of an American firm, with effect from 1st July, 1914. (C. 11,086.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

With reference to notice which appeared on p. 679 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 28th March, 1913, declaring Natal to be an infected place for the purpose of the Commonwealth "Quarantine Act, 1908," under a Proclamation of 1st February, 1912, the Board of Trade have now received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia copy of a further Proclamation, dated 8th July, 1914, which repeals the above-mentioned Proclamation of 1st February, 1912.

A Proclamation, dated 16th July, 1914, has also been received repealing a Proclamation of the 25th July, 1913,* whereby the North Island of the Dominion of New Zealand was declared to be an infected place for the purposes of the "Quarantine Act, 1908." (C. 10,925.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The Union of South Africa "Government Gazette" of the 8th August last contains certain Proclamations (Nos. 165-6 of 1914), which have been issued under the provisions of the Arms and Ammunition Acts of the Orange Free State and Transvaal, and which prohibit the sale of rifles and rifle ammunition in any of the magisterial districts of those Provinces for a period of two months from the 8th August, unless the Proclamations have been previously withdrawn.

The same issue of the "Gazette" contains a Government Notice (No. 1289 of 1914), dated 7th August, which has been issued under the provisions of the Arms and Ammunition Acts of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, and which prohibits the sale of rifles and rifle ammunition throughout those Provinces. (C. 11,145.)

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 702 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 10th September last, respecting the prohibition of the exportation of warlike stores from the Union, except with permission of the Minister of Defence, under Proclamation No. 156 of 1914, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a further Proclamation (No. 167 of 1914) which adds various articles to the original list of articles scheduled in the above-mentioned Proclamation No. 156 of 1914, as follows:—

Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

Carbolic acid.

Cresol and nitro-cresol.

Materials for wireless telegraphs.

* For particulars of which, see p. 191 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 23rd October, 1913.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.**

Nitrates of ammonium.

,, ,, potassium.

,, ,, sodium.

Nitro-toluol.

Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock.

Range finders, parts thereof.

Steam vessels, lighters and barges of all descriptions.

Sword bayonets and other arms, not being firearms, and parts thereof.

Tin.

Tin plates.

Torpedo tubes.

Torpedoes and parts thereof.

Transport service sets.

(C. 11,145.)

The Board of Trade are also in receipt of a Government Notice (No. 1293 of 1914), dated 8th August, notifying that, by virtue of the authority vested in him by Proclamation No. 156 of 1914, the Minister of Defence has delegated authority to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, Johannesburg, to grant permits for the exportation of explosives from the Union to Rhodesia.

All applications for permits under the Proclamation should be made direct to that officer.

(C. 11,145.)

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 701-2 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 10th September last respecting the regulations concerning the prohibition of the exportation of foodstuffs, except with the permission of the Minister of Defence, under Proclamation No. 157 of 1914, the Board of Trade have now received copy of Government Notice (No. 1292 of 1914), dated 7th August, whereby the powers vested in the Minister of Defence have been delegated to the Minister of Railways and Harbours, who will, in future, deal with all matters in connection with the exportation, transport, and control of foodstuffs within the Union.

A further Government Notice (No. 1356 of 1914), dated 14th August, has been received, which lays down the regulations to be observed regarding the exportation of foodstuffs as previously notified in the above-mentioned issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," and also, at the same time, amends the Government Notice No. 1,292 of 1914 regarding the various officers who have been charged with the duty of carrying out the provisions of the above-mentioned Proclamation No. 157 of 1914 at the various ports respecting consignments for export, as follows:—

Capetown	...	...	Assistant General Manager.
Mossel Bay	...	...	Goods and Passenger Agent.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

Port Elizabeth...	}	Divisional Superintendent.
East London ...		
Durban ...		
Komatipoort ...	...	Station Master.
Mafeking ...	...	District Superintendent.
Kazerne (Johannesburg)		Goods Superintendent.

Authority for the despatch of consignments from inland Stations may also be obtained from Assistant General Managers, Divisional Superintendents, or from various other specified officers at particular places. (C. 11,145.)

MALTA.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of Notification (No. 128 of 1914), dated 5th August, as well as of certain amending Notifications (Nos. 152 and 174), dated 18th August and 3rd September, respectively, prohibiting, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 4 of 1889, the exportation or the carriage coastwise, without the permission of the Collector of Customs, of the undermentioned articles, until further notice:—

Ammunition and explosives and the materials used in their manufacture;

Arms, guns and gun mountings of all descriptions, with their component parts;

Accoutrements;

Armour plates;

Balloons, kites and airships;

Blast furnace oil;

Chrome and ferro-chrome;

Copper ore or unwrought of all kinds;

Cotton suitable for use in the manufacture of explosives;

Cotton waste;

Dimethylaniline;

*Fuel (*i.e.*, coal, coke, manufactured fuel, charcoal, oil, petrol, &c.);

Fuel oil shale;

Fulminate of mercury;

Fuses and detonators;

†Foodstuffs of all descriptions, including food for animals;

Heliographs, signal flags, and naval and military signal apparatus of all descriptions, including wireless telegraphy apparatus;

Entrenching tools;

Marine boilers and engines, including any parts thereof;

Materials used in ship construction;

Mineral lubricating oil;

Naval and military stores of every description, including tents, uniform and equipment;

* As amended by Notification No. 152 of the 18th August, 1914.

† In accordance with Notification No. 152 of the 18th August, 1914. The original Notification No. 128 of 1914 only included the following foodstuffs: grain, manufactured and unmanufactured.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***MALTA**—*continued.*

Nickel and ferro-nickel;
 Range-finders;
 Search-light apparatus;
 Silk cloth, silk braid, silk thread suitable for cartridges and charges;
 Submarine mines and torpedoes;
 Surgical dressings and bandages;
 Torpedo net defence and parts thereof;
 Zinc;
 †Gold and silver in sterling coin;
 †Medicines and medicating materials of all kinds.

(C. 11,386.)

A copy of a further Notification (No. 141) dated 12th August, 1914, has been received which prohibits the exportation from Malta to all foreign ports of Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, with the exception of those of France, Russia (except the Baltic ports) Spain and Portugal, of various articles, being articles which have been judged capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition or military or naval stores.

The list of articles included in the Notification is practically identical with that shown on pp. 410-11 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th August last relative to the prohibition of the exportation of such stores from the United Kingdom to certain Foreign ports. Manufactured fuel, heliographs and accoutrements are, however, excluded from the list in the present Notification—such articles being included in the list given under the Notification No. 128 of 1914, which is referred to on the previous page.

(C. 11,386.)

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The Board of Trade have been informed by the Federated Malay States Government that, for the purposes of export duty on tin and tin ore, "hardhead" is now treated as tin-slag.

(C. 10,954.)

The Board of Trade have received from the Acting Under-Secretary, Federated Malay States, copy of Customs Notifications (Nos. 2383-4 of 1914) which have been issued under the various Customs Duties Enactments operative in the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang.

These Notifications cancel, with effect from 1st August, 1914, the export duties leviable on rubber in each of the above-mentioned States under Notifications Nos. 581-2 of 1913, and, at the same time, provide for the imposition of the revised duties in lieu thereof, as follows:—

† In accordance with Notification No. 174 of the 3rd September, 1914.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***FEDERATED MALAY STATES—continued:**

Articles.	New Rates of Export Duty.
Rubber—	
Any cultivated rubber—	Dols. cts.
When the value of the highest grade of cultivated rubber—	
Is 1s. 6d. per lb.	0 27 per pikul
Exceeds 1s. 6d. per lb., but does not exceed 1s. 6½d. per lb.	0 40
" 1s. 6½d. " " " " 1s. 7d. "	0 53 "
" 1s. 7d. " " " " 1s. 7½d. "	0 67 "
" 1s. 7½d. " " " " 1s. 8d. "	0 80 "
" 1s. 8d. " " " " 1s. 8½d. "	0 93 "
" 1s. 8½d. " " " " 1s. 9d. "	1 07 "
" 1s. 9d. " " " " 1s. 9½d. "	1 20 "
" 1s. 9½d. " " " " 1s. 10d. "	1 33 "
" 1s. 10d. " " " " 1s. 10½d. "	1 47 "
" 1s. 10½d. " " " " 1s. 11d. "	1 60 "
" 1s. 11d. " " " " 1s. 11½d. "	1 87 "
" 1s. 11½d. " " " " 2s. "	2 13 "
" 2s. per lb.	2½ % <i>ad val.</i>
Latex—A gallon of latex being taken as equivalent to 1 lb. of cultivated rubber	2½ % "

No rubber which has paid export duty in any other State of the Federated Malay States shall be liable to pay export duty under the above Notifications, unless brought into or conveyed through the State in contravention of the rules, if any, from time to time made in that behalf by the Resident.

For the purpose of assessing the export duty payable under the Notifications, the value of all grades of rubber shall be deemed to be equal to the value notified from time to time in the "Gazette" as the value of the highest grade.

[Note.—The rate of 2½ per cent. *ad val.* was previously leviable on cultivated rubber and latex in each of the Federated Malay States.]
(C. 10 954.)

PERAK.

A further Notification (No. 2032 of 1914) has been received which cancels the weighing charges of 2 cts. per pikul prescribed for tin, tin ore, scheelite and wolfram under Notification No. 1478 of 1911 on exportation from Perak, and imposes, in lieu thereof, the following charges, with effect from 1st July, 1914:—

Weighing charges—

Tin, tin ore, scheelite and wolfram 3 cts. per pikul.
(C. 10,954.)

PROTECTED MALAY STATES.

The Board of Trade have received from the Acting Under-Secretary at Kuala Lumpur a revised Statement of the import and export duties at present leviable in each of the Protected Malay States of Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu.

The tariff rates for both imports and exports leviable in the several States remain, for the most part, unaltered, but there are some

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***PROTECTED MALAY STATES**—*continued.*

amendments in the rates operative in the Protected States of Perlis and Kelantan, as follows:—

Articles.		Present Rates of Duty.
IMPORT DUTIES.		Dols. cts.
Perlis—		1 dol. to 3 dols.
Arak china	<i>per gallon</i>	(according to brand)
Kelantan—		1 50
Gin, A. V. H., and similar varieties	<i>per gallon</i>	7 50
Other spirits and liqueurs, scents and German port wine...	<i>per case (a)</i>	1 50
(With a minimum of 5 cts. per bottle.)	"	
Vermouth, port, sherry and sparkling wines	<i>per gallon</i>	1 00
Claret and other still wines, not mentioned above	<i>per case of 12 quart bottles</i>	1 00
Toddy	<i>per gallon</i>	0 50
Tobacco—	<i>per bottle</i>	0 12
Unmanufactured	<i>per pikul</i>	4 00
Manufactured (including cigars and cigarettes)	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 %
Kerosene oil, benzine and other inflammable oils	<i>per gallon</i>	0 10
Salt	<i>per 100 gantangs</i>	1 00
Aerated mineral waters	"	Free
Ice	"	Free
EXPORT DUTIES.		
Perlis—		
Padi at Sanglang	<i>per koyan</i>	5 00
Rice	"	10 00
Kelantan—		
Cocoanut oil	<i>per pikul</i>	0 60
Bullocks (if exported by sea)	<i>per head</i>	2 00
„ (otherwise)	"	3 00

(a) Containing 15 bottles or 5 gallons.

(C. 10,962.)

SWEDEN.

With reference to the notice at page 302 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 30th July respecting a proposed Swedish State Tobacco Monopoly, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Tobacco Monopoly Bill passed the Riksdag on the 9th September. As, however, the increased duties on tobacco established under the Monopoly will not come into force until the 1st January, 1915, and it is considered necessary to increase the State revenue at once to meet expenditure connected with the National Defence Act, the Riksdag Committee for the Tobacco Monopoly proposed that the money required should be raised by an immediate increase of the

**Increase of the
Customs Duties
on Tobacco.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***SWEDEN**—*continued.*

duties on tobacco, the increased duties to remain in operation until the arrangements as regards the taxation of tobacco which are embodied in the Monopoly Act come into force.

A Royal Decree has accordingly been issued provisionally increasing the Customs duties on tobacco imported into Sweden, as shown in the subjoined statement. The new rates of duty were to come into force as from the 14th September.

[Kilog. = 2·2046 lbs.; kr. (100 öre) = 1s. 1½d.]

Tariff No.	New Tariff Classification.	Rate of Duty.	
		Former.	New.
	Tobacco—	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.
	Unmanufactured—	<i>Per kilog.</i>	<i>Per kilog.</i>
195	Stalk	1 00*	2 00
195½	Leaf tobacco—		
	Called Kentucky, Virginia (also North and South Carolina), Ohio, Maryland and China tobacco		2 00
195¾	Other kinds		3 00
<i>Note 1.</i> —In the case of leaf tobacco from which the stalk is wholly or partly removed (stripped leaf tobacco), the rate of duty shall be increased by 15 per cent.†			
<i>Note 2.</i> —In cases where the Customs authorities are in doubt as to whether the rates of duty under Nos. 195 and 195½ are applicable to a consignment, the question must be referred to the General Customs Administration. Moreover, Tariff headings Nos. 195 and 195½ shall not be applied unless the tobacco manufacturer by or for whom the tobacco is imported makes special application for assessment of duty under one or other of these headings, and, at the same time, furnishes a written declaration made in good faith to the effect that the tobacco shall be used exclusively for the manufacture of smoking or chewing tobacco or snuff.†			
	Manufactured—		
196	Cigars and cigarros	4 00	7 00
196½	Cigarettes		5 00
	Other kinds—		
197	Cut	1 20	3 50
197½	Other		2 50

* Tobacco, unmanufactured, leaf and stalk.

† This Note did not appear in the former Tariff.

(C. 10,905.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Law of the 28th August, which provides for certain additions to the Swedish Customs Tariff as shown in the subjoined statement:—

**Tariff
Modifications.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***SWEDEN—continued.**

[NOTE.—New specifications in the Tariff and new Notes are printed in italic type.]

Tariff No.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	
		Former.	Fixed by the Present Law.
<i>ad 194</i>	<i>Mineral spring salts, natural or artificial ; also salt mixtures for baths</i>	Not specified.	Free.
<i>ad 1161</i>	<i>Radium salts</i>	Not specified.	Free.
1258	Druggists' goods, simple and compound ... <i>Note 1.—Under this heading shall be dutiable all goods which are drugs under the Drugs Act (apoteksrarustadga) now in force, irrespective of whether the goods can be classed under another heading in the Customs Tariff, as well as such poisonous substances of the first class as are used solely or mainly as healing drugs or in the preparation of healing drugs.</i> <i>Note 2.—With regard to the importation of goods falling under this heading, special regulations have been set forth as regards drugs in the present Drugs Act, and, as regards poisonous substances of the first class, in the present Poisons Act (giftstadga).</i>	Free.	Free.
1258½	Saccharin and other artificial sweetening substances <i>NOTE.—Articles falling under this number may be imported only by proprietors of druggists' stores, or, after consulting the Medical Department, the Academy of Sciences, the competent faculties of the Universities, the Caroline Institute, or the Board of Teachers at the Technical High School, by scientists for scientific purposes, or, after examination of the case by the Ministry of Commerce, by owners of industrial establishments who show that they require such goods in their manufacturing processes.</i>	Free.	Free.

(C. 11,976.)

NETHERLANDS.

The "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 26th September contains

Exportation of certain Articles prohibited.—**Exportation of Cubebs allowed.**

Decrees prohibiting the exportation of the under-mentioned articles from the Netherlands:—

Briquettes; linseed, rapeseed (*kool-enraapzaad*), other oil seeds (except caraway-seed, mustard-seed, and blue mawseed), meal of rice and rice waste, meal of pulse, linseed-cake and linseed-meal, rapecake and rapecake-meal, groundnut-cake and groundnut-meal, cottonseed-cake and cottonseed-meal, other force feeding cake, and meal and waste thereof, dried pulp and sugar pulp, dried hog-

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NETHERLANDS—*continued.*

wash, malt waste (*hostel of hierdraf*), and meat meal; sugar beets, and cotton waste.

A further Decree, dated 24th September, temporarily withdraws the prohibition of the exportation of *cubebs*. (C. 11,256.)

SWITZERLAND.

With reference to the notice at pages 629-630 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 3rd September, respecting a Decree of the Federal Council, dated the 13th August, prohibiting the exportation of certain articles from Switzerland, the Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of a Decree, dated the 18th September, which abrogates the Decree of the 13th August and prohibits the exportation of the under-mentioned articles from Switzerland until further notice. The new Decree was to come into operation on the 21st September:—

**Revised List of
Articles the
Exportation of
which is
prohibited.**

(a) Arms and detached parts thereof, gunstocks; walnut wood; ammunition, explosive materials and articles for producing conflagrations; sulphur, saltpetre, soda (*soude*).

(b) Copper, tin, zinc, lead, iron (*ferraille*); all kinds of iron or steel wire; iron rails and joists.

Telephonic apparatus and detached parts thereof, especially microphones, field lines; indiarubber for insulating purposes; electric batteries.

Boats and vehicles with or without motor for the transport of persons and goods, excluding bicycles.

(c) Sanitary material (not including medical and surgical instruments, apparatus and utensils); medicaments (except serums and vaccines); disinfectants.

(d) Mineral oils, tar oils and resinous oils (petrol, petroleum, petroleum residues, naphtha, turpentine, &c.); tar, alcohol, fuel of all kinds (coal, lignite, coke, briquettes, firewood, &c.).

(e) Clothing and articles of equipment for soldiers, such as underclothing, winter gloves, stockings, boots for men (weighing more than 1,200 grammes per pair); woollen blankets; cotton (unbleached or bleached); bags, and tissues of jute for their manufacture.

(f) Horses, mules and asses, and articles of equipment therefor, materials for shoeing animals.

(g) Large and small cattle, poultry, military and police dogs.

(h) Forage of all kinds (hay, bran, *marcs* (dregs) of grapes and fruits, &c.), straw, litter of all kinds, seeds, artificial fertilisers, bones and bone dust.

(i) Provisions (*denrées alimentaires*) except the following: fresh milk, fresh fish, sweets (*sucreries*), confectionery (*confiserie*) and fine bakers' wares without sugar, chocolate, coffee substitutes, specialities (such as Maggi seasonings, tomato purée, foods

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***SWITZERLAND**—*continued.*

for infants, ovomaltine), beverages and mineral waters, manufactured tobacco.

(k) Shoemakers' glue, and starch, starch powder, gum solution.

The Federal Council reserves to itself the right to authorise exceptions to the provisions of this Decree. Applications for permission to export agricultural products (such as cheese, forage, fruits, &c.) should be addressed to the Agricultural Section of the Federal Department of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture; applications in respect of other kinds of goods to the Commercial Section of that Department.

(C. 11,254.)

PORTUGAL.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the Portuguese Government have authorised the exportation of pitwood and eggs from Portugal to the United Kingdom so long as there is no shortage of these articles in the home market.

(C. 11,209.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.**RUSSIA (FINLAND).**

H.M. Consul at Helsingfors (Mr. V. Kestell Cornish) reports that Wiborg has been declared in a state of siege.

Wiborg declared in a State of Siege.

(C.I.B. 29,498.)

CHINA (MANCHURIA).

With reference to the notice on p. 490 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 7th September, 1911, relative to the scheme for the improvement of the Liao River, H.M. Minister at Peking reports that, after prolonged and tedious negotiations extending over a period of nearly four years, an Agreement has now been drawn up between the Superintendent of Customs at Newchwang, as representing the Manchurian Government, and the Consular Body at Newchwang, as representing their respective Governments, regarding the constitution and powers of the Liao River and Bar Conservancy Board. The works contemplated under this Agreement comprise the dredging of the bar at the mouth of the Liao River, the improvement of the river channel from there to the Newchwang Harbour and the closing of the Junk Channel, and also the protection and strengthening of the narrow strip of land between Duck Island and the lower limit of the harbour, in order to prevent a possible breach by the waters of the Liao River.

H.M. Minister adds that although a start has been made with the scheme, there are still many difficulties to be overcome before it can

*Shipping and Transport.***CHINA (MANCHURIA)**—*continued.*

be considered a practical success. The improvement of the Upper Liao, which is to be undertaken in connection with the scheme referred to, will entail a considerable expenditure which will probably fall on the Province and no doubt meet with violent resistance on the part of a section of the population. (C. 8,798.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

CANADA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that, according to statistics compiled by the Ontario Bureau of Mines, the value of the mineral output of that Province during the first six months of this year was 18,083,905 dols., a decrease of 514,899 dols. as compared with the corresponding period of 1913. As in most other industries, the production as a whole for the half-year shows a decrease. Copper, nickel, cobalt and cobalt and nickel oxides show an increase, but there is a decrease in gold, silver, iron ore and pig iron. However, there is likelihood of the gold output being increased in the near future.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the output of the metalliferous mines of Ontario during the six months ended 30th June, 1914:—

	Quantity.	Value.
		Dols.
Gold, fine ozs.	99,269	2,011,069
Silver "	13,379,641	7,053,418
Copper tons of 2,000 lbs.	8,357	1,197,059
Nickel "	13,105	2,872,843
Iron ore "	47,160	118,119
Pig-iron "	343,408	4,429,664
Cobalt "	129	22,581
Cobalt and nickel oxides lbs.	757,268	379,152
Total "	14,647,740	18,083,905

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

(C.I.B. 27,862.)

MEXICO.

H.M. Consul at Tampico (Mr. H. W. Wilson) reports that a Decree dated 3rd August, has been issued by the Constitutional Governor of Vera Cruz relating to the leasing of oil lands in the State of Vera Cruz.

According to this Decree, the consent of the Superior Government is necessary for all contracts regarding lands in the Cantons of Ozuluama, Tuxpam, Tantoyuca, Chicontepec, Misantla and Minatitlan, and contracts made without this consent are null and void.

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***MEXICO**—*continued.*

H.M. Consul adds that the effect of this decree will be to make it impossible for any non-Mexican to secure oil leases in future, as the Constitutional Governor is averse to foreign capitalists, and will veto any leases made to foreigners. At the present time, however, the decree is of little importance, as owing to the exceedingly low price of oil it does not pay to ship it except by large companies who have contracts to complete. (C. 9,751.)

VENEZUELA.

H.M. Minister at Carácas has forwarded a copy of a Presidential Decree, dated 1st August, laying down that all mining titles and mining concessions issued by the Executive must in future be approved by Congress. The dossiers of the denunciation of mines at present under consideration, although approved by a Resolution, are subject to the prescriptions of this present Decree, with regard to the issue and validity of the prospective title.

A translation of the Decree may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 10,129.)

YARNS AND TEXTILES.**BRITISH INDIA.**

The following statement, showing the quantity of cotton yarn spun, and of cotton woven goods produced, in British India and the Native States during the three months ended June, 1912, 1913, and 1914, has been extracted from a return issued by the Indian Government :—

				Three Months ended June.		
				1912.	1913.	1914.
BRITISH INDIA AND NATIVE STATES.						
Cotton yarn spun	...	...	Lbs.	176,661,551	168,752,344	171,037,630
Grey and bleached piece goods	...	{	Lbs.	52,611,478	50,270,013	54,992,487
			=Yards	232,180,995	222,892,276	235,890,059
Coloured piece goods	...	{	Lbs.	13,800,379	15,599,574	14,066,416
			=Yards	58,645,967	66,952,358	60,263,241
Grey and coloured goods (other than piece goods)	...	...	Lbs.	330,162	448,633	422,964
Hosiery	...	...	"	73,000	78,258	57,437
Miscellaneous goods	...	...	"	46,225	53,482	62,550
Total of woven goods	...	...	"	66,861,244	66,449,960	69,601,854

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns, in the week ended 26th September, 1914, were as follows :—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	37s. 6d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	29s. 3d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	23s. 3d.

For further particulars see p. 57.

A statement is published on p. 58 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 26th September, 1914, as well as of imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 24th September, 1914, was 10,560 (including 2,257 bales British East African), and the number imported during the thirty-nine weeks ended 24th September was 2,950,309 (including 6,244 bales British West Indian, 13,590 bales British West African, 24,944 bales British East African, and 2,914 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 24th September was 4,861, and during the thirty-nine weeks, 305,600.

For further details see p. 57.

BRITISH INDIA.

The following information is from the "Review of the Trade of India in 1913-14" *:—

The production of white sugar in India has been a matter of serious study both by the Government of India and the Local Governments, and as a result of the meeting of the Board of Agriculture held at Pusa in 1911 progress has been made on the following lines :—

Sugar Industry.

A sugar engineer has been appointed and has been attached to the Agricultural Department in the United Provinces. He has set up a 100-ton factory at Pilibhit, which has had a satisfactory year's working, and has given technical advice regarding the erection of two central factories for the Gorakhpur district; he has also advised on several projects for the starting of similar schemes in other districts of the United Provinces. Farms have been opened at Nawabganj and Shahjahanpur in the United Provinces, and one in the Tirhoot Division of Bihar, for the introduction, survey, and testing of new canes. In Burma a sugarcane experiment station has been opened in the area commanded by the Môn canal. In the Kamrup district of Assam important work has been done in locating and surveying several blocks of 10,000 acres

* "Review of the Trade of India in 1913-14." Price 12 annas (1s.). Copies of the Report may be purchased from the Agents in the United Kingdom for the sale of Indian Government Publications, a list of whom may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***BRITISH INDIA—continued.**

suitable for sugarcane, and on a portion of this area a preliminary experiment is being undertaken by the Local Government in the growth of cane with the aid of steam tackle with the object of encouraging enterprise on a large scale. A block of 4,632 acres of land in the Central Provinces has been leased to a Cawnpore gentleman with a view to the formation of a company, and a cane-breeding station for the production of new canes has been started at Coimbatore. The first year's work resulted in over 2,000 new seedling canes being selected.

In Bihar eight central factories have in recent years been erected, with a crushing capacity of some 24,000 tons of cane a day. The erection of two or more factories is in contemplation. At Bubnowly, in the Gorakhpur district of the United Provinces, on the borders of Bihar, a central factory has been set up with a capacity of from 400 to 600 tons. The production of sugar in Bihar is paying and an extension of the industry is likely, conditions in this tract being favourable to the development of the central factory system. The sugar cane crop of India in 1913 gave a yield of nearly 2,600,000 tons, to which the production of palm sugar, estimated at 480,000 tons, should be added; the cane sugar crop comprises about a quarter of the world's cane crop of 9,500,000 tons.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The following figures of the exports of cultivated rubber from the Federated Malay States during the month of July, 1914, are taken from telegraphic information received by the Malay States Information Agency in London, the corresponding figures for July 1913, being added for purposes of comparison:—

—					1913.	1914.
					To s.	Tons.
July	...	...	...	...	1,781	2,971
January-July	...	...	...	...	12,262	16,821

MISCELLANEOUS.**SOUTH AMERICA.**

H.M. Minister at Rio de Janeiro has forwarded a copy of the "German Export Guide, 1913," which is distributed *gratis* to merchants and others in the River Plate countries. The book, which is in Spanish and well-arranged, is an interesting example of the pains and trouble taken by German firms to secure foreign markets. It deals in a descriptive manner with technical industries such as machinery, electrical goods, motor cars, iron and steel, building materials, &c., and contains numerous advertisements of German firms manufacturing these articles.

The Guide may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 10,972.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of August, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 have been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) for the first volume and 4s. 1d. (post free 4s. 7d.) for the second. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country; and in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that beginning with the issues for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries of *consignment* for imports, and countries of final destination, so far as known, for exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given, as mentioned above, on the same basis as those published (up to the year 1908) in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the September issue:—The Labour Market in August; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Retail Food Prices; Profit Sharing in the United Kingdom in 1913-14; Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports of the Annual Series have been issued by the Foreign Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 5,388. Trade of Mengtsz (China) in 1913. Price 1½d.

Railway developments.

Map.

No. 5,390. Trade of Japan in 1913. Price 5d.

Finances.

Silk industry.

Imports of yarns and textiles.

Reduction in cable rates.

Imports of metals and machinery.

Railways and shipping.

Insurance business.

Motor car, motor cycle and cycle trades.

Patents and trade marks.

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsoby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

*Government Publications.***No. 5,391. Agriculture and Industries of Piedmont in 1913. Price 2d**

Motor car trade.

Hat manufacture in Ales-

Textile industries.

sandria.

Paper making industry.

Cinematograph film industry.

New railways.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Boiler Explosions. Report to the Secretary of the Board of Trade upon the working of the Boiler Explosives Acts 1882 and 1890, with Appendices. (In continuation of Parliamentary Paper Cd. 6,865.) [Cd. 7,618.] Price 2½d.

Under the provisions of the Boiler Explosions Acts, 66 preliminary enquiries and 14 formal investigations have been held respecting boiler explosions which occurred during the year ending 30th June, 1913. Of these 80 explosions, 40 resulted in loss of life or personal injury, 31 persons being killed and 42 injured.

The appendices attached to the Report give (1) a summary of the reports of enquiries held under the Boiler Explosions Acts; (2) the causes of explosions and the types of boilers which exploded; (3) a report by the Solicitor to the Board of Trade on the formal investigations held; and (4) the total number of explosions dealt with since the passing of the Acts, number of lives lost and number of persons injured.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following Reports relating to H.M. Colonial Possessions, issued since 1st January, 1914, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover):—

No.	Place.	Price.
Annual—		
780	British Guiana 1912-13	4d.
781	Entomological Research Committee, 1912-13	1d.
782	Southern Nigeria, 1912... ..	4½d.
783	Jamaica, 1912-13	3½d.
784	British Honduras, 1912	2½d.
785	Northern Nigeria, 1912	5½d.
786	Malta, 1912-13	5½d.
787	Uganda, 1912-13	5d.
788	Mauritius, 1912	3½d.
789	Straits Settlements, 1912	5½d.
790	Trinidad and Tobago, 1912-13... ..	6½d.
791	East Africa Protectorate, 1912-13	8d.
792	Grenada, 1912	3d.
793	Leeward Islands, 1912-13	4d.
794	St. Lucia, 1912-13	2½d.
795	St. Vincent, 1912-13	3d.
796	Bermuda, 1912... ..	1½d.
797	Ceylon (Supplementary), 1912	4d.
798	Gibraltar, 1913	1½d.
799	St. Helena, 1913	2d.
800	Turks and Caicos Islands, 1913	1½d.
801	Seychelles, 1913... ..	2d.
802	Ceylon, 1913	3½d.
803	Bermuda, 1913	1½d.
804	Weihaiwei, 1913	—
805	Gambia, 1913	1½d.
806	Gold Coast, 1913	3d.
807	Gold Coast—Northern Territories, 1913	2½d.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.:—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products

Geranium Oil Production in Algeria.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
1st Sept.

Sheep and Wool Industry of Rostov-on-Don in 1913.

"*Vyestnik Finansov*" (Petrograd), 6th Sept.

Sugar Cane Crop Prospects in British India.

"*Indian Trade Journal*" (Calcutta),
27th Aug.

Machinery, Hardware, and Engineering

Irrigation in Canada: Construction of the Bassano Dam.

"*Engineering News*" (New York),
27th Aug. and 3rd Sept.

Motor Delivery Wagons in Norway.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
19th Aug.

Iron Nail Industry in Japan.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
31st Aug.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Pig Iron Production in the United States in August.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 10th Sept.

Gold Resources of the British Empire.

"*South African Mining Journal*"
(Johannesburg), 22nd Aug.

Salt Production in the Trans-Caspian Provinces in 1913.

"*Vyestnik Finansov*" (Petrograd),
23rd Aug.

Lode and Alluvial Mining.

"*Australian Mining Standard*"
(Sydney), 6th Aug.

Two-Storey Foundries: Economics of.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 10th Sept.

Drop Pouring for Casting.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 10th Sept.

Ore Deposits of Australia.

"*Australian Mining Standard*"
(Sydney), 6th Aug.

Iron Ore Production in Nijni Novgorod Government in 1913.

"*Vyestnik Finansov*" (Petrograd),
16th Aug.

Coal in the South African Union.

"*South African Mining Journal*"
(Johannesburg), 22nd Aug.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

Port Improvements at Calcutta.

"*Pioneer Mail*" (Allahabad), 21st
Aug.

Railways, Shipping and Transport—cont.

Railway Construction in Persia.

"*Vyestnik Finansov*" (Petrograd),
6th Sept.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Cotton Markets of the World: Review.

"*Posselt's Textile Journal*" (Phila-
delphia), Sept.

Cotton Crop Prospects in British India.

"*Indian Trade Journal*" (Calcutta),
27th Aug.

Cotton Crop Prospects in the United States.

"*Bradstreets*" (New York), 14th
Sept.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Japan: Trade of Yokohama District in 1913.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
31st Aug.

Finland: Development, &c. of Co-operative Industries.

"*Vyestnik Finansov*" (Petrograd),
16th Aug.

South America: Trade Prospects.

"*Bradstreets*" (New York), 12th
Sept.

Roumania: Trade with Servia.

"*Moniteur du Commerce Roumain*"
(Bucharest), 1st Aug.

Belgium: Industries of East and West Flanders (before the War).

Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
1st Sept.

Madagascar: Industries.

"*Journal de la Chambre de Commerce de Constantinople*," 22nd Aug.

British India: Trade with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

"*Indian Trade Journal*" (Calcutta),
27th Aug.

Peru: Commercial and Industrial Progress.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
2nd Sept.

Miscellaneous.

Fisheries in Norway.

"*Fiskets Gang*" (Bergen), 16th Sept.

Nijni Novgorod Fair Proceedings.

"*Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta*"
(Petrograd), 27th Aug.

Perfume Essences of Réunion.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
1st Sept.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India—Report on the Trans-Frontier Trade of Burma for 1913-14.

South Australia—Acts of Parliament, 1913.

Tasmania—Post Office Directory, 1914.

East Africa Protectorate—Blue Book for 1912-13

United States of America—Mineral Industry during 1913.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 39 weeks ended 24th September, 1914 :—

	Week ended 24th Sept., 1914.	39 Weeks ended 24th Sept., 1914.	Week ended 24th Sept., 1914.	39 Weeks ended 24th Sept., 1914.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	4,899	1,953,473	1,431	114,336
Brazilian	—	204,606	350	15,764
East Indian	1,911	226,011	2,618	52,216
Egyptian	13	361,402	462	112,375
Miscellaneous	3,737*	201,817†	—	10,909
Total... ..	10,560	2,950,309	4,861	305,600

* Including 2,257 bales British East African.

† Including 6,244 bales British West Indian, 13,590 bales British West African, 24,944 bales British East African, and 2,914 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 26th September, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 26th September, 1914	37 6	29 3	23 3
Corresponding Week in—			
1907	32 6	25 5	17 9
1908	31 7	26 11	17 2
1909	32 2	26 9	17 2
1910	30 1	24 4	16 4
1911	32 6	30 5	19 1
1912	31 7	29 9	19 5
1913	31 6	30 1	17 9

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of **Agricultural Produce** imported into the **United Kingdom** in the week ended 26th September, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 26th Sept., 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	—	210
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	—	254
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	28,618	224,858
Mutton " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	23,318	82,174
Pork " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	23,507	10,484
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	14,127	14,849
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	53,061	78,273
Beef	"	43	727
Hams	"	14,973	13,590
Pork	"	6,474	4,984
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,176	2,067
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	58,786	27,013
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	51,030	68,469
Margarine	"	74,758	31,972
Cheese	"	61,348	64,092
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	113	159
" condensed	"	25,570	22,525
" preserved, other kinds... ..	"	534	492
Eggs	Grt. Hndr.	208,188	411,409
Poultry	Value £	747	1,746
Game	"	848	1,413
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	18,422	38,026
Lard	"	19,549	27,557
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	2,086,700	1,954,300
Wheat-meal and flour... ..	"	129,000	407,100
Barley	"	393,700	763,500
Oats	"	82,610	242,800
Peas	"	9,770	62,921
Beans	"	131,110	208,520
Maize or Indian corn	"	840,800	1,095,400
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	23,592	26,711
Apricots and peaches	"	157	137
Bananas... ..	Bunches	209,326	182,557
Cherries	Owts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	27,415	50,786
Lemons	"	7,385	7,829
Oranges	"	190	4,910
Pears	"	11,156	55,448
Plums	"	4	45,332
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	3,271	18,532
Hay	Tons	—	454
Straw	"	—	15
Moss Litter	"	194	1,354
Hops	Owts.	263	497
Locust beans	"	—	7,134
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	179,666	217,279
Potatoes... ..	Owts.	615	29,533
Tomatoes	"	46,920	36,622
Unenumerated	Value £	1,880	5,713
Vegetables, dried... ..	Owts.	5,332	1,709
" preserved by canning	"	14,852	11,418

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."
Commonwealth of Australia..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and New Zealand Insurance Buildings, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address, "Austere."

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz. : Commercial Statistics ; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations ; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities ; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender ; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products ; Forms of Certificates of Origin ; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3d., the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15s. 2d. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C. ; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff ; in Edinburgh to H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street ; in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street ; or to the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 739.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to : *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

**NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911. PART II.—
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.**

Decisions by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable:—

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE PAYABLE in respect of:—

1475. Workmen described in decision A 1375 ("Board of Trade Journal" of the 9th October, 1913) when engaged wholly or mainly in the maintenance and upkeep of steel works plant.

1476. Workmen engaged as viewers, inspectors, gaugers, or examiners employed in connection with any insured trade, whose work consists of—

- (1) testing component parts with gauges;
- (2) counting parts;
- (3) putting together parts to see if they fit;

or (4) other similar work which is such that it can be done either by an unskilled person, or by a person having the training of a turner, fitter, or other mechanic.

B. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE NOT PAYABLE in respect of:—

1474. Workmen described in decision B 1374 ("Board of Trade Journal" of the 9th October, 1913) when engaged wholly or mainly in the maintenance and upkeep of steel works plant (other than buildings, machinery, or vehicles).

Note.—Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

THE Board of Trade Journal.

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[No. 932

The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at **73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**—registered telegraphic address, "**Advantage, Stock, London;**" Code, 5th Edition A.B.C.; telephone numbers, **Central 12807; London Wall 4713 (3 lines).** A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 59 of last week's issue.

Special attention is called to the notice on p. 82 regarding the **exhibitions of samples of German and Austrian or Hungarian goods** which are being held at Wakefield House, 32, Cheapside, E.C. Communications relating to these exhibitions should be sent to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), Wakefield House, 32, Cheapside, E.C. Telephone number, **City 2313.**

Attention is also called to the **Sample Room** at 73, Basinghall Street, and in particular to the following samples:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Fabric for Ties—Toronto enquiry	8th Oct., 1914	65
Felt Card—Ghent enquiry	1st " "	12
Chrome Leather—Coimbra enquiry	" " "	14
Leather for Boot Uppers—Corunna Enquiry	" " "	15
Paper for Blue Prints, Tracing Paper—Milan enquiry	" " "	20
Insulators for Sparking Plugs—Milan enquiry	" " "	20
Pocket Knives for Advertising—Toronto Enquiry	10th Sept.,	650
Wattle Bark—Standard samples from South Africa	3rd " "	636
Kaolin from Cape Colony	" " "	633
Tinned Shad from Portland (Oregon)	" " "	637
Rubber and Caoutchouc from Bolivia	20th Aug.,	512
Twine—Toronto enquiry	13th " "	396
Sacking, Matting and Rope made in Sweden from Wood-pulp Cellulose	23rd July,	265
Raw Cotton from Argentina	9th " "	126
Composition Pumice Block—Montreal enquiry	" " "	66
Materials for Police and Firemen's Uniforms—Argentine Contract offering	11th June,	605
"Salino-Sodico"—a fertiliser—from Bilbao	7th May,	356

Attention is also called to the following notices:—

Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade	81
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	130
List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions	130
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications , &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	126

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

N.B.—The attention of British manufacturers is called to pp. 85-90 of this issue on which appear reports from H.M. Trade Commissioners, the Imperial Trade Correspondents, and H.M. Diplomatic and Consular Officers giving information regarding the classes of goods

Openings for British Trade.

for which there is now an opening in their respective countries, owing to the supplies from Germany and Austria-Hungary having ceased.

NOTE.—In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the Royal Proclamations and Orders-in-Council relative to the partial prohibition of the exportation of certain articles, and the entire prohibition of the exportation of others, from the United Kingdom, which appeared in the following issues of the "Board of Trade Journal":—6th August, pp. 344-5; 13th August, pp. 406-11; 27th August, pp. 547-9; 3rd September, pp. 606-7; 10th September, pp. 671-3; 17th September, p. 747; 1st October, pp. 30-31; and p. 93 of the present issue.

UNITED KINGDOM.

In view of the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary and the fact that there are many articles hitherto imported from those countries which are of importance, if not of necessity, to British manufacturers, importers of such articles are invited by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade to supply information

regarding their precise nature and quality, in order that steps may be taken to ascertain whether similar goods might be produced in this country, and, if so, where; or, if not, from what neutral sources they could be obtained.

Similarly, United Kingdom manufacturers now have the markets of Germany and Austria-Hungary closed to them, but in many cases there will be opportunities for the disposal of their products in this country.

Doubtless in a large number of cases importers and manufacturers have already taken steps to inform themselves on these points, but, from cases which have come under the notice of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, it is believed that in some instances it has not proved an easy matter to obtain the necessary information, and it is thought that in such cases the Branch may be able to render some assistance by placing manufacturers and buyers in communication with one another.

Applications have already been received in the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom who wish to get into communication with manufacturers or purchasers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from, or sold to, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Among a very large number of applications received, the following may be noted, in addition to those instanced last week on pp. 2-3 and in previous issues:—

Manufacturers Sought for.

Bottles—opal glass, wickered
scent bottles, and white flint.
Bristles for brushes.
Celluloid—balls for toys, doll
faces, and shavings.

Cloths, special—silk for water-
proofing, coverings for hand-
bags, stockinettes, mohair,
silk damask, cloths for under-
clothing, for gloves, &c.

*Openings for British Trade.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.***Manufacturers Sought for**—*continued.*

Cosmetics—alum blocks.

Feathers.

Games—general (for Xmas).

Glass and glassware—vessels for electric accumulators, fancy novelties, windows, mirrors, syringes, and optical.

Heating and ventilating fans.

Lamps—glass spirit lamps and pocket cases for lamps.

Measures of length—metal tapes and rules.

Metals, cutting, &c.—engine fittings, constructional iron-work for concrete, tin boxes,

pianoforte fittings, bar iron, and machine parts.

Sheet metal—nickelled steel sheets, steel sheets with brass facings, zinc sheets with nickel facings, and tinplate.

Sprinklers for perfume bottles.

Studs (collar, &c.)—raw materials for machining.

Toys—general, wood, squeakers and voices for animals, dolls and dolls' houses, soldiers, and musical.

Waterproofing paste.

Wool—Berlin, and for stockings and underwear.

Markets Sought for.

Bags, cases, &c.—frames and fastenings for.

Beads.

Bone and ivory.

Brake linings.

Branded articles.

Charcoal.

Copra.

Drapery.

Goldbeaters' skin.

Horsehair.

Lamp black.

Leather.

Mats and matting.

Mattresses.

Paper fasteners.

Plastic composition.

Rubber.

Sewing cotton.

Skins.

Sponges.

Tungsten.

Vulcanite articles.

United Kingdom firms interested in any of the above-mentioned articles are invited to write to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., with a view to being placed in communication with the enquirers. A more detailed list of these enquiries has been published and may be obtained by United Kingdom firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Names of firms abroad open to purchase have also been received in respect of articles of the following classes:—

Boilers and fittings (28,115).
(30,929).

Cables—electric (30,929).

Carpets—reversible (C.M. 3).

Castings—malleable iron
(30,929).Cranes—electric, hydraulic,
steam (30,929.)

Curtains (C.M. 3).

Cutlery—pocket knives, scissors, knives, razors (C.M. 3).

Druggists' sundries (C.M. 3).

Engines—marine (28,115); gas,
oil, and Diesel (30,929).

Hardware—general (28,115).

Hosiery (C.M. 3).

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

Lamps—electric (C.M. 3).	Superheaters (30,929).
Leather—artificial (C.M. 3).	Tools—electric, machine, (30,929), (C.M. 3).
Metallic packing (30,929).	Tubes — brass, iron (28,115), (C.M. 3); copper (28,115).
Metals—anti-friction (30,929).	Typewriters (C.M. 3).
Paints—enamel (C.M. 3).	Wheels, tyres and axles (30,929).
Paper — grease-proof, corru- gated strawboard (C.M. 3).	Wire—black and galvanised for fencing (C.M. 3).
Scientific instruments (C.M. 3).	
Screws—iron and brass (28,115).	
Shipbuilding supplies (28,115).	

Note.—The numbers in brackets should be quoted in enquiries regarding any of the above-mentioned goods.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Directors of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of (1) about 4,086 tons of *steel rails*, (2) about 165 tons of *steel fish-plates*, and (3) about 105 tons of *steel screw spikes*, in accordance with the specifications which may be seen at the offices of the Company, 91, York Street, Westminster, London, S.W. The charge for each specification is £1 ls., which will not be returned. Tenders, marked "Tender for Rails," or as the case may be, must be sent to the Secretary, at the above address, not later than 2 p.m. on 20th October.

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that he has received the following enquiries from firms in the Dominion:—

A Toronto firm desires to get into touch with *bonâ fide* manufacturers in the United Kingdom of silks and tapestries for furniture coverings. *See Note†.*
(C.I.B. 29,858.)

A Toronto firm would like to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of cast steel wire rope of the following description:—Six strand, 19 wires, one hemp centre, in diameters from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. up to 1 in., running in 16ths. *See Note†.*
(C.I.B. 29,861.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

*Openings for British Trade.***CANADA—continued.**

A Toronto firm desires to take up agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of dyes and chemicals suitable for pulp, paper, cotton and woollen mills.
Dyes and Chemicals for Industrial Purposes. See *Note†* and also *Note* on p. 62.

(C.I.B. 29,856.)

A firm in Alberta is open to consider agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of hardware, and supplies for railways, mines and mills; also builders', contractors', and blacksmiths' supplies and equipment. The firm specially desires to get into communication with a United Kingdom firm making miners' safety lamps, which it previously obtained from a German source. See *Note†*.

(C.I.B. 29,857.)

A Quebec agent would like to take up United Kingdom agencies in smallware, such as cheap jewellery, leather goods, novelties, penknives, pipes, druggist supplies, perfumes, lotions, soap, &c. See *Note†*.

(C.I.B. 29,864.)

An agent in Vancouver, B.C., is desirous of taking up agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of jams, preserves; biscuits; jellies, candies, biscuits, tinned meats, fish, tinned meats, &c. See *Note†*.

(C.I.B. 29,869.)

A Toronto agent would like to secure agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of articles suitable for the hardware and plumbing trade, more particularly steel shelf brackets, steel butts and hinges.

See *Note†*.

(C.I.B. 29,872.)

A Montreal shipping and freight agent, formerly a branch manager for a German firm of shipping agents, is open to represent in the Dominion some United Kingdom shipping companies. See *Note†*.

(C.I.B. 29,870.)

A firm of tie manufacturers in Toronto wishes to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of fabrics for neckties. Samples of the fabrics hitherto used may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. See *Note†*.

(C.I.B. 29,523.)

A Quebec firm wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of galvanised telegraph and telephone wire and porcelain insulators. See *Note†*.

(C.I.B. 29,517.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

Openings for British Trade.**CANADA**—*continued.*

A firm in Perth, Ontario, asks for price lists, samples, &c. from United Kingdom manufacturers of advertising
Advertising Novelties ; novelties, including celluloid articles ; felt
Felt and Cotton Products. and cotton products, such as pennants, flags, &c. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 29,518.)

A Montreal firm of manufacturers' agents is desirous of obtaining the representation in the Dominion of United Kingdom manufacturers of iron and steel commodities, of which they have made a speciality for many years, such as steel tyres for railway cars and locomotives, lap-welded and solid-drawn seamless steel boiler tubes, lap-welded steel and spigot pipes for water mains, copper and brass tubing, steel sheets and plates, &c.
Steel Tyres for
Railway Carriages
and Locomotives ;
Boiler Tubes ;
Steel Sheets ;
Copper and Steel
Tubes, &c.

This firm has hitherto done a large business with German mills, amounting to over 500,000 dols. a year, and also with the United States of America, and it states that prices will have to compete with those of American makers, who are naturally very desirous to capture the trade recently held by the Germans. Preference will be given to material of United Kingdom manufacture at equal qualities and prices, but it will naturally be impossible to obtain higher prices.

It is also, this firm adds, quite impossible to obtain payment by letter of credit which is usually asked by United Kingdom firms, as Canadian railways and large industrial concerns will not agree to such terms, but will buy only on customary terms as agreed to by all American and other works, *viz.*, 30 days after delivery, and in some cases three months. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 29,602.)

A firm in Montreal, already representing two United Kingdom manufacturers, wishes to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of supplies for the upholstering trade and the carriage, motor-car and railway coach building trades, particularly upholstering tapestries. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 30,757.)

A company in Vancouver wishes to secure the agency of a United Kingdom manufacturer of tungsten lamps, electrical goods and novelties, and vacuum
Tungsten Lamps ; Electrical
Goods ; Vacuum Flasks. flasks. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 30,758.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

*Openings for British Trade.***CANADA—continued.**

The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained :— (C.I.B. 30,799.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

- A London tea company asks to be placed in correspondence with Canadian manufacturers of bronze powders suitable for printing labels.
Bronze Powders.
- A London firm wishes to get into touch with resident Canadian exporters of wheat with a view to arranging for shipments direct to the Canary Islands.
Canadian Wheat.
- A London furniture firm wishes to hear from Canadian furniture manufacturers who can supply bentwood chairs and office and flat desks.
Furniture.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

- An Ontario firm is in a position to export broom handles (basswood, maple, beech and birch), various grades of pick handles, and can make practically any handle not manufactured from hickory or white ash. The firm has forwarded prices, which can be supplied to United Kingdom importers upon application to the Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.
Market sought for
Wooden Handles.
- A Liverpool firm, acting on behalf of its Vancouver office, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of toys, especially soldiers.
Toys.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

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The following enquiries have been received at the Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., whence further information may be obtained :— (C.I.B. 30,936.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

- A Yorkshire firm manufacturing weigh-bridges and weighing machinery of every description desires to appoint Canadian agents.
Weighing Machinery.
- A London firm, which is stated to have laid down special plant and machinery for the manufacture of velvet and leatherette jewel cases, desires to get into touch with Canadian firms who have hitherto imported from Germany and Austria.
Jewel Cases.

*Openings for British Trade.***CANADA**—*continued.*

A London firm desires to get into touch with a responsible firm of tobacco dealers in Canada willing to take up its agency for a line of Turkish cigarettes already well-known in the Dominion, but of which the present agency has lapsed.

**Turkish
Cigarettes.**

A London correspondent is desirous of acting as purchasing agent for Canadian firms dealing in blouses, dresses, hats, golf-coats, &c.

Apparel.

A Birmingham manufacturer of jewel cases desires to be placed in communication with Canadian importers.

Jewel Cases.

A London firm, which claims to have a large market for wood match splints, desires to be placed in immediate touch with Canadian manufacturers.

Wood Match Splints.

A London correspondent, stated to have a large demand for Canadian doors, also red pine sawn timber, and pit props, wishes to get into touch with shippers in the Dominion.

Doors ; Red Pine Timber ; Pit Props.

A North of England firm desires to import supplies of flake and powder graphite from Canada, and asks for names of producers.

Graphite.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Canadian company operating a chain of co-operative stores in Ontario desires to receive quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers of pickles, sauces, jams, marmalade, powder jellies, corn starch, biscuits and other packed provisions.

**Preserves ; Corn
Starch ; Biscuits, &c.**

A Toronto firm makes enquiry for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of motor car tyres and inner tubes requiring an agent in Canada.

Motor Car Tyres, &c.

Pencils.

A Toronto stationery firm makes enquiry for names of first-class United Kingdom pencil manufacturers.

Enquiry is made by a firm of engineers at Ottawa for names of English colliery owners requiring supplies of pit props.

Market sought for

Pit Props.

A Nova Scotia firm makes enquiry for names of firms open to contract for the purchase of mechanical wood pulp up to 20,000 tons per annum.

Market sought for

Wood Pulp.

A fishing company in Nova Scotia putting up a brand of threaded fish desires to get into touch with firms in London open to receive consignments.

Market sought for

Threaded Fish.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

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*Openings for British Trade.***CANADA—continued.**

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that a company has been formed in Ontario, with a capital of 2,000,000 dols. (about £411,000), for the purpose of manufacturing and dealing in iron, steel and other metals; to construct and operate dry docks, harbours, elevators, warehouses, terminals, wharves, &c., and to carry on the business of a wrecking company.

The company intends to construct a dock 775 feet long, 104 feet wide, and 21 feet over the sills.

The name and address of the company may be obtained by United Kingdom firms interested on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 29,512.)

Chemicals. See notice on p. 85.

AUSTRALIA.

A glass merchant in North Sydney wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturing firms who are desirous of exporting sheet and ornamental glass to New South Wales.

Communications regarding this enquiry, quoting the reference number 1584/14, should be addressed to the Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Australia, 72, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

(C.I.B. 30,058.)

With reference to the notice on p. 535 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th August last relative to a call for tenders for the supply and delivery of (1) *various telegraph instruments*, (2) *various measuring instruments*, and (3) *10,400 carbon and metal filament electric lamps* (Schedules Nos. 404, 405 and 406, N.S.W.), the High Commissioner in

London for the Commonwealth of Australia now states that he has received a cablegram to the effect that tenders in connection with (1) and (2) will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Sydney, New South Wales, up to 2.30 p.m. on 9th December in the case of (1) and (2), and up to 21st October* in the case of (3).
A deposit of 5 per cent. on the first £1,000, and of 2½ per cent. on the amount above that sum, is required with each tender. The tenderer, if not resident in Australia, or if a company registered outside the Commonwealth, must name an agent in Australia to receive notifications of acceptance and other notices under the contract.

Copies of the specifications, conditions and forms of tender may be obtained from the offices of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W., where also preliminary deposits may be paid.

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation will therefore be of use only to firms having agents in Australia, who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

Copies of the specifications and conditions may be seen by United Kingdom makers of telegraph and measuring instruments and electric lamps at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 19,594.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that tenders are invited by the Victorian Government Railways for the supply and delivery of:—
Steel Disc Wheels ; Caustic Soda Primary Cells. (1) *steel disc wheels* ; and (2) *caustic soda primary cells and renewals.*
 Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained* from the Victorian Railways Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Secretary to the Railways Commissioners at the above-mentioned address, up to 11 a.m. on 2nd December in the case of (1), and 9th December in the case of (2).

A preliminary deposit of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total amount of the tender is required in each case. Local representation is necessary.

Copies of the specifications, &c. may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 29,806.)

With reference to the notice on p. 591 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd September relative to a call for **Wet Air Filters.** tenders by the Sydney Municipal Council for the supply and erection, *inter alia*, of wet air filters (Contract No. 327), the Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner now notifies that the time for the receipt of tenders for the filters has been extended to 23rd November.

Copies of the specifications may be obtained* from the City Electrical Engineer, Sydney, N.S.W. Tenders should be addressed to the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Sydney, N.S.W. (C.I.B. 29,794.)

A report has been received from the Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia to the effect that **Motor Generators and Switchgear.** tenders are invited by the Sydney Municipal Council for the supply and delivery of motor generators and switch gear suitable for electric vehicle battery charging. (Contract No. 347.)

Copies of the specifications, for which a charge of 10s. 6d. is made, may be obtained* from the City Electrical Engineer, Sydney, N.S.W., and sealed tenders endorsed "Vehicle Charging Apparatus" will be received by the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Sydney, N.S.W., up to 3 p.m. on 21st December.

Tenderers must deposit the sum of £75 with the City Treasurer before the time specified for the closing of tenders.

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be seen by United Kingdom makers of electrical plant at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 29,793.)

* See Note on previous page.

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND.

With reference to the notice on p. 666 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th June last relative to a call for tenders by the Wellington Harbour Board for the construction of a re-inforced concrete wharf (the Pipitea Wharf) and of a steel-frame shed thereon, the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand reports that the time for the receipt of tenders has been extended, and that sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will now be received by the Chairman of the Harbour Board, Wellington, N.Z., up to 5 p.m. on 25th November. *Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of £2,000, either in cash or by a cheque on a local (Wellington) bank. Local representation is necessary.*

Copies of the plans, conditions of contract, and form of tender may be obtained* from the office of the Engineer to the Wellington Harbour Board.

A copy of the specification, form of tender, &c., together with a blue print, may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers and contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 13,755; 29,529.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Wellington City Corporation for the supply and delivery of a motor-driven turntable fire-escape, complete with water-tower apparatus.

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be obtained at the office of the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, Jervois Quay, Wellington, N.Z., and tenders, accompanied by a deposit of £50, will be received, up to 4 p.m. on 12th November*, by the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Wellington, N.Z.

A copy of the specification and a specimen of the form in which the tender is to be made out may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of fire escapes at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 29,528.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand reports that tenders are invited by the Gisborne Borough Council for the supply and delivery of direct current meters for electric lighting.

Copies of the specification, forms of tenders, &c. may be obtained from the Electrical Engineer's Office, Carnarvon Street, Gisborne, New Zealand.

Sealed tenders on the proper form and accompanied by a deposit of £25, will be received by the Town Clerk, Gisborne, up to 11 a.m. on 5th December.

Copies of the specifications forms of tender, &c., may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of electric lighting meters at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 29,527.)

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and therefore this intimation will be of use only to firms having agents in New Zealand who can be instructed by cable.

*Openings for British Trade.***NEW ZEALAND**—*continued.*

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand reports that, according to the local press the rate-payers of Westport have sanctioned the installation of a sewerage scheme at an estimated cost of £28,500, with £5,000 extra for private connections.

(C.I.B. 29,525.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that tenders are invited by the South African Railways Administration for the supply and delivery, during the year 1915, of (1) 14,080 *incandescent lamps*, and (2) 39,150 *train-lighting lamps*, all of *tungsten wire-drawn filaments*. Copies of the specifications and conditions and forms of tender may be *obtained** from the office of the Secretary to the Tender Board, South African Railway Headquarter Offices, Johannesburg, where also sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 2nd November.

The successful tenderer, if not resident or not having a representative within the Union of South Africa will, if the Administration so desires, be required to appoint an agent who must be legally authorised to sign the contract, and to receive all matters and to do all things arising out of the contract.

In the event of shipment of the goods by steamer from any port in the United Kingdom, the contractor will be required to ship by any line or lines of steamers with which the South African Government may have made arrangements for the conveyance of Government material and stores; information with regard to this can be obtained on application to the High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, 32, Victoria Street, S.W. The full mercantile rate of freight chargeable to ordinary shippers must be paid; the tender price, so far as freight is concerned, being calculated on that basis.

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of electric lamps at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 30,754.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Johannesburg Municipal Council for the supply and delivery of four tar-spraying machines and spare parts.

Copies of the specification, conditions of contract, and form of tender may be *obtained** from the Town Clerk, Municipal Office, Plein Square, Johannesburg, on deposit of £1 1s., and sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Town Clerk, up to noon on 30th October.

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and owing to forms having to be obtained from South Africa this intimation will be of use only to firms having agents in the Union who can be instructed by cable.

*Openings for British Trade.***SOUTH AFRICA**—*continued.*

A copy of the specification, form of tender, &c., may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.
(C.I.B. 30,736.)

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Clive Bayley) reports that an Ekaterinoslav firm has decided to commence the manufacture of wagon tyres, wagon wheels, truck wheel axles, &c. at its works, and is desirous of getting into communication with United Kingdom firms able to supply the necessary plant.

**Plant for making
Wagon Tyres;
Wheels; Axles,
&c.**

United Kingdom manufacturers of plant for making wheels and axles, &c., may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate-General, Moscow.
(C.I.B. 25,726; 25,746.)

H.M. Consul-General further reports that there is a large demand in that city for buttons of all descriptions hitherto principally obtained from Austria and Germany.

Buttons.

H.M. Consul-General also reports that there is a good demand for all kinds of photographic material, especially printing paper and chemicals. These last have hitherto been acquired almost exclusively from Germany. *See Note on p. 62.*

**Photographic Materials,
Printing Paper, and
Chemicals.**

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned articles should address any communications regarding these openings to the British Consulate-General, Moscow.
(C.I.B. 29,217; 29,205.)

SWEDEN.

The Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London has received an enquiry from a Swedish importer for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of lubricating oils of various kinds, especially mineral oils.
(Reference No. A/1790/14). *See Note on p. 62.*

Lubricating Oils.

Communications relating to this enquiry, quoting the reference number, should be addressed to the Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.
(C.I.B. 27,330.)

NETHERLANDS.

H.M. Consul at Amsterdam (Mr. J. J. Broderick) reports that a firm at Enkhuizen, which has hitherto imported electric pocket lamps from Germany, desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of these goods. *See Note† on next page.*
(C.I.B. 29,355.)

**Electric Pocket
Lamps.**

Openings for British Trade.

NETHERLANDS—*continued.*

H.M. Consul also reports that a commission agent in that city, who has hitherto represented German firms, desires to be placed in communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of toilet articles, such as hair-nets, combs, brushes, human hair, face creams, &c., with a view to representing them, on a commission basis, in the Netherlands. See Note †. (C.I.B. 30,391.)

H.M. Consul further reports that a firm in that city is desirous of getting into immediate communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of musical instruments, especially organs, pianos, gramophones, gramophone records, &c. (C.I.B. 29,739.)

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the articles mentioned may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Amsterdam.

FRANCE.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the French Embassy in London that French resin producers wish to get into touch with United Kingdom firms desirous of obtaining supplies of turpentine, colophony, and other resinous products as used in the colour and varnish trades, and by manufacturing chemists, blacking and soap manufacturers, paper mills, &c.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to Mons. l'Attaché Commercial, Ambassade de France, Albert Gate House, 58, Knightsbridge, S.W. (C.I.B. 29,588.)

H.M. Consul-General at Marseilles (Mr. M. C. Gurney, M.V.O.) reports that a local buyer desires to purchase 10 tons of steel wire of extra soft quality, 6 to 10 millimetres in diameter, in assorted packets, and will be glad to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers able to supply his requirements.

United Kingdom manufacturers of steel wire may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate-General, Marseilles. (C.I.B. 28,996.)

H.M. Consul-General at Havre (Mr. H. L. Churchill) reports that a local manufacturer of stoves and cooking and domestic utensils, who also represented an Austrian firm manufacturing pure nickel utensils, is willing to submit samples and prices of these

**Nickel Cooking
and Domestic
Utensils.**

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE—*continued.*

articles to United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of securing this trade.

United Kingdom manufacturers of nickel goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but any further communications should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, Havre. (C.I.B. 29,268.)

The French Chamber of Commerce in London notifies that it has received a large number of letters from French and Algerian firms who formerly bought their goods from Germany and Austria, but who have decided henceforth to purchase these goods in the United Kingdom if possible.

Among the articles mentioned are the following :—*Toys and games, calendars, picture post-cards, wax (vegetable and animal), cotton goods, drugs, electro-metals, ladies' and children's underwear, dressed leather, haberdashery, stationery, chemical products, cloths (suitings, woollens, &c.), hardware, enamelled goods, &c.*

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, French Chamber of Commerce in London, Monument Square, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 29,118.)

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

The British Vice-Consul at Philippeville (Mr. T. N. L. Barber) reports that, owing to the war, there is a good opening in that district for the supply by merchants in the United Kingdom of general grocery, more particularly dried vegetables, such as haricots, lentils, peas, &c.

United Kingdom wholesale grocers who are interested should address any communications regarding this opening to the British Vice-Consulate, Philippeville. (C.I.B. 30,120.)

The British Vice-Consul at Algiers (Mr. H. S. London) reports that a French firm, owning a cork-oak forest in that neighbourhood, wishes to get into communication with United Kingdom importers of cork.

United Kingdom importers of cork may obtain the name and address of this firm on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding this matter to the British Consulate-General, Algiers. (C.I.B. 30,183.)

PORTUGAL AND MADEIRA.

Articles in Demand: *German market to be captured.* See notice on p. 89.

*Openings for British Trade.***SPAIN.**

H.M. Consul at Madrid (Mr. A. Jackson) reports that he has received an enquiry from an agent in that city desirous of establishing a connection with firms in the United Kingdom producing tailors' linings, buttons and similar requirements.

**Tailors' Linings,
Buttons, &c.**

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications in connection with the enquiry to the British Consulate, Madrid. (C.I.B. 27,800.)

H.M. Consul at Malaga (Mr. H. M. Villiers, M.V.O.) reports that there appears to be a shortage of cinematograph films in that city, as the supply has failed owing to the war. A local agent accordingly seeks to represent a United Kingdom firm supplying films.

**Cinematograph
Films.**

United Kingdom manufacturers of cinematograph films may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry direct to the British Consulate, Malaga. (C.I.B. 28,123.)

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 23rd September notifies that tenders will be opened, at noon on 20th October, at the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas, Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid, for the construction of a dock, as an anchorage for small vessels, at the port of Cadiz (see p. 400 of the "Board of Trade Journal," of 13th August). The estimated value of the contract is 296,744 pesetas (about £10,990); a provisional deposit of 14,838 pesetas (about £550) is required to qualify any tender.

**Dock
Construction.**

The conditions of contract contain clauses to the effect that at the first competition the materials to be used will be confined, with certain exceptions, to products of Spanish manufacture, but that in the event of no decision being arrived at, a second competition, in which foreign products may be accepted, will then take place. In the latter event Spanish products will have a 10 per cent. margin of preference over foreign.

ITALY.

The Acting British Consul-General at Turin (Cav. A. G. Linari) reports that an import and export agent in that city, specialising in raw metals, desires to obtain the agencies of United Kingdom firms in substitution for German firms hitherto represented by him.

Raw Metals.

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—continued.

United Kingdom metal exporters may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications to the British Consulate-General, Turin. (C.I.B. 29,372.)

H.M. Consul at Milan (Mr. J. H. Towsey) reports that he has received the following enquiries from local firms:—

An agent desires to obtain the representation of United Kingdom **Machine Tools; Engineering Tools and Instruments; Beltings, &c.** manufacturers of machine tools for metal and wood work, all kinds of engineering tools, instruments, &c., beltings, and technical articles for application to industrial purposes. *See Note†.*

The representation of United Kingdom firms wishing to do **Chemical Products; Colours.** business in Italy in chemical products and colours is sought by an agent who has hitherto been traveller for a German firm of manufacturers of aniline dyes. *See Note†.*

A Milan firm, claiming more than 25 years' standing and specialising in **Paper-making Machinery; Cellulose; Wood Pulp, &c.** the paper trade, desires to be placed in touch with United Kingdom firms who wish to do business in their trade and more particularly in paper-making machinery and accessories, cellulose, wood pulp, and other raw material. *See Note†.*

An agent wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of sewing machines, stoves, and **Sewing Machines; Stoves; Baths; Hardware; Ironmongery; Novelties.** kitchen ranges (both coal and gas), baths, geysers, steels, hardware and ironmongery, and novelties. *See Note†.*

* * * * *

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers, &c. may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate, Milan. (C.I.B. 30,790.)

The following enquiries have been received from the British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa, to which address all communications regarding the enquiries should be sent:—

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—continued.

An Italian firm at Barbisano (Treviso) making cane furniture, is open to purchase supplies of raw and bleached cane, which it has hitherto purchased from Germany. (161). *See Note†.*

Cane for making Cane Furniture.

An Italian factory at Schio requires large quantities of carbonate of soda. (162). *See Note†.*

Carbonate of Soda.

An ink manufacturing firm makes enquiry for the names and addresses of United Kingdom firms able to supply tannic acid, Solway soda and oxalic acid. (163). *See Note †.*

Tannic Acid; Solway Soda; Oxalic Acid.

A Genoa firm wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of aniline oil, caustic soda, and carbonate of soda. (164.) *See Note†.*

Aniline Oil; Caustic Soda; Carbonate of Soda.

Italian manufacturers of motor car lamps make enquiry for the names and addresses of United Kingdom manufacturers of steatite insulating material for high-temperature electrical use. (165.) *See Note†.*

Steatite Insulating Material.

A wholesale and retail stores at Reggio (Calabria) asks to be put into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of iron tools and ironwork ("feramenta"), timber, and building materials. (166.) *See Note†.*

Iron Tools; Ironwork; Timber; Building Materials.

A Bari firm wishes to correspond with British firms exporting coconut oil, resin (colophonia), palm oil, vegetable tallow, animal fats, and caustic soda. (167.) *See Note†.*

Coconut and Palm Oil; Resin; Vegetable Tallow; Animal Fats; Caustic Soda.

A Palermo firm trading in motor cars, cycles and motor cycles, sewing machines, knitting machines, typewriters, benzine and petrol wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of these goods. (173). *See Note†.*

Motor Cars and Cycles; Sewing and Knitting Machines; Typewriters; Benzine and Petrol.

A firm at Rome is desirous of obtaining supplies of all kinds of edible (seed) oils suitable for use as substitutes for olive oil. (174). *See Note†.*

Edible Oils.

Note†.—Communications regarding any of the foregoing enquiries should be addressed by manufacturers and exporters in the United Kingdom to the Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa, quoting the reference number in brackets.

*Openings for British Trade.***ITALY**—*continued.*

The following enquiries have been received from the British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa, to which address all communications regarding the enquiries should be sent:—

Enquiry is made from Turin for the names and addresses of
Paper-making Materials; United Kingdom firms able to
Glazed and Drawing Paper. supply raw materials for paper-
 making and also of makers of
 glazed paper and drawing paper. (180.) *See Note†.*

A Palermo firm wishes to get into communication with United King-
 dom manufacturers of electrical material,
Electrical Material; including metal filament lamps. (181.)
Metal Filament Lamps. *See Note†.*

A Palermo firm is open to do business with United Kingdom
 exporters of leather, coal, iron, &c. (183.)
Leather; Coal; Iron, &c. *See Note†, also Note on p. 62.*

A firm at Leghorn wishes to hear from United Kingdom suppliers
 of soap-making materials, seed oils, fertil-
Soap-making Materials; isers, &c. (204.) *See Note†.*
Seed Oils; Fertilisers.

A firm of fine art printers in Venice desires to get into touch with
 United Kingdom manufacturers of best quality
Paper; Pasteboard; paper, pasteboard, printers' and lithographers'
Printers' Inks, &c. inks, &c. (206.) *See Note†.*

Enquiry is made from Milan for the names and addresses of
 United Kingdom exporters of kapok. (215.) *See*
Kapok. *Note†.*

Enquiry is made from Rome for the names and addresses of United
 Kingdom manufacturers of woollen,
Textiles; Haberdashery, &c. cotton and silk fabrics, haberdashery,
 &c. (224.) *See Note†.*

Enquiries have also been received at the Chamber from Italian
 firms desirous of taking up agencies for various
Agencies United Kingdom goods, including the follow-
Desired. ing:—*Agricultural machinery* (178); *boots and*

Note†.—Communications regarding any of the foregoing enquiries should be addressed by manufacturers and exporters in the United Kingdom to the Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa, quoting the reference number in brackets.

(C.I.B., 30,790.)

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—*continued.*

shoes (171, 175, 200, 214); *coffee* (172, 175, 210); *cutlery* (217); *electric lamps, metal filament* (188); *fibres, hemp and jute* (179); *groceries* (193, 205, 210, 217); *ironmongery* (178, 190, 200, 212); *knitting machinery* (185); *leather* (171, 175, 203); *metal-working machinery* (176); *metals* (177, 227); *oils and greases* (209, 222); *oilseeds* (168, 209); *paints and varnishes* (203); *paper and stationery* (193, 194, 200); *perfumery and toilet soap* (193); *ropes, manila and wire* (179, 221); *rubber goods* (182, 194, 201); *scientific and sanitary apparatus and materials* (169); *shipbuilding materials* (177, 216, 231); *textile machinery* (187); *textiles and textile materials* (176, 187, 219, 220, 228, 230); *tinplate* (223, 227); *tools* (178, 200, 212). See *Note†*, also *Note on p. 62.*

Note†.—Communications regarding any of the foregoing enquiries should be addressed by manufacturers and exporters in the United Kingdom to the Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa, quoting the reference number in brackets.

(C.I.B. 28,140.)

Articles in Demand: *German and Austrian Market to be Captured.*

See notice on p. 88.

MOROCCO.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier reports that tenders are invited by the Special Committee of Public Works for the construction of a lighthouse and adjoining buildings at Cape Nador, near Laraiche. Tenders, accompanied by certificates of competency, will be received by "M. le Président du Comité Spécial des Travaux Publics, Dar En-Niaba," Tangier, up to 11 a.m. on 23rd November. The estimated value of the contract is placed at about 246,284 frs. (£9,850) and a deposit of 3,000 frs. (£120) is required to qualify any tender. The contractor must elect domicile in the neighbourhood of the works.

A copy of the *cahier des charges* (in French) may be seen, and copies of the form of tender to be used obtained, by United Kingdom lighthouse builders at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 30,184.)

CHILE.

The "Diario Oficial" of 24th August notifies that tenders are invited by the Chilean State Railways Administration for the supply, during a period of three years, of 300,000 metric tons annually of coal or briquettes.

Tenders, made out in duplicate on the proper forms, will be received, up to 10 a.m. on 24th October*, at the "Departamento de Materiales (Estacion Alameda), Ferrocarriles de Estado," Santiago, where also forms of tender may be obtained. Alternative tenders for

Openings for British Trade.

CHILE—*continued.*

one year's supply will at the same time be considered should the tenders for the three years not be acceptable. *A deposit of 5 per cent. of the value of the offer for one year's supply is required to qualify any tender. Local representation is necessary.*

A copy of the "Diario," containing the conditions of contract (in Spanish), may be *seen* by United Kingdom contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

ARGENTINA.

H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports that a Dr. Alejandro Méndez Benety of that city, representing British and Argentine financial and stock-breeding interests, has applied to Congress for a concession to establish a meat-freezing factory in the territory of Tierra del Fuego.

(C. 11,695.)

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from the Board of Trade Correspondents in the Crown Colonies, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1913, 1,048 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 170,869 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

The great volume of information distributed under this system has rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service *which includes the regular supply of the weekly "Board of Trade Journal,"*

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation therefore will be of use only to firms having agents in Chile who can be instructed by cable.

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information—*continued*.

and accordingly firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

The "Journal" itself contains a large amount of information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

"EXCHANGE MEETINGS" OF MANUFACTURERS AND BUYERS.

Samples of German, Austrian, and Hungarian Goods.

As announced on p. 739 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th September, the Board of Trade have developed a scheme for exhibiting at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C., samples of goods hitherto obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary. In connection with this scheme a series of "Exchange Meetings" is being organized in successive trades in order to bring British manufacturers into direct touch with importers and other wholesale firms.

The first "Exchange Meeting" was held in connection with the Toy Trade on the 24th and 25th of September. Over 600 manufacturers and wholesale firms attended the "Exchange," while the amount of business transacted or offered at the meeting was such that in many cases manufacturers have been able to develop new lines, and are undertaking the enlargement of the facilities at their disposal.

With the view of enabling manufacturers to see exactly the style and price of the toys which have been imported into this country, the Board of Trade organized as complete an exhibition as possible of toys which had hitherto been purchased from Germany or Austria-Hungary. An enquiry room was also opened where information which had previously been collected by the Department was given to manufacturers and buyers who were experiencing difficulty either in the manufacture or purchase of goods similar to the samples shown. Special lists of probable buyers and makers were also available for consultation.

In order to facilitate business, separate rooms were reserved for private conversations.

"Exchange Meetings" of Manufacturers and Buyers.

Similar arrangements will be made in connection with future Exchange Meetings which are now being organised for other trades.

The second "Exchange" was held yesterday (Wednesday) and is being continued to-day (Thursday) the 7th and 8th October, in connection with the earthenware, china, and glass industry, to be followed at short intervals by fancy goods, electrical fittings and appliances, enamelled hollow-ware and brush-ware, and hardware, tools and cutlery, &c., &c.

Any manufacturer or wholesale firm engaged in these industries and desirous of attending the "Exchange Meeting" should communicate with the Foreign Samples Section, Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 32, Cheapside, E.C.

Further announcements as to the other trades to be dealt with will be made in due course.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Further Issue of Special Memoranda.

In connection with the campaign which the Board of Trade are undertaking to assist and supplement the efforts of British manufacturers and merchants to profit by the present opportunity for establishing themselves in markets previously held by German and Austrian or Hungarian firms, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has prepared memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades. Memoranda on the following trades have already been issued, those issued since the publication of last week's "Board of Trade Journal" being shown in *italics* :—

Anchors, grapnels and chains.

Artificial flowers.

Baskets and basketware.

Boilers and boiler-makers' wares.

Boot polishes.

Boots and shoes (except of rubber).

Brass and brass wares, &c.

Brooms, brushes and brush-makers' wares.

Building and furniture fittings (including locksmiths' wares).

Buttons, studs, &c.

Carpets, rugs and matting.

Cast iron goods (stoves, baths, &c.).

Cement.

Chemicals, heavy.

Cotton hosiery (stockings and socks).

Cotton prints.

Cutlery.

Cycles and parts thereof.

Electrical appliances and apparatus.

Enamelled hollow ware.

Engine and boiler packing.

Feathers, ornamental.

Felt hats and fezzes.

Fertilizers.

Fire-proof bricks, retorts, crucibles, &c.

Furniture.

Glassware, hollow (glass bottles, &c.).

Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wire, and electro-plate.

Implements and tools.

Internal combustion and explosion motors, gas turbines, &c.

Iron and steel bars, angles, rods, hoops, &c.

Iron and steel plates and sheets.

Iron and steel wire.

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

Iron and steel wire manufactures.	Rail locomotives.
Jewellery and trinkets.	Railway material of iron and steel (except rolling stock and wheels, tyres and axles).
Lace and embroidery.	Railway wheels and axles (complete) and tyres and axles.
Leather gloves and glove leather.	Road locomotives (including steam-rollers).
Lubricating oils and greases.	Rubber tyres for motor cars and motor cycles.
Machine tools.	Saddlery, harness and miscellaneous leather wares.
Machinery belting.	Screws, nails, bolts and nuts of iron and steel.
Medicines comprising drugs and medicinal preparations.	Sewing, &c. cotton.
Men's cotton and woollen clothing.	Sewing and knitting machines.
Motor cars.	Soaps.
Motor cycles.	Stoneware, earthenware and chinaware.
Musical instruments.	<i>Tin wares, including tinfoil.</i>
Oilcloth and linoleum.	Toys and games.
Painters' colours and materials (including varnish).	Tubes, pipes and fittings of iron and steel.
Perfumery and cosmetics.	Umbrellas and sunshades.
Photographic goods.	Women's and girls' clothing.
Pins and needles.	Woollen and worsted piece goods.
Printing and lithographic machines.	
Products of the printing industry.	
Pumps and pumping machinery.	

Memoranda on a number of other trades, among which may be mentioned certain further classes of machinery, of iron and steel manufactures, and of linen goods, stationery, stationers' sundries, cattle feeding stuffs, straw hats and phait, rubber goods, railway rolling stock, and scientific instruments, will be issued in rapid succession.

Copies of these memoranda are being sent to British Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, and a large number of British manufacturers and merchants, as well as to the press.

The issue of the memoranda is only the first step. The Commercial Intelligence Branch is prepared to receive and answer personal and written enquiries for further information with regard to particular trades and markets (see also p. 62).

Any British manufacturer or merchant who desires to be furnished with more detailed information as to openings affecting his particular business should address the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., who will be prepared to give any further particulars possible respecting names of buyers, rates of import duty, &c., or to make special enquiries through H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Trade Correspondents of the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the British Self-Governing Dominions, India the Colonies and Protectorates, or through British Consular Officers in neutral foreign countries.

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

Special Reports on Commercial Conditions and Trade Openings.

In connection with the scheme which the Board of Trade have initiated for assisting British manufacturers and traders to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the war for securing trade formerly in the hands of German, Austrian or Hungarian rivals, the following information has been received from H.M. Consular Officers, H.M. Trade Commissioners, and Imperial Trade Correspondents in addition to that published in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

Note.—In considering the openings for trade mentioned in the following reports regard should be had to the note on p. 62 of this issue relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles.

Canada.—The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto reports (9th September) that work has been discontinued on the Toronto Union Station owing to lack of funds. Only necessary municipal works will be proceeded with. The Provincial Government may commence certain new works in order to relieve the business situation somewhat, such as, for instance, the building of a concrete road from Toronto to Hamilton, a distance of forty miles (see page 7 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal").

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is, it is understood, planning a vigorous advertising campaign to push Canadian-made goods, which will probably be well organised and carried on in a very business-like way.

A number of towns in the neighbourhood of Toronto will probably have to purchase heavy machinery and plant, such as that required for water works, sewerage and lighting, &c. Some difficulty has arisen in connection with the financing of municipalities, there being very little market for their bonds, but possibly certain United States' firms will take the bonds in part or entire payment for goods supplied.

A fairly large amount of chemicals has hitherto been imported into the Toronto district from Germany, and buyers are now looking to the United Kingdom or the United States to supply their requirements. The high price of alcohol in Canada practically prohibits the manufacture of chemicals there to any great extent. The general opinion of the trade in Toronto is that an excellent opportunity is afforded United Kingdom manufacturers of chemicals to secure Canadian business.

In general, emphasis should be laid on the importance of United Kingdom firms attending to apparently small details. In view of the competition from the United States and their compliance with Canadian requirements in this respect, this matter especially deserves the consideration of United Kingdom traders. (C.I.B. 27,053/4.)

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Australia.—H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports (12th August) that the extent to which manufacturers depending on imported supplies of raw material and semi-manufactured products are being affected, is uncertain. The Secretary of the Chamber of Manufactures at Melbourne stated that makers of apparel may run short of materials usually imported from Continental markets. Buyers of textiles are

Trade Conditions Abroad.

leaving for the United Kingdom as in normal times. Conditions have not been at all in the nature of a panic and the drop in the Bank rate to 5 per cent., together with the re-insurance scheme, have produced a good effect. H.M. Trade Commissioner further reports (20th August) that there need be no anxiety as to payments of reasonable obligations contracted by known importers in the Commonwealth being regularly met. The leading business men regard the present situation with equanimity, and the Federal Government will support the banks, if necessary, by giving facilities for an extension of the currency. It is anticipated that there will be a considerable falling off in imports, especially of luxuries, and the rise in prices will inevitably restrict trade. In the textile trade there is likely to be a falling off in orders: as regards iron and steel and hardware, it is stated that in consequence of a $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. increase in American freights on heavy metal manufactures, there is an opportunity for United Kingdom manufacturers to extend their trade.

No general statement can be made with regard to the placing of new orders for goods of any kind, but it is certain that the volume of the import trade will decrease. Apart from the dislocation due to the war, the outlook for the primary producers—the wool growers and wheat farmers—is not too bright, while the general export trade of the country is being seriously interfered with owing to war conditions. H.M. Trade Commissioner adds that if United Kingdom manufacturers will systematically study the position, he is of opinion that they can secure a large amount of trade formerly done by Germany. In this connection it is suggested that new firms wishing to enter the Australian market should instruct their representatives to call at the Trade Commissioner's office (Commerce House, Melbourne), which will be glad to assist with information and advice.

* * * * *

Australia.—H.M. Trade Commissioner has also forwarded (28th August) a memorandum and statistical tables showing the comparative development of the import and export trade of Australia with the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States during the period 1905 to 1913, including particulars as to the tonnage of vessels of United Kingdom and German nationality entered and cleared at Commonwealth ports during the same period. Table I. shows the total value of the imports into the Commonwealth during the years 1905-1913, with the respective shares of the three countries in question; table II. deals similarly with the imports of "competitive manufactured merchandise;" table III. shows the value of the imports from the three countries in three year averages; table IV. relates to exports from Australia to those countries; and table V. deals with the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared.

In forwarding this information H.M. Trade Commissioner writes: "although figures presented in this way may at first sight appear somewhat bald, I think they are of distinct value, and should be of interest to any manufacturers who are seriously considering intensifying existing activities or initiating new business in this market." The memorandum and statistics may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Trade Conditions Abroad.

New Zealand.—The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner reports (19th August) that although the war at first caused some panic in New Zealand, and a large number of indents were cancelled, conditions have since improved. The financial position in the Dominion is strong: all the large importing firms are considered sound, and settlements are likely to be regularly maintained. Expenditure on the part of the public is likely to be considerably curtailed, especially as regards luxuries, such as motor cars, &c., and it is anticipated that retail firms and small dealers will feel the strain to a greater extent than the larger firms. Trade would be adversely affected if wool sold badly at the end of the year, or if advances on it were restricted owing to a smaller Continental demand. In some quarters, however, it is held that enhanced prices for frozen meat, grain and produce, may be looked for, which would in some degree compensate for any losses which might occur as regards wool. The New Zealand Government has undertaken to proceed with all public works on hand and the people are being urged to make all efforts to re-establish trade within the Dominion and overseas.

There is a strong prejudice in New Zealand against German goods, and British manufacturers making prompt overtures should be able to do good business. (C.I.B. 29,532.)

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Jamaica.—The Governor of Jamaica has forwarded a further memorandum dealing with the import and export trade of that Colony with Germany and Austria during the year 1913, which indicates the principal classes of goods of German or Austrian origin which have hitherto been imported into the Colony. The list includes butter substitutes, china and earthenware, cotton hosiery, cutlery, glassware, bottles, haberdashery and millinery, hardware, steam agricultural machinery, chemical manures, musical instruments, matches, condensed milk, paper, perfumery, toys, and wooden manufactures, and indicates in each case the kind of goods most in demand.

It is stated that it is difficult to ascertain exactly what proportion of goods sold in Jamaica is of German manufacture, as articles which are classified in the import trade returns of the Colony as emanating from the United Kingdom, being invoiced by British exporters without any indication of their origin, are found in many cases to bear the imprint "Made in Germany."

The memorandum referred to may also be consulted at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

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Brazil (Pernambuco).—H.M. Consul at Pernambuco reports (5th September) that commerce there has been practically at a standstill since the end of July. Banks were closed from 4th to 16th August, in consequence of the moratoria decreed by the Federal Government, since when there has been no fixed rate of exchange. The trade of local shop-keepers as well as of wholesale merchants has suffered, as money is scarce and the prices of nearly all articles of household consumption have risen enormously.

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Shipping, which was almost at a standstill, is beginning to recover, owing to the satisfactory progress of the naval war, which tended to restore confidence to British and French vessels engaged in the South American trade, and also to Brazilian merchants.

There can be little doubt that United States manufacturers will make great efforts to capture German trade in Brazil, but owing to existing financial conditions they would appear to be holding back at present.

It is feared that the sugar and cotton crops will be much below the average, owing to rains having fallen almost continuously since January.

(C.I.B. 28,975.)

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Cuba.—H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Havana reports (11th September) that Cuba has up to the present suffered very severely from the effects of the war. At the first appearance of the crisis practically all the European orders for cigars were cancelled, thus causing the closing of most of the factories and a very serious increase of unemployment.

Sugar prices rose about 150 per cent. immediately after the beginning of the war, but as the small remaining stocks were in the hands of rich merchants the country in general did not benefit. Prices for the coming crop will no doubt remain high, but on the other hand, owing to the crisis in the tobacco industry, large sums of money which in ordinary circumstances would have been released during the autumn will not be available for financing the sugar harvest. The cost of all necessities is also rising very rapidly.

(C. 11,699.)

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Dominican Republic.—H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Santo Domingo reports that supplies of goods from Germany, which usually constitute about one-fifth of the total imports, have been cut off owing to the war, and it is believed that there exists a good opportunity for the United Kingdom to secure a large share of the trade hitherto done by Germany. The total imports from Germany in 1913 amounted to £345,233. Amongst the principal items are:—Rice, £150,420; Cotton Manufactures (Stockings, Sheets, Coverlets, &c.), £37,700; Beer in Bottles, £24,240; Iron and Steel Manufactures (including Tools, Cutlery, &c.), £19,280; Provisions (comprising Meat and Dairy Products), £18,220; Manufactures of Vegetable Fibres (mostly Sacks), £17,630.

* * * * *

Italy.—H.M. Consul at Brindisi (Mr. W. H. M. Sinclair) reports (21st September), that the Province of Apulia is a poor one and shopkeepers do not carry large stocks. They order their goods in the North of Italy and in Naples and it is therefore difficult to trace the country of origin.

Large credits are necessary and owing to agricultural depression there is difficulty in collecting accounts. The demand is, generally speaking, for cheap rather than lasting articles.

Trade Conditions Abroad.

The chief German imports are *electrical machinery, ironmongery, especially cutlery and enamelled goods, chemicals, drugs, patent medicines, perfumery and stationery.*

Austrian *bent-wood furniture* is largely imported and also *timber.*

(C.I.B. 29,568.)

In reply to a query as to the facilities for British firms obtaining payment for goods supplied to Italian firms, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is informed by the British Chamber of Commerce at Genoa that remittances can readily be made through the "Credito Italiano" (22, Abchurch Lane, E.C.), the Russian Bank for Foreign Trade (61 and 62, Gracechurch Street, E.C.), and other banks.

(C.I.B. 29,573.)

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Madeira.—H.M. Consul at Funchal (Capt. J. Boyle, M.V.O.), reports that the principal articles of German origin imported into Madeira are the following:—*Potassium sulphate, chemical products, manure, drugs, machinery, tools, cutlery, motor cars, motor tyres, thread, linen, cotton piece goods, hosiery, woollen goods, glassware, all kinds of copper, brass, and bronze articles, iron ware, paper of all kinds, toys and games, ropes, and tables, &c.*

(C.I.B. 29,583.)

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Nicaragua.—H.M. Consul at Managua (Mr. R. C. Michell) reports, under date 19th August, that trade conditions in Nicaragua are very bad, and consequently British firms doing business there cannot be too careful as regards the granting of credit. In view of the many complaints that are current in Nicaragua of accounts left unpaid owing to the present commercial stagnation of the Republic, H.M. Consul does not feel justified in recommending British firms to seek for new openings for their goods in that country.

(C.I.B. 29,046; 29,043.)

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Portugal.—H.M. Legation at Lisbon has forwarded (11th September) a report drawn up by the Secretary in Charge of Commercial Affairs, in which it is stated that in Portugal, even more than elsewhere, the partial resumption of commerce, and its gradual restoration to a normal current and a new course, may be influenced to the advantage of British interests.

Austro-German trade with Portugal can for practical purposes be treated as German, the Austrian contributions being insignificant. German trade with Portugal has of late been developed until it has challenged the previous pre-eminence of the United Kingdom in every region of Portuguese commerce, and has in some cases changed it into a German predominance.

The report adds that high prices in Portugal due to protection caused a demand for cheap manufactures, and excessive production in Germany permitted a lowering of prices for surplus supplies; all the advantages of German business in Portugal have, however, been cancelled by the war conditions. The operations of the great German

Trade Conditions Abroad.

shipping lines are suspended until peace, and will be restricted probably for several years after.

The Secretary in charge of Commercial Affairs has furnished a detailed review of German imports into Portugal in relation to British, which indicates the lines on which British firms are most likely to find openings due to the suspension of German supplies, and also serves to show the extent of the demand. Articles which seem to offer opportunities to British trade are: *Cement, electrical supplies, machinery, pianos, sewing machines, fishing nets, manufactured leather, porcelain, coloured glass, glass manufactures, copper, brass and bronze goods, paper, cordage and cables.*

The detailed review referred to may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 28,397.)

MORATORIUM LAWS AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES ABROAD.

New Zealand.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand has forwarded a copy of a law, known as the "Mortgages Extension Act, 1914," under the provisions of which it is not lawful for a mortgagee, without the leave of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, to foreclose so long as the war lasts and for a period not exceeding six months after war has ceased. The provisions of the Act also apply to agreements for sale and purchase of land and to leases of land containing an optional or compulsory purchasing clause.

The text of the Act may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 11,477.)

Cyprus.

With reference to the notice on p. 663 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th September last relative to the proclamation of a Moratorium in Cyprus, the Chief Collector of Customs at Larnaca, notifies that a proclamation has been issued extending the Moratorium until 13th October.

(C.I.B. 31,031.)

Brazil.

H.M. Minister at Rio de Janeiro reports the publication of a decree, dated 24th August, authorising the Brazilian Government to issue paper notes to the value of 250,000 contos of reis, of which 150,000 contos are to be set apart for meeting duly authorised Treasury liabilities and 100,000 contos for loans to banks. Ten per cent. of the weekly customs receipts of Rio de Janeiro and Santos are to be earmarked for paying off the 150,000 contos, while the bank loans must be paid off by the end of 1915. The issue of a portion of these notes to the value of 150,000 contos of reis was authorised by a further decree of the same date. Of this amount 100,000 contos are for loans to banks and 50,000 contos for meeting Treasury liabilities.

At present exchange (say 1(\$). per milreis) 1 conto of reis = £44 5s. 5d.

ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS AND GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

TERMINATION OF THE MORATORIUM.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

VARYING THE PROCLAMATIONS IN RESPECT OF THE POSTPONEMENT OF PAYMENTS, DATED RESPECTIVELY THE 2ND AUGUST, 6TH AUGUST, 12TH AUGUST, AND 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1914.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS under the Postponement of Payments Act, 1914, We have power by Proclamation to authorise the postponement of the payment of any bill of exchange or of any negotiable instrument or any other payment in pursuance of any contract to such extent and for such time and subject to such conditions or other provisions as may be specified in the Proclamation :

AND WHEREAS in pursuance of that power We have issued Proclamations in relation to the postponement of payments due before We were in a state of war or due in respect of contracts made before that time, dated the sixth day of August, the 12th day of August, and the third day of September, nineteen hundred and fourteen (which are respectively referred to in this Proclamation as the first, second, and third General Proclamation), and on the second day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, We also issued a Proclamation which is confirmed by the said Postponement of Payments Act, 1914, and is deemed to have been issued under that Act and is referred to in this Proclamation as the Bills (Re-acceptance) Proclamation :

AND WHEREAS under the Postponement of Payments Act, 1914, We have power to vary, extend or revoke any Proclamation under that Act by a subsequent Proclamation :

AND WHEREAS it is desirable in the best interests of Our Realm at the present juncture that all persons who can discharge their liabilities should do so without delay, but it is at the same time expedient for the benefit of persons who cannot so discharge their liabilities that a further limited and final extension of the postponement of payments authorised by the said Proclamations should be made :

NOW, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, and We do hereby proclaim direct and ordain as follows :—

1. The first General Proclamation as extended by paragraph (b) of the second General Proclamation shall, subject to the limitations of this Proclamation, apply to payments which become due and payable on or after the fourth day of October and before the fourth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen (whether they so become due and payable by virtue of the said Proclamations or the third General Proclamation or otherwise), in like manner as it applies to payments which became due and payable after the date of the first General Proclamation and before the beginning of the fourth day of September, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

Provided that, if the payment is one the date whereof has been

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.*TERMINATION OF THE MORATORIUM—*continued.*

postponed by virtue of any of the said General Proclamations, and is one which carries interest either by virtue of the terms of the contract or instrument under which it is due and payable or by virtue of the said General Proclamations, then the person from whom the payment is due shall not be entitled to claim the benefit of this Article unless, within three days after the date to which the payment has been postponed by virtue of the said General Proclamations, all interest thereon up to that date is paid.

This Article shall not apply to—

(a) Any payment in respect of rent ;

(b) Any payment due and payable to or by a retail trader in respect of his business as such trader.

2. The Bills (Re-acceptance) Proclamation shall continue to apply to bills of exchange (other than cheques and bills on demand) accepted before the beginning of the fourth day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, the date of the original maturity whereof is after the third day of October.

If on the presentation for payment of any such bill the bill is not paid and is not re-accepted under the said Proclamation, then unless on such presentation the acceptor has expressly refused re-acceptance thereof, the bill shall for all purposes, including the liability of any drawer and indorser or any other party thereto, be deemed to be due and payable on a date one calendar month after the date of its original maturity instead of on the date of its original maturity, and to be a bill for the original amount thereof increased by the amount of interest thereon, calculated from the date of the original maturity to the date of payment at the Bank of England rate current on the date of its original maturity, and paragraph (a) of the second General Proclamation shall not apply to any such bill.

3. If on the presentation for payment of a bill of exchange, the date of maturity of which has before the fourth day of October, nineteen hundred and fourteen, become postponed either by virtue of the Bills (Re-acceptance) Proclamation or paragraph (a) of the second General Proclamation (whether or not the date of maturity has been further postponed by virtue of the third General Proclamation), the bill is not paid, then the date of maturity shall be deemed to be further postponed for fourteen days from the date of such presentation for payment, and the original amount of the bill shall be deemed to be further increased by the amount of interest on the original amount of the bill for fourteen days, calculated at the Bank of England rate current on the date of such presentation for payment.

4. Save as otherwise expressly provided, nothing in this Proclamation shall affect the application of the General Proclamations to payments to which those Proclamations apply, and nothing in this Proclamation shall prevent payments to which this Proclamation applies being made before the expiration of the period for which they are postponed thereunder.

Given at Our Court at *Buckingham Palace*, this thirtieth day of September, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***PRE-MORATORIUM BILLS.****Bank of England Arrangements for Advances.**

The Bank of England issued the following notice on 1st October relative to the manner in which the Bank will provide all necessary funds to pay, on behalf of acceptors, approved pre-moratorium bills at maturity :—

(1) All applications to the Bank of England from acceptors to provide funds necessary to pay approved pre-moratorium bills at maturity, in terms of the Government announcement of 5th September (see pp. 673-4 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th September), must be lodged in duplicate at the Bank of England not less than eight days before the advance is required. The name of the drawer, the amount, and the date of maturity of each bill must be stated in the application. If the Bank does not approve a bill notice will be given to the acceptor at least three days before the date of maturity.

(2) Applications from persons and firms unknown to the Bank must be submitted through their own bankers with a satisfactory letter of introduction.

(3) The Bank of England, provided they agree to make the advance, will pass to the credit of the applicant, as required, the amount necessary to meet the acceptances, which the acceptor will arrange to have referred to the Bank of England at maturity. The bills will then be held by the Bank until the advance is repaid. Applicants who have not already an account with the Bank of England will be required to keep an account, for this purpose only, with the Bank of England, through which the money advanced will be

(4) The acceptor can arrange, if he prefers, that his own bankers should provide the required amount and then refer the acceptances (if previously approved), uncanceled, on the day of maturity, to the Bank of England, who will pay the bills to the acceptor's bankers.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS.**Canvas, Jute, Wool, Leather, &c. added to List.**

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 6th day of October, 1914.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade in the following words :—

(1) That the exportation of—

Flaxen canvas, namely :—

Royal Navy Canvas ;

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.**Prohibited Exports.*

Merchant Navy Canvas ;
 Kithag Canvas ;
 Hammock Canvas ;
 Linen Duck Cloth ;
 Linen close canvas ;
 Jute, raw ;

should be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, France, Spain, and Portugal.

(2) That the heading "Glacial acetic acid" should be deleted from the list of prohibitions contained in paragraph 6 of the Order of Council of the 8th September, 1914.

(3) That there should be added to the list of prohibitions of export to all destinations—

Hemp cordage and twine, not including cordage or twine of manila hemp or reaper or binder twine ;
 Blankets, coloured, exceeding 3½ lbs. in weight, known as "woollen" blankets ;
 Hides of all kinds, dry or wet ;
 Pig-skins, raw or dressed ;
 Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, or military boots ;
 Sheep and lambs' wool, raw.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

SUGAR OF ENEMY ORIGIN.**Imports Prohibited.**

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

EXTENDING THE PROHIBITIONS CONTAINED IN THE PROCLAMATION OF THE 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1914, RELATING TO TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.
 GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS the State of War between Us and the German Empire and the State of War between Us and the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary referred to by Us in Our Proclamation of the 9th day of September, 1914, still continue to exist :

AND WHEREAS it is desirable to extend the prohibitions contained in Our said Proclamation :

NOW, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring and it is hereby declared as follows :—

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

Sugar of Enemy Origin.

1. From and after the date of this Proclamation—

(1) The importation of such sugar as is hereinafter mentioned is prohibited.

(2) The following prohibition shall have effect (save so far as licences may be issued as hereinafter provided) in addition to the prohibitions contained in Our said Proclamation, and We do hereby accordingly warn all persons resident carrying on business or being in Our Dominions—

(a) Not directly or indirectly to import or cause or procure to be imported or to be concerned with the importation into any part of Our Dominions or into any other country or place whatever through or from any port in Europe of raw or refined sugar made or produced by an enemy or in an enemy country or refined sugar (wherever made or produced) made or produced from raw sugar made or produced by an enemy or in an enemy country.

(b) Not directly or indirectly to deal in any sugar as aforesaid.

2. And We do hereby further warn all persons that whoever in contravention of the law shall commit aid or abet any of the aforesaid acts is guilty of a crime and will be liable to punishment and penalties accordingly.

3. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by Our licence or by the licence given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade, whether such licence be granted especially to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons.

4. The words "enemy" and "enemy country" and "person" shall have the same meaning in this Our Proclamation as in Our said Proclamation of the ninth day of September, 1914.

Given at Our Court at *Buckingham Palace*, this thirtieth day of September, in the Year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

UNEMPLOYMENT.**Government Assistance to Trade Unions.**

The Board of Trade announce that they are now prepared to entertain applications for the payment from the Exchequer during the present emergency of special grants to voluntary associations which provide benefits for their unemployed members.

These emergency grants will be paid by the Board of Trade as an addition to the refunds of one-sixth payable under Section 106 of the National Insurance Act. The payment of the emergency grant will also be subject to the following conditions:—

(1) that the Association should be suffering from abnormal unemployment,

(2) that the Association should not pay unemployment benefit

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.**Unemployment.*

above a maximum rate of 17s. per week (including any sum paid by way of State Unemployment Benefit).

- (3) that the Association should agree while in receipt of the emergency grant to impose levies over and above the ordinary contributions upon those members who remain fully employed.

The amount of the emergency grant (in addition to the refund of one-sixth already payable) will be either one-third or one-sixth of the expenditure of the Association on unemployment benefit (exclusive of strike benefit). The rate of the grant will be determined by the amount of the levy in accordance with the following scale:—

Maximum Rate of Unemployment Benefit paid by Association.	Rate of weekly Levy required to obtain emergency grant of	
	One-sixth.	One-third.
Not more than 17s.	3d.	6d.
" " 15s.	2d.	4d.
" " 13s.	1d.	2d.

For example, an Association paying unemployment benefit at the rate of 12s. per week will, by imposing a levy of 2d. per week on the employed members, be qualified for an emergency grant of one-third of its expenditure, *i.e.*, a total refund of one-half, taking into account the present refund of one-sixth.

The same Association, if it prefers only to impose a levy of one penny per week, will be qualified for an emergency grant of one-sixth, *i.e.*, for a total refund of one-third.

Associations paying higher rates of benefit would have to impose higher levies in order to qualify for the same proportionate refunds.

Applications will also be entertained for emergency grants, which will be subject to special conditions, in respect of expenditure already incurred by Associations on unemployment benefit since the 4th August, 1914.

Forms of application for Associations desiring to become qualified for the emergency grant are being prepared, and will shortly be obtainable from the Board of Trade Central Office for Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W., to which all communications on the subject should be addressed.

RESTRICTIONS ON ALIENS.

With reference to the notice on p. 749 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th September and to previous notices relative to the restrictions on aliens in the United Kingdom, it is notified that a Supplement to the "London Gazette" of 29th September publishes an "Aliens Restriction (Isle of Man) Order, 1914," extending the provisions of the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914, to the Isle of Man.

The text of this Order-in-Council may be consulted by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***NAVAL PRIZES.****Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions.**

With reference to the notice on p. 33 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions, it is notified that the issues of the "London Gazette" of 2nd and 6th October contain further lists of Courts in British Oversea Dominions in which proceedings have been instituted against owners and parties interested in the ships specified therein. In each case appearance should be entered by all persons claiming an interest in the ship or cargo as soon as possible.

The copies of the "London Gazette," containing the above-mentioned lists, may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Additional Prize Courts Established.

With reference to the notice on p. 33 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," and to previous notices relative to the establishment of Courts to deal with Naval Prizes, a Supplement to the "London Gazette" of 29th September publishes an Order-in-Council authorising the establishment of Prize Courts in Egypt, Zanzibar and Cyprus.

Names of Vessels Captured or Detained.

With reference to the notice on p. 812 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th September relative to Naval Prizes, it is notified that a Supplement to the "London Gazette," dated 3rd October, contains a further list of vessels detained or captured by the British Naval Authorities.

**FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN
SEPTEMBER, 1914.*****I.—GENERAL.**

The trade returns for September, 1914, when compared with those for September, 1913, show decreases in the value of the **Imports into the United Kingdom**, the **Exports of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom**, and of the **Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise**.

The value of the **Imports** in September was £45,051,937, a decrease of £16,303,788, or 26·6 per cent., as compared with September, 1913; whilst the total **Exports** amounted to £31,948,142, a decrease of £17,329,735. The **Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom** show a decrease of £15,750,763, or 37·1 per cent., as compared with September, 1913; whilst there is a decrease of £1,578,972, or 22·9 per cent., in the **Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise**.

* Reference should be made to the article on "Changes in the Monthly Trade Accounts for 1914," which appeared on pp. 389-91 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th February, for information as to the changes that have been made in these Accounts this year.

*Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in September, 1914.***II.—IMPORTS.**

The following table shows the value of the Imports for September, 1914, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913 and 1912, according to the different categories of merchandise:—

Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—September.

	Month of September.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour	8,186,021	7,867,341	8,523,392	+ 656,051	+ 339,371
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	4,262,676	4,877,884	4,195,843	— 682,041	— 66,833
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	5,419,723	6,713,960	4,922,740	— 1,791,220	— 496,983
2. Dutiable	4,724,000	4,863,691	4,795,409	— 68,282	+ 71,400
D. Tobacco	673,410	736,698	537,742	— 198,956	— 135,668
Total, Class I.	£ 23,265,830	25,059,574	22,977,126	— 2,082,448	— 288,704
II.—Raw Materials and Articles					
Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	2,964	1,316	70	— 1,246	— 2,894
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	574,748	519,077	487,944	— 31,133	— 86,804
C. Other metallic ores	804,730	819,154	813,959	— 5,195	+ 9,220
D. Wood and timber	4,032,600	4,328,984	2,038,133	— 2,290,851	— 1,994,467
E. Cotton	2,907,974	2,731,420	1,120,649	— 1,610,771	— 1,787,325
F. Wool	1,603,607	1,470,078	1,508,385	+ 38,307	+ 95,222
G. Other textile materials	784,897	891,849	532,852	— 358,997	— 232,045
H. Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums ...	2,903,304	3,916,161	3,710,446	— 205,715	+ 807,142
I. Hides and undressed skins	1,150,733	1,420,705	663,362	— 757,343	— 487,371
J. Paper-making materials	466,779	528,704	1,038,265	+ 509,561	+ 571,486
K. Miscellaneous	3,203,951	3,292,820	2,489,344	— 803,476	— 714,607
Total, Class II.	£ 18,436,287	19,920,268	14,403,409	— 5,516,859	— 4,032,878
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly					
Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	1,170,093	1,191,538	267,898	— 923,640	— 902,195
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	2,337,136	2,622,072	2,440,209	— 181,863	+ 103,073
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments ...	611,970	694,437	117,409	— 577,028	— 494,561
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	114,569	141,998	47,770	— 94,228	— 66,799
E. Machinery	489,012	522,277	221,698	— 300,579	— 267,314
F. Ships (new)	401	2,808	11,870	+ 9,062	+ 11,469
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	259,362	270,583	64,642	— 205,941	— 194,920
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	958,710	1,046,270	258,696	— 789,574	— 702,014
2. Wool	823,954	831,059	322,826	— 508,233	— 501,128
3. Silk	1,230,276	1,380,381	688,833	— 691,548	— 541,443
4. Other materials	716,957	697,045	604,440	— 92,605	— 112,517
I. Apparel	646,899	586,879	122,968	— 463,911	— 523,931
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	962,167	1,027,081	659,624	— 367,457	— 302,543
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	1,181,533	1,259,916	318,718	— 941,198	— 862,815
L. Earthenware and glass	351,242	376,891	54,596	— 322,295	— 296,646
M. Paper	656,784	641,364	508,221	— 133,143	— 148,563
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ...	579,622	620,677	150,289	— 470,388	— 429,333
O. Miscellaneous	2,178,124	2,220,713	724,518	— 1,496,200	— 1,455,611
Total, Class III.	£ 15,269,011	16,133,989	7,583,220	— 8,550,769	— 7,685,791
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	207,473	241,894	88,182	— 153,712	— 119,291
Total value... ..	£ 57,178,601	61,355,725	45,051,937	— 16,303,788	— 12,126,664

* The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

Comparing the values of the imports last month with those of September, 1913, the chief increases and decreases are as follow:—

*Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in September, 1914.***Increases.**

			£				£
I.	A.	Wheat	1,845,002	II.	F.	Sheep or lambs' wool	177,149
	B.	Bacon	232,004		H.	Cotton seed	139,200
		Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting, including tinned and canned	86,949			Soya beans	137,384
	C1.	Fish, cured or salted	86,789		J.	Nuts and kernels for expressing oil therefrom	143,043
	C2.	Sugar, unrefined	1,195,427		B.	Pulp of wood, chemical	439,356
		Wine	89,662			Copper, unwrought and part wrought	334,946

Decreases.

£			£				
I.	A.	Wheat, meal and flour	292,545	II.- con.	I.	Sheep skins	136,089
		Barley	337,994			Skins and furs, undressed, other than sheep skins	491,844
	B.	Maize	542,996		K.	Feathers, ornamental	240,567
		Beef, fresh and refrigerated	460,865			Rubber	340,943
	C1.	Mutton, fresh and refrigerated	511,682		A.	Steel ingots, blooms, billets, &c.	377,243
		Butter	367,346			B.	Tin, in blocks, ingots, &c. ... ..	416,658
	Ca.	Eggs	529,206		C.		Hardware ... ..	117,046
		Almonds	147,921			Instruments and apparatus, scientific, other than electrical, and parts thereof	223,323
	D.	Pears, raw	127,450		E.	Machinery	300,579
		Lard	121,101			H1.	Cotton manufactures	737,791
II.	D.	Preparations of cocoa, &c.	182,797	H2.	Woollen and worsted yarn		200,054
		Sugar, refined, and sugar candy	480,569		H3.	Woollen and worsted manufactures	308,179
	E.	Tea	344,864	I.		Silk manufactures...	675,186
		Tobacco, unmanufactured	139,190		K.	Apparel, not waterproofed	321,807
	F.	Wood and timber, hewn	505,281	L.		Leather	683,016
		Wood and timber, sawn or split, planed or dressed	1,683,972		" gloves	147,134	
	G.	Cotton, raw	1,610,771	M.	" manufactures, other than gloves and machinery belting...	109,999	
		Hemp, dressed and undressed	103,467		N.	Motor cars and parts thereof	425,814
	H.	Jute	236,385	O.		Toys and games	186,402
		Palm oil	112,096				
I.	Petroleum	132,737					
	Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, wet	130,330					

The following are the principal instances of increase in value combined with decrease in quantity and *vice versa* :—

		Increase in value.	Decrease in quantity.
I.	A.	Oats	£105,593 ... 48,300 cwt.
	C1.	Fish, cured or salted	£86,789 ... 570 "
		Onions	£13,872 ... 70,575 bshs.
II.	G.	Flax, dressed and undressed	£22,587 ... 317 tons.
	J.	Esparto and other vegetable fibres	£9,023 ... 1,306 "
III.	B.	Zinc, crude, in cakes	£41,741 ... 1,370 "
		Increase in quantity.	Decrease in value.
I.	C1.	Bananas, raw	117,585 bunches ... £50,927
	C2.	Cocoa, raw	669,191 lbs. ... £24,585
II.	H.	Petroleum	4,209,681 gals. ... £132,737

*Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in September, 1914.***III.—EXPORTS.**

The following table shows the value of the **Exports** of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom for the month of September, 1914, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913 and 1912, and the increase or decrease in each principal category:—

Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom
(Value F.O.B.*).—September.

	Month of September.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 341,360	£ 310,089	£ 315,797	+ 5,708	— 25,563
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	96,557	104,334	98,613	— 5,721	+ 2,036
C. Other food and drink	2,337,957	2,453,764	1,469,301	— 984,463	— 888,656
D. Tobacco	222,190	320,861	253,396	— 67,465	+ 81,206
Total, Class I.	£ 2,998,064	£ 3,189,048	£ 2,137,107	— 1,051,941	— 860,957
II.—Raw Materials and Articles					
Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	4,003,420	4,554,427	2,702,769	— 1,851,658	— 1,300,660
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	46,386	29,929	10,017	— 19,912	— 36,369
C. Other metallic ores	4,827	17,794	298	— 17,496	— 4,529
D. Wood and timber	35,468	31,077	16,830	— 14,247	— 18,638
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	451,955	360,073	174,327	— 185,746	— 277,628
G. Other textile materials	40,450	18,379	21,428	+ 3,049	— 19,022
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	446,559	367,744	201,537	— 166,207	— 245,022
I. Hides and undressed skins	116,668	126,766	150,120	+ 23,354	+ 33,452
J. Paper-making materials	84,592	78,357	57,051	— 21,306	— 27,541
K. Miscellaneous	236,818	182,532	178,692	— 3,840	— 58,126
Total, Class II.	£ 5,467,152	£ 5,767,078	£ 3,513,069	— 2,254,009	— 1,954,083
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly					
Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	4,652,377	4,120,560	2,456,636	— 1,663,924	— 2,195,741
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	1,185,929	1,023,164	551,062	— 472,102	— 634,867
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments	731,665	633,334	440,708	— 192,626	— 290,957
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and insulated wire)	486,356	287,304	180,073	— 107,231	— 306,283
E. Machinery	2,874,666	3,047,561	1,624,050	— 1,423,511	— 1,250,616
F. Ships (new)	720,793	820,858	215,311	— 605,547	— 505,482
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	199,722	175,930	107,203	— 68,727	— 92,519
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	10,054,269	9,885,008	6,220,501	— 3,664,502	— 3,833,768
2. Wool	3,203,518	2,965,194	1,637,919	— 1,327,275	— 1,565,599
3. Silk	223,468	226,451	139,798	— 86,653	— 83,670
4. Other materials	1,260,773	1,169,360	1,130,404	— 38,956	— 130,369
I. Apparel	1,470,305	1,459,353	1,044,518	— 414,835	— 425,787
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	1,777,336	1,625,981	1,235,907	— 390,074	— 541,429
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	472,816	476,044	292,359	— 183,685	— 180,457
L. Earthenware and glass	449,328	404,267	204,594	— 139,673	— 184,734
M. Paper	340,955	295,217	236,926	— 58,291	— 104,029
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	840,878	923,467	678,402	— 245,065	— 162,476
O. Miscellaneous	2,960,760	2,890,738	2,206,110	— 684,628	— 754,650
Total, Class III.	£ 33,905,914	£ 32,429,786	£ 20,662,481	— 11,767,805	— 13,243,433
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	£ 833,339	£ 1,038,952	£ 361,444	— 677,508	— 471,895
Total value	£ 43,204,469	£ 42,424,864	£ 26,674,101	— 16,750,763	— 16,530,368

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—September.

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value	8,034,788	6,863,013	5,274,041	— 1,578,972	— 2,760,747

* The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in September, 1914.

Comparing the values of the exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom in September, 1914, with those in September, 1913, the chief increases and decreases are as follow:—

		Increase.					£
I.	A.	Wheat meal and flour	...	...	...	...	162,086
III.	H4.	Linen piece-goods	...	...	...	...	150,743
		Decreases.					£
I.	A.	Bran and pollard	...	...	...	...	65,267
		Biscuits and cakes	...	...	...	...	70,340
	C.	Fish	...	...	...	...	716,885
		Sugar—confectionery, jams and preserved fruits	...	...	...	...	58,209
II.	D.	Tobacco and snuff	...	...	...	...	67,465
	A.	Coal, coke and manufactured fuel	...	...	...	...	1,851,658
	F.	Wool noils and carded or carbonised wool	...	...	...	...	114,466
	A.	Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	...	...	...	...	1,663,924
B.		Copper, unwrought and wrought	...	...	...	...	248,357
		Implements and tools, and parts thereof, except machine tools	...	...	...	...	91,931
	C.	Hardware	...	...	...	...	70,262
	D.	Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and un-insulated wire)	...	...	...	...	107,231
F.		Machinery, and parts thereof	...	...	...	...	1,423,511
	F.	Ships, new	...	...	...	...	605,547
	G.	Furniture and cabinet ware	...	...	...	...	65,553
		Cotton waste, from worked cotton	...	...	...	...	82,614
H1.		" yarn	...	...	...	...	629,782
		" piece goods	...	...	...	...	2,716,045
		" lace	...	...	...	...	70,998
		Wool tops	...	...	...	...	119,647
H2.		Worsted yarn	...	...	...	...	323,464
		Yarn, alpaca or mohair	...	...	...	...	162,432
		Woollen tissues	...	...	...	...	547,825
	H4.	Linen yarn	...	...	...	...	68,257
I.		Apparel	...	...	...	...	222,068
		Boots and shoes of leather	...	...	...	...	114,693
		Hats and bonnets	...	...	...	...	74,164
		Coal products, not dyes	...	...	...	...	85,557
J.		Manures	...	...	...	...	93,269
		Medicines, comprising drugs and medicinal preparations, other than quinine and quinine salts	...	...	...	...	80,978
	K.	Leather, undressed and dressed	...	...	...	...	157,070
	L.	China ware or porcelain, earthenware and pottery	...	...	...	...	108,462
N.		Cycles, other than motor cycles, and parts thereof	...	...	...	...	71,012
		Motor cars, chassis, and parts thereof	...	...	...	...	79,214
		Arms, ammunition and military stores	...	...	...	...	96,977
	O.	Bags and sacks, empty	...	...	...	...	96,594
IV.		Rubber manufactures (except apparel waterproofed, boots and shoes, and tyres and tubes for carriages)	...	...	...	...	78,553
		Horses	...	...	...	...	206,859
		Parcel post	...	...	...	...	446 070

The following are the principal instances of increase in value combined with decrease in quantity, and *vice-versa*:—

		Increase in value.		Decrease in quantity.	
III.	O.	Soap	£3,774	...	13,105 cwts.
		Increase in quantity.		Decrease in value.	
III.	B.	Tin, unwrought	51 tons	...	£33,595
	H2.	Worsted tissues	457,800 yards	...	£38,283
	J.	Soda compounds	42,125 cwts.	...	£3,600

IV.—TRADE DURING THE NINE MONTHS, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER.

The following table shows the value of the Imports of foreign and colonial merchandise during the nine months ended September, 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913 and 1912:—

*Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in January-September, 1914.***Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—Nine months, January-September.**

	Nine months, January-September.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 62,023,070	£ 64,340,068	£ 56,389,277	— 7,950,791	— 5,663,793
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	37,883,267	42,895,314	46,099,947	+ 3,204,633	+ 8,216,680
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	55,792,400	58,476,709	57,539,428	— 937,281	+ 1,747,028
2. Dutiable	41,354,484	40,222,006	39,160,160	— 1,061,846	— 2,194,324
D. Tobacco	4,172,300	4,956,550	5,105,292	+ 148,742	+ 932,992
Total, Class I.	£ 201,225,521	£ 210,890,647	£ 204,294,104	— 6,596,543	+ 3,068,583
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel ...	263,337	25,418	37,210	+ 11,792	— 226,127
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	4,486,056	5,769,077	4,426,302	— 1,342,775	— 59,754
C. Other metallic ores	6,439,039	7,741,597	7,856,799	+ 115,202	+ 1,417,760
D. Wood and timber	20,144,807	25,125,244	18,062,761	— 7,062,483	— 2,082,046
E. Cotton	45,745,584	38,760,741	44,815,237	+ 6,054,496	— 930,347
F. Wool	29,589,968	30,975,768	28,729,721	— 2,246,047	— 860,247
G. Other textile materials	12,111,111	13,404,803	11,883,502	— 1,521,301	— 227,609
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	28,430,040	30,917,056	32,318,766	+ 1,401,710	+ 3,888,726
I. Hides and undressed skins	9,994,418	11,496,574	10,372,275	— 1,124,299	+ 377,857
J. Paper making materials	3,815,486	4,159,195	4,337,353	+ 198,158	+ 541,867
K. Miscellaneous	28,377,771	30,672,598	23,505,515	— 7,167,083	— 4,872,256
Total, Class II.	£ 189,397,617	£ 199,048,071	£ 186,365,441	— 12,682,630	— 3,032,176
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	9,232,320	11,192,013	9,582,502	— 1,609,511	+ 350,182
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	22,230,943	24,193,890	22,800,185	— 1,393,705	+ 569,242
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instru- ments	4,920,593	5,331,987	4,607,526	— 724,461	— 313,067
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsu- lated wire)	1,036,376	1,130,923	1,029,212	— 101,711	— 7,164
E. Machinery	4,995,829	5,444,611	5,307,273	— 137,338	+ 311,444
F. Ships (new)	25,308	27,031	30,869	+ 3,838	+ 5,561
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	2,085,057	2,637,582	2,028,821	— 608,761	— 56,236
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	8,821,788	9,322,173	8,082,278	— 1,239,895	— 739,510
2. Wool	7,611,205	8,154,324	7,154,006	— 1,000,318	— 457,199
3. Silk	10,978,077	11,420,274	10,787,376	— 632,898	— 190,701
4. Other materials	6,750,074	7,045,839	5,969,460	— 1,076,379	— 780,614
I. Apparel	4,547,733	4,696,801	3,488,474	— 1,208,327	— 1,059,259
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	9,109,108	9,501,939	9,208,620	— 293,319	+ 99,512
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	10,558,806	10,169,403	8,959,891	— 1,209,512	— 1,598,915
L. Earthenware and glass	3,101,947	3,325,056	2,750,813	— 574,243	— 351,134
M. Paper	6,291,833	5,691,607	5,259,519	— 432,088	— 81,814
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	5,918,985	6,401,953	6,109,445	— 292,508	+ 190,460
O. Miscellaneous	19,040,427	19,890,052	16,513,591	— 3,366,461	— 2,526,836
Total, Class III.	£ 136,255,909	£ 145,567,458	£ 129,669,861	— 15,897,597	— 6,586,048
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)					
	£ 2,084,565	£ 2,260,523	£ 2,187,905	— 72,618	+ 103,340
Total value	£ 528,963,612	£ 577,766,699	£ 522,517,311	— 39,249,388	— 6,446,301

* The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

The value of the **Exports** of home produce, and of foreign and colonial produce, during the nine months ended September, 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913 and 1912, is as shown in the following table:—

*Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in January-September, 1914.***Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom
(Value F.O.B.*)—Nine Months, January-September.**

	Nine months, January-September.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 3,193,136	£ 2,726,185	£ 2,204,806	— 521,379	— 988,330
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	790,812	889,805	815,699	— 74,106	+ 24,887
C. Other food and drink	17,257,448	16,275,777	14,845,859	— 1,429,918	— 2,411,589
D. Tobacco	1,872,929	2,387,712	2,929,487	+ 541,775	+ 1,056,558
Total, Class I.	£ 23,114,325	£ 22,279,479	£ 20,795,851	— 1,483,628	— 2,318,474
II.—Raw Materials and Articles					
Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	29,939,766	30,755,893	34,566,393	— 5,189,500	+ 4,626,627
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	302,021	313,401	273,655	— 39,746	— 28,366
C. Other metallic ores	84,432	100,640	107,683	+ 7,043	+ 23,251
D. Wood and timber	240,660	260,835	239,928	— 20,907	— 732
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	3,571,451	3,254,608	4,182,110	+ 927,504	+ 610,659
G. Other textile materials	353,203	313,070	324,995	+ 11,925	— 28,208
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums ...	3,377,862	3,238,446	2,958,717	— 279,729	— 419,145
I. Hides and undressed skins	1,458,802	1,386,805	1,258,470	— 128,335	— 200,332
J. Paper making materials	648,440	700,354	664,642	— 35,712	+ 16,202
K. Miscellaneous	2,310,043	2,146,047	2,134,156	— 11,891	— 175,887
Total, Class II.	£ 42,286,680	£ 51,470,097	£ 46,710,749	— 4,759,348	+ 4,424,069
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly					
Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	34,549,271	40,962,292	33,976,229	— 6,986,063	— 573,042
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	8,684,345	9,972,750	8,060,009	— 1,912,741	— 624,336
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	5,931,337	5,934,745	5,346,888	— 587,857	— 584,449
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and un-insulated wire)	3,198,770	3,764,389	2,384,390	— 1,379,999	— 814,380
E. Machinery	24,056,385	27,489,564	26,106,566	— 1,382,998	+ 2,050,181
F. Ships (new)	4,433,042	9,139,809	5,390,221	— 3,749,588	+ 957,179
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	1,453,612	1,472,231	1,271,186	— 201,045	— 182,426
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	90,515,363	95,431,817	86,541,138	— 8,890,679	— 3,974,225
2. Wool	28,831,038	29,203,082	27,038,385	— 2,164,697	— 1,795,653
3. Silk	1,672,486	1,582,205	1,517,611	— 64,594	— 154,875
4. Other materials	10,669,469	10,922,136	10,216,462	— 705,674	— 458,007
I. Apparel	11,745,812	12,540,396	11,314,966	— 1,225,430	— 430,846
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	15,664,120	16,751,969	15,068,408	— 1,683,561	— 597,712
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	3,790,666	4,095,887	4,012,970	— 82,917	+ 222,304
L. Earthenware and glass	3,507,336	3,916,339	3,324,281	— 592,058	— 183,055
M. Paper	2,593,236	2,798,448	2,481,701	— 316,747	— 111,535
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	7,111,469	8,144,944	8,616,390	+ 471,446	+ 1,504,921
O. Miscellaneous	23,500,228	25,304,146	23,709,212	— 1,594,934	+ 208,984
Total, Class III.	£ 281,910,985	£ 309,427,149	£ 270,375,013	— 33,052,136	— 5,535,972
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	£ 6,970,605	7,578,884	6,866,750	— 712,134	+ 103,855
Total value	£ 354,282,598	£ 399,755,609	£ 350,748,363	— 40,007,246	— 3,534,232

**Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—Nine Months,
January-September.**

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value	82,919,938	82,370,432	76,796,206	— 5,574,232	— 6,123,732

*The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

*Foreign Trade (Shipping) of the United Kingdom in September, 1914,
and in January-September, 1914.*

V.—SHIPPING IN SEPTEMBER.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions *with cargoes* during September, 1914, amounted to 2,732,650 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 3,634,164 tons, as against 4,621,781 tons entered, and 5,974,753 tons cleared, during September, 1913. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during September, 1914, amounted to 3,023,967 tons, and the tonnage departed to 2,887,661 tons, as against 2,980,167 tons arrived, and 2,973,333 tons departed, in September, 1913.

VI.—NINE MONTHS' SHIPPING, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, *with cargoes*, during the nine months, January-September, 1914, amounted to 33,985,331 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 45,623,254 tons, as against 36,429,715 tons entered, and 50,383,096 tons cleared, during the nine months, January-September, 1913. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during the nine months, January-September, 1914, amounted to 28,659,969 tons, and the tonnage departed to 28,287,195 tons, as against 26,340,266 tons arrived, and 25,934,331 tons departed, during the corresponding period of 1913.

STATE WAR RISKS INSURANCE ABROAD.

Italy.

With reference to the notice on p. 751 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th September relative to the Italian scheme for State re-insurance against war risks at sea, it appears from a translation of the Decree instituting this insurance, which has now been received, that the premium is fixed between $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 2 per cent. and not as previously stated.

The translation of the Decree may be *seen* by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 31,275.)

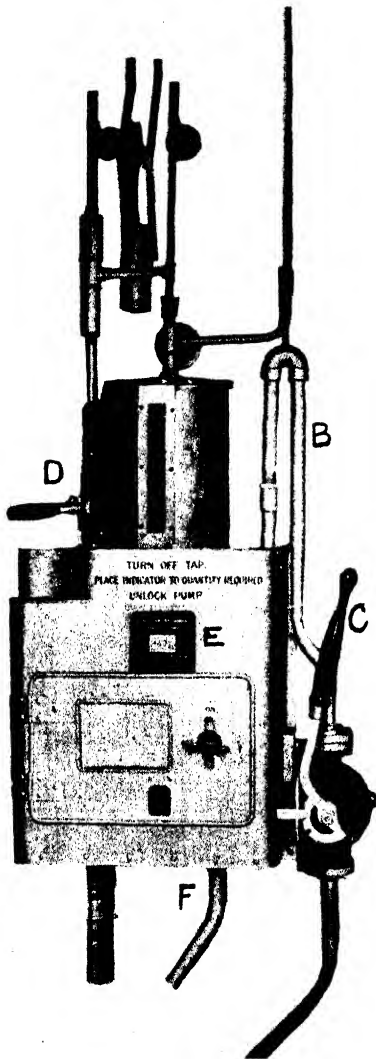
STEAMSHIP SERVICES TO THE CONTINENT.

Information regarding the present steamship services between the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

NOTICE UNDER THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT, 1904.

The following is a copy of a Notice (No. 149) giving the results of the examination and testing of a 2-gallon oil measure, for use in trade, that has been submitted to the Board of Trade under the provisions of Section 6 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1904 :—

(149.)



A—Measure (internal movable funnel not shown).

B—Inlet pipe to measure.

C—Pump handle.

D—Handle and catch in attachment to internal funnel for regulating height of liquid.

E—Mechanical counter.

F—Discharge pipe from measure.

The Board of Trade have examined and tested a pattern of a sub-divided 2-gallon oil measure fitted with a special locking device, of the form herewith shown, submitted to the Department under the provisions of Section 6 of the above Act, and have issued a certificate (No. 110) that the pattern is not such as to facilitate the perpetration of fraud.

TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA IN 1913-14.

Large German and Austro-Hungarian Trade.

The following particulars are taken from the Report* of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence to the Government of India reviewing the foreign trade of India for the year ended 31st March, 1914:—

The chief characteristics of the year 1913-14 were a failure of the rainfall in some parts of India, bank failures (confined chiefly to the Punjab and Bombay), a glut in the piece-goods trade, and some difficulty in railway transport. With the possible exception of Australia, India possesses the most precarious rainfall in the world, and the year under review was no exception to this rule. The monsoon of 1913 after the middle of July was irregular, and the rains in the United Provinces and Central India ceased in early September. In parts of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and also in Madras, excessive rain resulted in heavy floods. The United Provinces, Central India, and Rajputana failed to obtain that amount of rainfall which is required in the cold weather season. Famine conditions were accordingly established in portions of these localities, although actual famine was confined to Jalaun, Banda, Hamipur, and Etawah. In the Bombay Presidency there were also scarcity areas, especially in Sholapur. These abnormal seasonal conditions were reflected in the harvests. The output of wheat and oilseeds was somewhat deficient, and the rice crop in Northern India also suffered. Sugar-cane production in the United Provinces was seriously affected, and the jute crop in Bengal was curtailed. Cotton, however, fared well and the yield was good.

The banking and commercial crisis in Northern and Western India began in September, 1913, with the failure of the People's Bank in the Punjab, which had at the time of its failure deposits equal to about £833,300, and a net-work of 72 branches. The Credit Bank of India failed in the first week of October, and this was the first real sign of the spread of the bank failures to Bombay. The Indian Specie Bank—the one purely Indian Bank which had a branch in London—was also unable to weather the storm, and some 13 more banks failed.

The glut in the piece-goods trade was especially evident from October, 1913, to January, 1914. Stocks of both imported goods and local-made cloth in Bombay were much heavier than they had ever been before, and, owing to financial troubles, goods went into consumption very slowly during the latter half of the year. Shipments were far in excess of requirements, and prices steadily declined. The white piece-goods market in Calcutta was seriously affected by the general lowering of prices for goods in Manchester and the famine conditions up country. It was proposed in January by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta to cease buying textiles in the United Kingdom for four months owing to the glut in Indian markets, but no effect was given to the proposal.

* "Review of the Trade of India in 1913-14." Price 12 annas (1s.) Copies of the Report may be purchased from the Agents in the United Kingdom for the sale of Indian Government Publications, a list of whom may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Trade of British India in 1913-14.

As regards railway transport difficulties, the trouble was greatest in the case of supplies of wagons for coal. The Indian railways have ordered 22,343 broad gauge wagons for delivery by the end of 1915.

On the whole, notwithstanding the exceptional conditions above mentioned, the year may be regarded as one of fairly prosperous trade. The value of total imports, including private merchandise and Government stores, but excluding treasure, in the year ended 31st March, 1914, was £127,000,000, and the total exports of Indian produce amounted to £163,000,000. The imports show a general increase in all directions, and indicate the growing purchasing power of the people. Manufactured articles constitute nearly 80 per cent. of the imports, while the only important articles in which there was a decline in 1913-14 were coal, raw silk and piece goods, and raw cotton. The special feature of the import trade continued to be the great demand for cotton manufactures, the value of these goods now approximating to a third of the total import trade. In 1913-14 the United Kingdom supplied over 90 per cent. of the *cotton goods* imported, while the imports from Japan, consisting chiefly of hosiery, showed a very marked increase. Substantial increases in the imports of *railway plant* and *rolling stock*, most of which come from the United Kingdom, are also noticeable.

German and Austrian Trade.—The value of Indian trade with Germany has increased, costly British goods being largely displaced in India by cheap German manufactures. By the application of technical skill and chemical science, or a combination of both, German manufacturers have secured special advantages in the supply of certain goods, such as musical instruments and coal tar dyes. The development of German shipping has also encouraged direct imports from Germany, as well as the exportation to that country of cotton, hides, jute, oilseeds, and rice. *Cotton manufactures, dyes, copper, iron and steel, machinery and woollens* form the bulk of the imports from Germany. The considerable import trade in *hosiery* is practically monopolised by Japan and Germany, the value of the former's share in 1913-14 being 83,00,000 rupees, as against 62,00,000 rupees in 1912-13, while Germany sent goods to the value of 23,00,000 rupees as against 18,00,000 rupees in 1912-13. Thus Japan supplied about 70 per cent. of the imports of hosiery, and her share is about 12 times that of the United Kingdom.

Austria-Hungary has been doing a steadily increasing trade in *glass bangles*, to the discomfiture of her competitors, while of the total import trade in glass and glassware she did 45 per cent., Germany 15 per cent., the United Kingdom 13 per cent., and Belgium 10 per cent. The United Kingdom is steadily increasing her Indian market for *common bottles, miscellaneous glassware, earthenware and porcelain*.

The following table shows the value of the principal articles imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary during the years ended 31st March, 1913 and 1914:—

Trade of British India in 1913-14.

	Imports from Germany.		Imports from Austria-Hungary.	
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Apparel (including boots and shoes)... ..	16,00,000	16,66,000	11,44,000	11,35,000
Chemicals	12,76,000	12,61,000	*	*
Cotton manufactures (including yarn, &c.)	1,01,14,000	1,41,67,000	27,52,000	33,77,000
Dyes	1,02,01,000	93,29,000	*	*
Glass and glassware	25,81,000	28,59,000	69,07,000	87,38,000
Haberdashery and millinery... ..	21,84,000	27,89,000	23,34,000	22,34,000
Hardware and cutlery	72,91,000	84,68,000	33,12,000	33,67,000
Instruments, apparatus and millwork, &c.	15,99,000	15,32,000	*	*
Liquors	23,01,000	23,76,000	*	*
Machinery, &c.	29,64,000	43,18,000	1,89,000	1,94,000
Matches... ..	3,36,000	2,51,000	8,20,000	9,67,000
Metals	2,69,04,000	3,86,02,000	11,20,000	17,20,000
Oils	27,90,000	32,32,000	*	*
Paper and pasteboard	24,66,000	27,43,000	11,47,000	13,23,000
Salt	9,60,000	9,31,000	Nil.	*
Silk manufactures (including yarn, &c.)	17,50,000	22,40,000	57,000	2,52,000
Sugar	7,62,000	1,83,000	1,06,72,000	1,38,37,000
Toys and requisites	11,20,000	11,59,000	3,21,000	*
Woollen manufactures (including yarn, &c.)	94,92,000	1,07,46,000	8,40,000	11,55,000
Other articles	1,43,39,000	1,78,06,000	36,60,000	46,05,000
Total	10,30,33,000	12,66,58,000	3,52,75,000	4,29,04,000

* These items are not separately distinguished in the Report.

The following statement shows the quantity of the total imports of iron and steel into British India, and the share of the United Kingdom and Germany therein, during the year ended 31st March, 1914 :—

	From the United Kingdom.	From Germany.	Total Imports.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Bar and channel iron	8,036	2,137	26,742
Bar and channel steel	25,781	83,173	204,613
Angle and spring steel	17,038	14,299	44,192
Sheets and plates—			
Galvanised... ..	274,759	909	277,595
Tinned	52,787	—	52,836
Not galvanised or tinned	38,894	40,563	100,606
Beams, pillars, &c.	56,176	21,554	89,642
Pipes and fittings (cast)	42,583	4,101	56,243
Nails and rivets	7,291	5,338	25,076
Tubes and fittings	11,723	3,448	18,402
Hoops and strips	21,757	5,153	30,790
Other sorts	50,321	19,428	88,775
Total 1913-14	607,146	200,103	1,015,512
Total 1912-13	430,073	120,144	721,588

TRADE BETWEEN DENMARK AND GERMANY.

H.M. Consul at Copenhagen (Mr. R. Erskine) reports that, according to official statistics which have recently been published, the net imports into Denmark (i.e., total imports less re-exports) in 1913 amounted to 777,400,000 kroner as compared with 738,600,000 kroner in 1912, while the exports of domestic produce were valued at 637,400,000 kroner, as compared with 596,700,000 in 1912.

The following figures show the important part played by the United Kingdom and Germany in the foreign trade of Denmark in 1913:—

					Total Imports into Denmark.*	Exports of Domestic Produce from Denmark.
					Kroner.	Kroner.
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	134,600,000	398,000,000
Germany	...	...	...	...	328,300,000	158,700,000
Other countries	...	...	...	...	392,500,000	80,700,000
Total	...	...	...	...	855,400,000	637,400,000

* Corresponding particulars for net imports are not available.

The value of the goods imported from these two countries alone amounted therefore to 54 per cent. of the total imports in 1913, and the exports to these countries to about 87 per cent. of the total. Of the goods imported from Germany, some are produced in that country—chiefly industrial articles—and others are transit goods which are introduced principally through Hamburg and Bremen.

The one-sided position in the Danish trade turnover with the United Kingdom is accounted for by the fact that the United Kingdom above all other countries is the greatest consumer of imported animal foods, whilst Denmark is the greatest exporter of these goods, a condition which has prevailed in Denmark for a number of years.

The following table shows the values of the principal articles imported from Germany in 1912, the latest year for which figures are at present available:—

		Value.			Value.
		Kroner.			Kroner.
Wheat, unground	...	10,286,000	Clothing	...	5,324,000
Rye	...	19,915. 00	Coconut oil	...	2,098,000
Oats	...	7,023,000	Leather and skins, glazed,	...	...
Maize	...	11,905,000	coloured, &c.	...	3,637,000
Wheat meal	...	6,153,000	Rubber tyres for cycles, &c.	...	3,016,000
Rye	...	2,330,000	Chilian nitrate	...	5,448,000
Oil cake	...	7,354,000	Coal	...	4,701,000
Coffee, raw	...	9,974,000	Briquettes	...	2,360,000
Tobacco, unmanufactured	...	3,834,000	Iron, channel and U	...	2,093,000
Cotton	...	6,216,000	Rod and shaped iron	...	6,141,000
Woollen yarn	...	2,266,000	Iron pipes and fittings	...	3,604,000
Manufactures wholly of silk	...	4,540,000	Black plates	...	1,994,000
Half-silk manufactures	...	2,075,000	Copper wire	...	2,196,000
Mixed silk manufactures	...	1,461,000	Motor cars and parts	...	2,033,000
Woollen goods	...	13,246,000			

18 kroner = £1.

(C.I.B. 28,116.)

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia further detailed Reports from the **Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation : Reports of Evidence.** Sydney "Daily Telegraph" regarding the evidence given before the Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation in connection with the following articles :—

Timber,
 Iron pipes used for water,
 German composition picture moulding,
 Gas stoves, for fires and gas heating appliances generally,
 High pressure brasswork, steam brasswork and allied goods,
 Windmill pumps and cylinder pumps generally,
 Saddle-bags,
 Carpets, carpeting, floorcloths and linoleum,
 Scrap-books, drawer handles, pulls, ticket holders, small bolts and nuts,
 Manufactured rubber goods,
 Ground rubber scrap,
 French chalk or talc,
 Tailors' chalk,
 Incandescent mantles,
 Children's tricycles and trolley cars,
 Go-carts and perambulators,
 Clay smoking pipes,
 Ammonia compressors,
 Rails and materials used in railway construction,
 Marble,
 Metal polishes,
 Tobacco,
 Copra for the manufacture of oil for use in margarine,
 Coconut and linseed oil,
 Electric generators for direct coupling to steam turbines, and
 Ores and concentrates (opposition to export duty on).

These Reports may be *seen* by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 29,019 and 29,792.)

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of a Bill to provide for the regulation of Customs duties upon railways in the Nyasaland Protectorate.

Proposed Regulation of Customs Duties upon Railways. Under this Bill it is proposed, *inter alia*, that all goods which may be imported and be on board any railway train or rolling stock shall, upon being entered for home consumption, be subject to such and

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***NYASALAND PROTECTORATE**—*continued.*

the like duties as may at the time of passing such entry be due and payable on similar goods.

No goods which may be imported in or from any railway train or rolling stock shall be removed therefrom, except in the presence or with the authority of a Customs Officer, nor shall they be so removed, except at some quay, wharf, or other place within the limits of the port or place, and if any such goods shall be removed contrary to these regulations the same shall be forfeited.

The Bill also prescribes regulations regarding Customs Stations, payment of duties, boarding and searching of trains, passengers' baggage, abatement for damaged goods, and other miscellaneous matters.

(C. 11,975.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1815 B), dated 9th September, 1914, notifying that the following places have been established as Warehousing Ports and Outports of Customs, with effect from 1st October, 1914:—

Espanolo (Ont.), under survey of Sudbury.

Cartwright (Man.) " " Brandon.

The Outport of Chester (N.S.), under the survey of the Port of Lunenburg, has been made a Warehousing Port.

(C. 11,743.)

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 562 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 27th August relative to the prohibition of the exportation, *inter alia*, of saddle, pack and draught animals suitable for use in war from Canada to foreign countries under Memorandum No. 1798 B, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Memorandum (No. 1816 B), dated 12th September last, notifying that Customs Officers may permit horses to pass outwards to the United States for racing or exhibition purposes, or for temporary stay, conditional on return to Canada within 60 days from time of exportation.

(C. 11,744.)

The Board of Trade have received from the Canadian Government copy of an Appraisers' Bulletin (No. 929), dated 17th September, 1914, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on the under-mentioned articles on importation into the Dominion of Canada, as follows:—

Customs Decisions.

Exportation of Horses to United States condition- ally allowed.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.**

Rates of Import Duty.

Articles.	Under the British Prefer- ential Tariff.	Under the General Tariff.
<p>Chain, stud link or otherwise :— Admitted only under item 470 as being chain cable, when the iron of which the links are made is $\frac{3}{4}$ in. or over in diameter. Cable chain for vessels is not restricted as to use to anchoring or mooring. <i>Note.</i>—Item 470 of the Customs Tariff reads :— “Iron or steel masts, or parts thereof, and iron or steel beams, angles, sheets, plates, knees and cable chains for wooden, iron, steel or composite ships and vessels; and iron, steel or brass manufactures which at the time of their importation are of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada, when imported for use in the construction or equipment of ships or vessels, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs” Christmas stockings containing any article or articles which are the manufacture or produce of any country not entitled to preferential treatment, shall not be allowed entry into Canada under the Preferential Tariff, with effect from 17th September, 1914.</p>	Free	Free

(C. 11,713.)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia copy of a Proclamation, dated 6th August, 1914, prohibiting, under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1901-10, certain articles—being articles which are considered capable of being used as or in the manufacture of arms, explosives, military or naval stores or for any purpose of war—from being exported from the Commonwealth or transferred from one State to any other State, or carried coastwise.

The list of articles given in the Proclamation is identical with that given on pp. 344-5 of the “Board of Trade Journal” for the 6th August, 1914, regarding the prohibition of the exportation of such articles from the United Kingdom, except that the present Proclamation includes “smoothfast and bandages” instead of “surgical bandages and dressings.”

(C. 11,473.)

A further Proclamation, dated 10th August, 1914, has been received prohibiting the exportation of various warlike stores from the Commonwealth to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, with the exception of those of France, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal.

The list of such warlike stores included in the Proclamation is identical with that shown on pp. 410-11 of the

**Exportation of
certain
Warlike Stores
Prohibited.**

**Exportation of
various Warlike
Stores to Certain
Foreign Ports
Prohibited.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—continued.**

"Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th August, 1914, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of such stores from the United Kingdom to certain foreign ports. (C. 11,473.)

With reference to the Notices which appeared on p. 764 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 17th September relative to the prohibition of the exportation from the Commonwealth of wheat and flour to any place outside the United Kingdom, and of meat to any place outside the British Dominions, except by consent of the Minister for Trade and Customs under Proclamations of the 7th and 8th September last, respectively, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, from the Colonial Office, of copy of a telegram from the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia stating that the above-mentioned Proclamations have been superseded by Proclamations which have been issued prohibiting the exportation from the Commonwealth of the undermentioned articles, &c. without the consent of the Minister for Trade and Customs:—

Mares,
Wheat and flour,
Meat.

(C. 11,530.)

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

The Board of Trade have received copy of Proclamation, No. 9 of 1914 (Government Notice No. 154 of 1914), dated 5th August, prohibiting, under the provisions of the "Customs Ordinance, 1906," the exportation from the Protectorate of the following goods:

All arms, ammunition, military and naval stores, and any articles capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military and naval stores,

Petrol.

Provisions or any sort of victual which may be used as food by man.

A further Proclamation, No. 11 of 1914 (Government Notice No. 159 of 1914), dated 13th August, has been received, which amends the above-mentioned Proclamation No. 9 of 1914, by providing for the prohibition of the exportation of various classes of warlike stores and of provisions (as above stated) from the Protectorate.

The various classes of warlike stores which are prohibited from being exported from the Protectorate are identical with those specified in the Imperial Proclamations of the 3rd and 5th August last,* except that "zinc" is not included in the list of prohibited articles specified in the Nyasaland Proclamation.

The present Proclamation further provides for the prohibition of the exportation of any warlike stores which may be specified hereafter in any other Imperial Proclamation to the like intent.

(C. 12,607.)

* For which see the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 6th August (pp. 344-5) and the 13th August, 1914 (pp. 410-11).

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***BARBADOS.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of the "Exportation of Foodstuffs Act, 1914" (No. 10 of 1914) which was assented to on the 4th August last and which empowers the Governor to prohibit, by Proclamation, the exportation of foodstuffs from the Colony of Barbados.

**Governor
empowered to
Prohibit the
Exportation of
Foodstuffs.**

The expression "foodstuffs" shall include provisions of any sort or victuals which may be used as food for man or beast.

If any foodstuffs shall be exported in contravention of any Proclamation made under the Act, or if any foodstuffs shall be brought to any quay or place to be shipped for exportation, they shall be forfeited and dealt with under the provisions of the Trade Act, 1910.

Any ship or boat in which such goods are shipped may be detained by force, if necessary, until such goods can be unshipped.

Any person exporting any goods contrary to the provisions of the Act shall be liable to a penalty of £500, to be recovered in a summary manner before a Police Magistrate on the complaint of any person, and to be paid one-half to the informer and one-half into the Treasury for public use.

The Act shall be deemed to have come into operation on the 4th August, 1914, and shall cease to be operative from such date as may hereafter be fixed by the Resolution of the Legislature. (C. 11,631.)

A further Act (No. 11 of 1914) has been received which empowers the Governor, by Proclamation, to add to, alter, or revoke any Proclamation issued under the Trade Act, 1910, or the Exportation of Foodstuffs Act, 1914.

**Governor empowered to
permit Exportation of
Goods prohibited under
the Trade Act, 1910,
and the Exportation of
Foodstuffs Act, 1914,
and to add to, alter, or
revoke Proclamations
issued thereunder.**

The Act further provides that the Governor may issue orders permitting the exportation of goods prohibited under the above-mentioned Acts.

The expression "foodstuffs," as used in the Exportation of Foodstuffs Act, 1914, shall include live animals ordinarily used as food for man.

The present Act and the Exportation of Foodstuffs Act, 1914, shall continue in force until the 31st March, 1915. (C. 11,631.)

With reference to the notice which appeared on pp. 236-244 of the

**Customs Tariff
Amendments.**

"Board of Trade Journal" for the 31st October, 1912, relative to the rates of duty leviable on various articles imported into Barbados under Act No. 23 of 1912, the Board of Trade have now received a copy of a further Act (No. 9 of 1914), which was assented to on the 30th July, and which amends the rates of duty leviable on cotton seed and linseed under the above-mentioned Act of 1912, on importation into the Colony, as follows:—

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***BARBADOS**—*continued.*

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.	
	Under the British Prefer- ential Tariff.	Under the General Tariff.
	s. d.	s. d.
Cotton seed... .. per ton.	5 0	5 0
Linseed „	2 6	2 6

The amending Act is to continue in force as in the case of the original Act) until the 31st March, 1915. (C. 11,630.)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Proclamation which was issued in the Straits Settlements "Government Gazette" of the 13th August, 1914, which rescinds a Proclamation of the 5th August and at the same time absolutely prohibits the exportation of the undermentioned warlike stores from any port or place in the Colony to any place other than the States in the Malay Peninsula and Borneo under His Majesty's protection for a period of one year from the 13th August, 1914:—

**Exportation of
certain Warlike
Stores (except to
British Protected
States in Malay
Peninsula and
Borneo)
Prohibited.**

Acetone.
Torpedo nets.
Creosote.
Coal sacks.
Hempen cloth.
Cotton waste.
Large steam coal.
Manufactured fuel.
Copper ore and unwrought copper of all kinds.
Cotton suitable for use in the manufacture of explosives.
Dimethylaniline.
Fulminate of mercury.
Nickel and ferro nickel.
Blast furnace oil.
Fuel oil shale.
Mineral lubricating oil.
Cartridges and charges.
Silk cloth braid or thread suitable for cartridges.
Surgical dressings and bandages.
Zinc.
Cannon and other ordnance and parts thereof.
Sword bayonets and other arms and parts thereof.
Torpedo mines and parts thereof.
Marine boilers and engines and any parts thereof.
Torpedo net defence and parts thereof.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***STRAITS SETTLEMENTS**—*continued.*

Telegraph and telephone cables.

Fuses and detonators.

Heliographs, signal flags and naval and military signalling apparatus of all descriptions, including wireless telegraphy apparatus.

Entrenching tools.

Naval and military stores of every description, including tents, uniforms and equipment.

Range finders.

Search light apparatus.

(C.I.B. 28,447.)

Copy of a further Proclamation, dated 7th August, 1914, has been received which prohibits the exportation from the Colony of various warlike stores to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, with the exception of those of France, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal, for one year from the above-mentioned date.

The list of such warlike stores included in the Proclamation is identical with that shown on pp. 410-11 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th August, 1914, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of such stores from the United Kingdom to certain foreign ports.

(C.I.B. 28,447.)

Proclamations, dated 5th and 13th August last, have also been received prohibiting the exportation from the Colony of the following articles to any place in German or Austro-Hungarian Territories for one year from the above-mentioned dates, respectively :

Exportation of Petroleum Oils, &c., to Germany and Austria-Hungary prohibited.

Petroleum fuel oil.

„ gas oil.

„ spirit or motor spirit (including shell spirit).

(C.I.B. 28,447.)

RUSSIA.

The following statement summarises the information which has been received by His Majesty's Government from the Russian Government with regard to facilities accorded for the shipment of certain goods, the exportation of which from Russia has been prohibited :—

Exportation of prohibited Goods from Russia.

The prohibited goods are—

Cereals of every kind in the grain and flour, bran and other fodder for live stock, potatoes, vegetables, meat, eggs, poultry and game (dead or alive), cattle, animal fat, fish, tobacco in the leaf or cut for smoking, conserves, walnut wood, oilseeds, hay, straw, cotton waste (ends), sheep and goat skins, leather, dressed and undressed, wool and down, coal and coke, birch tar (for the manufacture of coal briquettes), iron ore, naphtha and naphtha waste, benzine, kerosene

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

RUSSIA—*continued.*

and other illuminating (petroleum) oils and lubricating (petroleum) oils, automobiles, rubber tyres and rubber, wire, capsules, fuses, nitric acid, every kind of timber material, butter and saltpetre.

(1) The Russian Government are prepared to authorise without any formality the exportation of these goods in a *British* or an *allied* vessel if the port of destination is a British or allied port. If on the other hand the vessel's port of destination is a neutral port, the Russian Government can only authorise the exportation of prohibited goods by such vessels if the Embassy or Legation of the neutral country in which the port in question is situated certifies in agreement with the Embassy (or Legation) of the allied country under whose flag the vessel sails that such prohibited goods will be unloaded in a neutral country and will not be re-exported to an enemy country.

(2) The Russian Government will in no circumstances authorise the exportation of wheat in the grain or wheat flour by Baltic Sea ports.

(3) The Russian Government reserve the right to refuse permission for the exportation of any goods of the prohibited kinds enumerated in the second paragraph of this notice, if such goods are required in Russia.

(4) It is also understood that in the case of goods which it is proposed to transport from Russia on *neutral* vessels, either direct to the United Kingdom or to a neutral port for transshipment to the United Kingdom, application to the Russian authorities for permission to export must be made by the Embassy or Legation of that country under whose flag the vessel sails. Such application will be supported by His Majesty's Embassy at Petrograd at the request of the consignees of the goods in the United Kingdom, provided that such request is addressed to the Embassy, not direct, *but through the Foreign Office.*

(C. 11,129.)

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Decree of the Dutch Minister of Finance, dated the 1st September, which determines the duty applicable under the Dutch Tariff to various articles on importation into the Netherlands. Some of these decisions are noted below:—

[1 florin (100 cts.) = 1s. 8d. ; 100 kilogs. = 220·46 lbs.]

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
Steel knife sharpeners, furnished with a ring, and the shape of which evidently shows that they are destined for the use of butchers—classed as "Tools"	Free
Collargol—colloidal silver in powder form—imported in any packing	Free
Polishing machines, mincing machines, bread-cutting, bean-cutting, cabbage-cutting, and meat-cutting machines, evidently intended for use in hotels, restaurants, hospitals, &c. even if constructed to be worked by mechanical power—dutiable in accordance with the principal component material	5 % ad val.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***NETHERLANDS—continued.**

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
<i>Apparatus for welding ribbon-saws</i> , consisting mainly of a soldering lamp, gripping appliance, and a bow for pressing the welded parts together—dutiable as "Ironwork"	Fls. cts. 5 % <i>ad val.</i>
<i>Arrhenal, or methyl-arsenate of sodium</i> , in any packing	Free
<i>Preserving salt</i> , consisting of a mixture of saltpetre, more than 50 per cent. of chloride of sodium, and less than 10 per cent. of sugar—dutiable as "Refined Salt"	100 kilogs. 4 00
<i>Thin sheets of veneering woods</i> , pasted on paper and used in making wainscoting (pasted on walls, &c. like ordinary wall paper)—dutiable as "Wallpaper"	5 % <i>ad val.</i>
<i>Spherical or semi-spherical separate heads for rivets</i> —dutiable as "Ironwork"	5 % "
<i>Rivets</i> with spherical heads	Free
<i>Films</i> of sensitive, prepared, translucent, celluloid, not exposed—dutiable as "Paper of other kinds"	5 % <i>ad val.</i>
<i>Periscopes for submarines</i> —dutiable as "Instruments"	5 % "
<i>Fish</i> , in water, not prepared by boiling, sterilising, or any other processes, imported in airtight tins of 5 kilogs. or more	Free
<i>Prepared fish in water, pickled fish, and fish in oil</i> , imported in airtight tins of any size—dutiable as "Pastry, &c."	100 kilogs. 25 00

(C. 11,556)

SWITZERLAND.

- The "Feuille Fédérale Suisse" for the 16th September contains a Notification to the effect that the "Régie fédérale des alcools" has authorised, until further notice, the importation by private persons of spirits (*spiriteux bon goût*) coming under the category of alcohol properly so-called (*trois-six ou alcool*).

Importation is to be effected in casks or tank-wagons. In addition to Customs duty, which is leviable under Nos. 126*a* and 126*b* of the Customs Tariff, importations will be subject to Monopoly duty, as follows:—

	Frs. cts. Per 100 Kilogs. (gross).
Spirits of 27 degrees and above	88 00
Spirits of over 75 degrees—per degree in excess of 75	0 88

[100 kilogs. = 220·46 lbs. ; franc (100 centimes) = 9·6d.] (C. 11,749.)

ITALY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of a Circular (No. 86) of the Italian "Direzione Generale delle Gabelle," which contains an extract from the special veterinary police regulations, approved by Decree of the Minister of the Interior, dated the 6th May, 1914.

Regulations concerning the Importation of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. These regulations contain, *inter alia*, provisions concerning the certificates of origin and health which are required to accompany horses, cattle, sheep, goats, swine and poultry imported

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ITALY—*continued.*

into Italy from countries with which Italy has not concluded special conventions on the subject.

The Circular (in Italian) may be seen by British traders interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 11,834.)

With reference to the notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 29th August (p. 503) and the 27th August (pp. 568-569) respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Italy, the Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of a Circular (No. 83) of the Italian "Direzione Generale delle Gabelle," dated the 8th August, which explains that, for the purpose of the prohibition of export, frozen meat is regarded as fresh meat; the prohibition of the export of vehicles applies to all parts of vehicles (including pneumatic tyres), and not only to parts of motors. Under the head of "copper," the export of single or double conducting cords for telegraphic and telephonic installations is prohibited, but not that of electric cables and wires which can be used only for common internal installations for illumination or heating. Under the head of "portable railways" both rails and cars are included; and by "coal" is understood both fossil coal and charcoal (*carbone di legno*).

With regard to the prohibition of the exportation of "clothing and equipment for troops, as well as prepared hides, cloths, and, generally, all materials required for the manufacture of such articles," it is stated that the prohibition does not apply to raw hemp, cotton flocks (*cotone in bioccoli*), raw wool, tissues of all kinds for women's clothing, fancy stuffs for men's clothing, silk tissues, velvets, plushes, printed cotton tissues and such coloured cotton tissues as cannot be used for military clothing. On the other hand, bleached or unbleached cotton tissues suitable for the manufacture of men's body linen or bed linen, cloths for military uniforms, tissues for tents, bags and tissues for making them, packing cloth of all kinds, and articles of body linen and knitted wares which can be used for military purposes are prohibited to be exported.

Condensed milk and citrate of magnesia may be exported. The prohibition of the export of sugar does not apply to sugared products. (C. 11,834.)

ITALY—BRAZIL.

With reference to the notice at page 144 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 16th January, 1913, relative to the prolongation, until the 31st December, 1914, of the Provisional Commercial Convention of 1900 between Italy and Brazil, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Convention has again been prolonged until the 31st December, 1915. (C. 11,247.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GREECE (NEW TERRITORIES).

With reference to the notice at page 545 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 26th February respecting the octroi duty on goods imported at Cavalla, H.M. Acting Consul-General at Salonica reports that, according to information received from the Acting Vice-Consul at Cavalla, octroi dues are levied in that town as follows:—

On all goods imported (with the undermentioned exceptions)—
1 per cent. *ad valorem* (the value for octroi duty purposes being the invoice value of the goods plus Customs duty).

On sugar and coffee— $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem* (the invoice value of the goods being taken as the basis of the assessment of the octroi duty).

On tobacco—50 lepta per bale.

(C. 11,370.)

ROUMANIA.

With reference to the notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 27th August (p. 569) and the 10th September (p. 708), respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Roumania, the Commercial Agent for Roumania in London has forwarded to the Board of Trade the following list of articles the exportation of which from Roumania is prohibited according to a communication received from the Roumanian Ministry of Industry and Commerce dated the 28th August:—

Carriages, carts, automobiles, horses, oxen (vehicles and animals for transport in general); wool; gold coin of any kind; all kinds of packing material; oats, hay and other fodder stuffs; foodstuffs, either animal or vegetable (except barley, wheat, maize, and the flour thereof,* peas, lentils, colza, linseed, millet seed, sunflower seed and bran); residues of petroleum; haricot beans; sulphuric acid; and all pharmaceutical products.

(C. 12,045.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a telegram from H.M. Minister at Bucharest, dated the 3rd October, reporting that the exportation of flour from Roumania has been prohibited.

**Exportation of
Flour Prohibited.**

MOROCCO.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a King's Regulation, dated the 31st August, respecting the slaughter of animals intended for food, and the inspection of imported meat at Casablanca. It is provided, *inter alia*, that no dead meat imported at Casablanca, either by land or sea, may be exposed for sale unless it has previously been submitted to the following formalities:—

**Regulations
respecting Meat
imported at
Casablanca.**

Importers of meat from bovine, ovine and porcine animals, must present for importation the complete animals, either whole or cut into halves or quarters as is usual in the trade, the various parts to be in exact juxtaposition and to have the lungs adhering naturally. The internal walls of the breast and of the stomach must not bear any trace of scraping (*raclage et grattage*).

* As regards flour, see the notice below.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

MOROCCO—*continued.*

Nevertheless, certain parts of bovine animals (fillets, sirloins, tongues, kidneys) may be admitted separately.

All slaughtered animals must bear the sanitary seal of the place of origin. On arrival the meat must be immediately examined by the veterinary officials of the town of Casablanca, and sealed.

Animals slaughtered within the district (*banlieue*) of Casablanca and brought into the town must also be taken to the abattoir in order to be examined there, and sealed.

Such animals must be complete, *i.e.*, entire or in quarters, and must be accompanied by the pluck (liver and lungs).

A sanitary certificate of origin is required from importers for cattle on the hoof arriving at Casablanca by sea. Such animals, on being landed, must be submitted to sanitary examination by the veterinary inspector.

(C. 11,456.)

NICARAGUA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a translation of the list of articles which may be admitted into Nicaragua free of import duty when intended for use in mining (Article 231 of the Mining Code). The list may be seen by British traders interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(29,360.)

VENEZUELA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, in accordance with recent Venezuelan Decrees, the undermentioned articles when imported into Venezuela are to be declared in the Consular Invoice, and to pay duty, as shown below:—

Articles.	Declaration for Consular Invoice.	Class of the Tariff under which dutiable.	Total Import Duty (including surtaxes).
			<i>Bolivares.</i>
Stills for continuous distillations, weighing over 1,000 kilogs.	Alambiques de destilación continua—cuyo peso total exceda de mil kilogramos.	II.	Kilog. (gross) 0·156
Rectifying apparatus, weighing over 1,000 kilogs.	Aparatos rectificadores cuyo peso total exceda de mil kilogramos.	II.	„ 0·156
The same (<i>i.e.</i> , stills for continuous distillations and rectifying apparatus), weighing not over 1,000 kilogs.	[Alambiques, &c. or Aparatos, &c.] cuyo peso total no exceda de mil kilogramos.	IV.	„ 1·174
Logs of unspecified woods more than 25 centimetres in thickness.	Trozas de maderas no especificadas de mas de 25 centemetros de espesor.	I.	„ 0·078

Note.—It is important to preserve the exact (Spanish) wording shown above under the heading “Declaration for Consular Invoice.”

(C. 6,143 ; C. 11,288.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***CHILE.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a translation of a Chilean Law, No. 2914, dated the 3rd August, which empowers the President of Chile to prohibit, temporarily, the exportation of cattle, alimentary products, and coal from all or any of the ports of the Republic; and also to reduce or suspend the import duties on alimentary products imported into Chile, should wholesale prices exceed the quotations during the first fortnight of July.

In virtue of the above-mentioned Law, the following Presidential Decrees have been issued:—

Decree, No. 2081, of the 4th August, temporarily prohibiting the exportation of cattle, alimentary products (coming under certain specified paragraphs in the Valuation Tariff) and coal from all ports of the Republic to foreign countries.

Decrees Nos. 2088 and 2095, dated the 6th and 8th August, respectively, providing that ships leaving Chilean ports shall be permitted to take on board (1) the coal necessary to carry them to the nearest coaling port indicated in the itinerary of the voyage, and (2) the alimentary products strictly necessary for rations during the time occupied in reaching the nearest foreign port indicated in the itinerary of the voyage. (C. 11,929.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.**NORWAY.**

The British Vice-Consul at Bergen reports that the following new harbour dues, which came into force on 1st October, have been imposed by the Authorities at that place:—

**New Harbour
Dues at Bergen.**

For ships loading or unloading cargo to or from foreign countries, a tax of 10 ore per register ton of space occupied by cargo;

For ships with cargo to or from ports in Norway, 5 ore per ton of the ship's tonnage;

For ships lying at the quays (except the present Customs Quay), 5 ore per register ton per day.

100 ore = 1 kroner = 1s. 1½d.

SPAIN. UNITED KINGDOM.

With reference to the notice on p. 16 of last week's issue of the

**Steamship Service
between Bilbao
and Falmouth:
Concession granted.**

"Board of Trade Journal," relative to a call for tenders for a mail and passenger steamship service between Bilbao and Falmouth, the "Gaceta de Madrid" of 27th September contains a Royal Order granting the concession, provisionally, for a period of three months, to the "Compañía Valenciana de Vapores Correos de Africa." The service has a Govern-

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ment subsidy of 500,000 pesetas, and the vessels will leave Bilbao for Falmouth every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The service was to have commenced as from 1st October. The tariff rate for merchandise is 12 pesetas per ton, or 7 pesetas per cubic metre, according to the nature of the goods.

26 pesetas at present = £1.

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 3rd October, 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	37s.	1d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	29s.	1d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	22s.	9d.

For further particulars see p. 128.

A statement is published on p. 129 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 3rd October, 1914, as well as of imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

**Imports of
Agricultural
Produce.**

Correction.—With reference to the particulars of the imports of agricultural produce published on p. 58 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," it is notified that the quantity of bacon and margarine imported during the week ended 26th September, 1914, was 94,881 cwts. and 33,438 cwts. respectively, and not as stated.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 1st October, 1914, was 30,560 (including 3 bales British West Indian, and 2,336 bales British East African), and the number imported during the forty weeks ended 1st October was 2,980,869 (including 6,247 bales British West Indian, 13,590 bales British West African, 27,280 bales British East African, and 2,914 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 1st October was 3,109 and during the forty weeks, 306,021.

Cotton Statistics.

For further details see p. 128.

CEYLON.

The following statistics of the exports of rubber of domestic production from Ceylon during the month of May, and the five months ended May, 1913 and 1914, have been extracted from official returns issued by the Ceylon Government:—

**Rubber Exports
in May.**

Agricultural and Forest Products.

To	May, 1913.	May, 1914.	Jan.-May, 1913.	Jan.-May, 1914.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
United Kingdom	665,881	815,676	4,392,471	6,568,047
United States	306,864	775,575	2,814,390	3,319,816
Other countries	247,447	243,955	1,649,549	2,829,529
Total exports of rubber of domestic production ...	1,220,192	1,835,206	8,856,410	12,717,392

SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the notices on p. 636 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd September, and p. 383 of the issue of 6th August, relative to the grading of wattle bark for export from South Africa, the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa notifies that, according to the "Union Government Gazette" of 25th August, the existing system of grading was to be discontinued as from 30th September last, in view of the European situation.

(C.I.B. 30,738.)

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

According to information received from the Malay States Information Agency in London, the Director of Agriculture for the Federated Malay States, in his report for 1913 states that the production of plantation rubber in that year was 23,719 tons against 15,506 tons in 1912. This is just over one-half the world's supply, which has been computed at 47,000 tons for 1913. The total estate production of Malaya, however, is returned at 28,214 tons, an increase of 9,266 tons over the previous year. The largest increase outside the Federated Malay States comes from Malacca, where the production was doubled during the year, and that Settlement now follows Selangor and Perak in production.

Selangor exported 11,883 tons; Perak, 7,659 tons; Negri Sembilan 3,995 tons and Pahang 182 tons.

The area newly planted with rubber in 1913 was only 34,127 acres as compared with 54,105 acres in 1912 and 107,200 acres in 1911. The increase is larger than might have been expected, however, in view of the fall in the price of rubber.

The producing rubber acreage in the Federated Malay States is returned at 164,390 acres, an increase of about 28,000 acres over the preceding year. The average yield per acre works out at 275 lbs.

The fall in the price of rubber, although its rapidity was unfortunate, was not without its good effects on the plantation industry. Estates throughout the country have overhauled their expenditure, and considerable economies have been effected in all directions.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***EGYPT.**

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of 22nd September contains a Decree restricting the area of cotton cultivation to 1,000,000 feddans (about 1,038,000 acres) during the 1915 season. It is explained that this step is taken in view of the present limited demand for cotton, and the possible rise in the price of cereals. Cotton cultivation in the basin lands of Upper Egypt is entirely prohibited. It is forbidden to devote more than one quarter, or, where the land is unsuitable for growing cereals, one-third, of estates to the cultivation of cotton.

**Cotton
Cultivation
Restricted.**

The text of the Decree (in French) may be seen by British firms interested, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**

The Board of Trade have received a copy of an Act of the South Australian Government, entitled "The Prices Regulation Act, 1914," under the provisions of which a Commission is to be appointed to fix prices at which the necessaries of life are to be sold, and to prevent persons from withholding such commodities from the market.

**Regulation of
Prices of Food
Supplies.**

RUSSIA.

H.M. Embassy at Petrograd reports that at a meeting of the Council of Ministers, held on 1st September, the following revised rates for postal and telegraph communications within the Russian Empire were approved on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior:—

The postal rate charged on letters to provincial towns and districts is to be raised from 7 to 10 copecks, and on local letters in Petrograd from 3 to 5 copecks. The fee for the registration of letters is 10 copecks. Overweight charges on letters for the provinces will be raised from 7 to 10 copecks, and on local correspondence from 3 to 5 copecks.

Telegrams for the provinces will be charged at the rate of 7 copecks per word, while telegrams despatched or received at stations of the Chinese Eastern Railway will be charged at 14 copecks a word. Petrograd local messages will cost 2 copecks per word. Telegrams between places in Finland will be charged 15 penni (about 4 copecks) per word.

The above-mentioned rates are to remain in force until the conclusion of the war.

100 copecks = 1 rouble = 2s. 1½d.

(C. 10,763.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of August, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 have been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) for the first volume and 4s. 1d. (post free 4s. 7d.) for the second. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country; and in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that beginning with the issues for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries of *consignment* for imports, and countries of final destination, so far as known, for exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given, as mentioned above, on the same basis as those published (up to the year 1908) in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the September issue:—The Labour Market in August; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Retail Food Prices; Profit Sharing in the United Kingdom in 1913-14; Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.

The following report has been issued by the Colonial Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 804. Weihaiwei, 1913. Price 2d.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. Departmental Committee on Agricultural Credit in Ireland. Minutes of Evidence, Appendices and Index. [Cd. 7,376.] Price 5s. 5d.

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. :—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Vineyard and Orchard Production of South Australia in 1913-14.

"*Journal of Agriculture of South Australia*" (Adelaide), Aug.

Rice Crop Prospects in Japan.

"*Chamber of Commerce Journal*" (Yokohama), Aug.

Timber Trade in Sweden.

"*Affarsvärlden*" (Gothenburg), 16th Sept.

Agricultural Prospects in Greece.

Italian Consular Report, Aug.

Cheese-Making and Preserving.

"*Bulletin of the Ministry of Agriculture*" (Rome), Aug.-Dec., 1913.

Merino Sheep in New South Wales.

"*Pastoral Review*" (Melbourne), 15th Aug.

Indigo Trade of India.

"*Pioneer Mail*" (Allahabad), 4th Sept.

Sugar Industry at Kiev.

"*Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta*" (Petrograd), 17th Sept.

Agricultural Situation in Roumania.

Italian Consular Report, Aug.

Coco-nut Experiments in Ceylon.

"*Agricultural News*" (Barbados), 12th Sept.

Sericulture in Bagdad District.

Italian Consular Report, July.

Machinery and Engineering.

Hydro-Electric Developments in Spain.

"*Engineering News*" (New York), 3rd and 11th Sept.

Overhead Transmission and Distribution Lines suitable for Australia.

"*Commonwealth Engineer*" (Melbourne), Aug.

American Boiler Makers' Convention.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 10th Sept.

Indicator Tests on Producer Gas Engines.

"*Commonwealth Engineer*" (Melbourne), Aug.

Hydro-Electric Scheme at Simla.

"*Indian Engineering*" (Calcutta), 29th Aug.

Refrigerating Engineering in Australia.

"*Commonwealth Engineer*" (Melbourne), Aug.

Motor Vehicle Trade in Bulgaria.

Italian Consular Report, July.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Ore Deposits of Australia.

"*Australian Mining Standard*" (Sydney), 13th Aug.

Cyanide Development in Ontario.

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 12th Sept.

Gold in Alaska.

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 19th Sept.

Coal Mining Industry in New South Wales.

"*Australian Mining Standard*" (Sydney), 13th Aug.

Fuel-Briquetting Industry of the United States in 1913.

"*Engineering News*" (New York), 3rd Sept.

Coke Oven Appliances.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 17th Sept.

Spelter Market : Interesting Features.

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 19th Sept.

Lode and Alluvial Mining (*continued*).

"*Australian Mining Standard*" (Sydney), 13th Aug.

Mineral Output in Western Siberia in 1913.

"*Vyestnik Finansov*" (Petrograd), 13th Sept.

Mining Conditions in French Guiana.

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 19th Sept.

Moulding : Eliminating Waste Motion.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 17th Sept.

Steel Production in Canada, 1913.

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 19th Sept.

Potash Supply.

"*Agricultural News*" (Barbados), 12th Sept.

Cyanide Situation in the United States.

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 19th Sept.

Mining in Australia.

"*Australian Mining Standard*" (Sydney), 13th Aug.

Borax Trade in India.

"*Indian Trade Journal*" (Calcutta), 3rd Sept.

Lead and Copper Smelting in Texas.

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 12th Sept.

American Foundry Association Meeting.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 17th Sept.

*Foreign and Colonial Publications.***NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.****Railways, Shipping and Transport.**

Railway Amalgamation in Southern Spain.
"Journal de la Chambre de Commerce de Constantinople," 29th Aug.

Coastal Lights of Australia.
"Commonwealth Engineer" (Melbourne), Aug.

Railway Earnings in the United States in July.
"Bradstreets" (New York), 19th Sept.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Velvet Weaving: Increasing the Production.
"Posselt's Textile Journal" (Philadelphia), Sept.

Cotton Stocks in Russia.
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 15th Sept.

Kapok Cultivation in Ceylon.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 29th Aug.

Fibrous Defects in Cotton Yarns and Fabrics.
"Posselt's Textile Journal" (Philadelphia), Sept.

Silk Trade of Japan during 1st Half of 1914.
"Chamber of Commerce Journal" (Yokohama), Aug.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Russia: Labour Questions in the Priamur Government.
"Vestnik Finansov" (Petrograd), 16th Sep'.

Germany: Commerce and Industries of Saxony (before the War).
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 29th Aug.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.

Roumania: Trade with Turkey.
"Moniteur du Commerce Roumain" (Bucharest), 1st Aug.

Russia: Business at the Nijni Novgorod Fair.
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 18th Sept.

Java: Industrial Development of Batavia.
Italian Consular Report, Aug.

United States: The War and New York's Foreign Trade.
"Bradstreets" (New York), 19th Sept.

Italy: Trade with South Africa.
Italian Consular Report, No. 9.

Russia: Activity at the Port of Novorossiysk in 1913.
"Vestnik Finansov" (Petrograd), 16th Sept.

India: Trade during the War.
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 4th Sept.

Roumania: Bank Clearings in 1913.
Italian Consular Report, July.

Miscellaneous.

Fishing Industry in Greece.
"Bulletin of the Ministry of Agriculture" (Rome), Aug.-Dec., 1913.

Linoleum in Norway: Opening for.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 29th Aug.

Ladder Safety Attachment.
"Iron Age" (New York), 10th Sept.

Fresh Fish Preservation.
"Bulletin of the Ministry of Agriculture" (Rome), Aug. to Dec., 1913.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.**Ceylon—**

Year Book of the Planters' Association of Ceylon, 1914.
 Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, Report for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1914.

Uganda—Trade Report for the year ended 31st March, 1914.

Saint Lucia—Imports and Exports for the year 1913.

Federated Malay States—

Negri Sembilan Administration Report, 1913.
 Pahang Administration Report, 1913.

Netherlands—Amsterdam Directory, 1914-15 (in Dutch).

Sweden—Trade Volume for 1912 (in Swedish).

Spain—Anuario General de España, 1914, Parts I. and II.

Dutch Guiana—Proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce and Factories, 1913.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 40 weeks ended 1st October, 1914 :—

				Week ended 1st Oct., 1914.	40 Weeks ended 1st Oct., 1914.	Week ended 1st Oct., 1914.	40 Weeks ended 1st Oct., 1914.
				IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
				Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	...	...	...	3,792	1,957,265	1,166	115,502
Brazilian	...	...	...	3,165	207,771	—	15,764
East Indian	...	...	...	6,156	232,167	1,677	51,205
Egyptian	...	...	...	7,743	372,145	66	112,441
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	9,704*	211,521†	200	11,109
Total	...	...	...	30,560	2,980,869	3,109	306,021

* Including 3 bales British West Indian and 2,336 bales British East African.

† Including 6,247 bales British West Indian, 13,590 bales British West African, 27,280 bales British East African, and 2,914 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 3rd October, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

Average Price.

				Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 3rd October, 1914	...	...	...	37 1	29 1	22 9
Corresponding Week in—						
1907	...	...	...	33 3	25 9	17 11
1908	...	...	...	31 5	27 5	17 0
1909	...	...	...	31 8	26 9	17 0
1910	...	...	...	30 1	24 7	16 3
1911	...	...	...	32 7	30 9	19 5
1912	...	...	...	31 8	29 7	19 8
1913	...	...	...	31 3	29 9	17 10

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 3rd October, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 3rd October, 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	23	182
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	4	197
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	142,813	191,303
Mutton " " " " " " " " " "	"	34,765	51,949
Pork " " " " " " " " " "	"	19,170	13,864
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	8,565	10,477
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	77,936	100,961
Beef	"	356	779
Hams	"	9,087	16,518
Pork	"	2,884	4,395
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,606	2,657
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	14,139	19,601
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	51,642	63,425
Margarine	"	23,080	27,221
Cheese	"	33,397	46,598
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	60	157
" condensed	"	17,711	26,401
" preserved, other kinds	"	1,151	60
Eggs	Grt. Hndr.	182,955	466,428
Poultry	Value £	508	1,463
Game	"	546	5,828
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	20,308	31,316
Lard	"	27,427	32,536
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	1,253,600	1,427,800
Wheat-meal and flour	"	309,400	207,400
Barley	"	443,600	1,169,200
Oats	"	342,000	239,400
Peas	"	9,580	77,590
Beans	"	28,580	159,700
Maize or Indian corn	"	296,800	1,774,100
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	61,335	66,804
Apricots and peaches	"	114	779
Bananas	Bunches	203,293	135,908
Cherries	Owts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	76,631	69,855
Lemons	"	14,046	16,408
Oranges	"	2,033	4,814
Pears	"	17,784	55,055
Plums	"	115	24,426
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	3,284	13,942
Hay	Tons	—	720
Straw	"	—	30
Moss Litter	"	87	1,663
Hops	Owts.	1,388	9,627
Locust beans	"	—	680
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	244,809	222,159
Potatoes	Owts.	150	17,059
Tomatoes	"	41,919	39,139
Unenumerated	Value £	1,377	5,022
Vegetables, dried	Owts.	1,388	2,431
" preserved by canning	"	12,290	14,994

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 8, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."
Commonwealth of Australia..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and New Zealand Insurance Buildings, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address, "Austere."

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Trade Enquiry Offices are maintained in London at the following addresses by the Governments indicated, viz. :—

Dominion of Canada	17, Victoria Street, S.W.; also 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).
Commonwealth of Australia...	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Tasmania	56, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Union of South Africa	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

Trade enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911. PART II.— UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable :—

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE PAYABLE in respect of :—

1479. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of wooden rollers for flax spinning machinery, including the processes of boring, drilling, turning, fluting, &c.

Note.—Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXXVII.] October 15, 1914.

[No. 933

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH of the BOARD OF TRADE,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

TELEGRAMS { "Advantage, Stock, London."
Code :—5th Edition, A.B.C. TELEPHONES { Central 12807.
London Wall 4713
(3 lines).

The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 194.

A series of "Exchange Meetings," with concurrent exhibitions of samples of German and Austrian goods, is now being held at Wakefield House, 32, Cheapside, E.C. (see p. 149). All communications in this connection should be sent to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), Wakefield House, 32, Cheapside, E.C.; Telephone number, City 2313.

Attention is called to the Sample Room at 73, Basinghall Street, and in particular to the following samples:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Paper-fastening Eyelets—Arnhem enquiry	15th Oct., 1914	144
Fabric for Ties—Toronto enquiry	8th " "	65
Chrome Leather—Coimbra enquiry	" " "	14
Leather for Boot Uppers—Corunna Enquiry	" " "	15
Paper for Blue Prints, Tracing Paper—Milan enquiry	" " "	20
Insulators for Sparking Plugs—Milan enquiry	" " "	20
Pocket Knives for Advertising—Toronto Enquiry	10th Sept., "	650
Wattle Bark—Standard samples from South Africa	3rd " "	636
Kaolin from Cape Colony	" " "	633
Tinned Shad from Portland (Oregon)	" " "	637
Rubber and Caoutchouc from Bolivia	20th Aug., "	512
Twine—Toronto enquiry	13th " "	396
Sacking, Matting and Rope made in Sweden from Wood-pulp Cellulose	23rd July, "	265
Raw Cotton from Argentina	9th " "	126
Composition Pumice Block—Montreal enquiry	" " "	66
Materials for Police and Firemen's Uniforms—Argentine Contract offering	11th June, "	605
"Salino-Sodico"—a fertiliser—from Bilbao	7th May, "	356

Attention is also called to the following notices:—

Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade	148
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	194
List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions	195
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications , &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	188

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

N.B.—The attention of British manufacturers is called to pp. 152-5 of this issue on which appear reports from H.M. Trade Commissioners, the Imperial Trade Correspondents, and H.M. Diplomatic and

Openings for British Trade.

Consular Officers giving information regarding the classes of goods for which there is now an opening in their respective countries, owing to the supplies from Germany and Austria-Hungary having ceased.

NOTE.—*In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the Royal Proclamations and Orders-in-Council relative to the partial prohibition of the exportation of certain articles, and the entire prohibition of the exportation of others, from the United Kingdom, which appeared in the following issues of the "Board of Trade Journal":—6th August, pp. 344-5; 13th August, pp. 406-11; 27th August, pp. 547-9; 3rd September, pp. 606-7; 10th September, pp. 671-3; 17th September, pp. 747; 1st October, pp. 30-31; 8th October, p. 93.*

UNITED KINGDOM.

In view of the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary and the fact that there are many articles hitherto imported from those countries which are of importance, if not of necessity, to British manufacturers, importers of such articles are invited by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade to supply information regarding their precise nature and quality, in order that steps may be taken to ascertain whether similar goods might be produced in this country, and, if so, where; or, if not, from what neutral sources they could be obtained.

Similarly, United Kingdom manufacturers now have the markets of Germany and Austria-Hungary closed to them, but in many cases there will be opportunities for the disposal of their products in this country.

Doubtless in a large number of cases importers and manufacturers have already taken steps to inform themselves on these points, but, from cases which have come under the notice of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, it is believed that in some instances it has not proved an easy matter to obtain the necessary information, and it is thought that in such cases the Branch may be able to render some assistance by placing manufacturers and buyers in communication with one another.

Applications have already been received in the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom who wish to get into communication with manufacturers or purchasers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from, or sold to, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Among a very large number of applications received, the following may be noted, in addition to those instanced last week on pp. 62-63 and in previous issues:—

*Openings for British Trade.***UNITED KINGDOM—continued.****Articles desired to Purchase.**

Albums—postcard and photo.

Baskets—fancy baskets made from palm-leaf strips, and palm-rush baskets.

Boilers, tanks, &c.—Galvanised tanks, and steel compressed-gas cylinders.

Bone and ivory—coloured bone counters for schools, bone sockets for shaving brushes and bone studs for switches.

Boxes and cases—boxes for pencils, pills and ointments, wooden sample cases, and wood chip.

Building materials—general, granite for pedestals, slates and roofing materials.

Cane—bleached, enamelled, and unspecified.

Cloths—bath and dressing gown, blankets, calicoes, cloths for slipper tops, drills, fancy vestings, hat cloth, and wire cloth.

Fibres, &c.—Cattle hair, flax, horsehair, jute tow for surgeons, kapok and vulcanised fibre.

Gas meters.

Gloves—Cashmere, leather, and Nottingham manufacture.

Lamp shades—enamelled iron, opal glass, ring top dome, and unspecified.

Leather cases—attaché, cigarette, dressing, letter and writing.

Lightning conductors.

Motor car and cycle tyres.

Office appliances—calculating machines, dating and numbering appliances, file holder parts, and perforating appliances for cheques, &c.

Photographic appliances—baryta coated paper for postcards, mountings, and sensitised cardboard for postcard photographs.

Rubber and rubber goods—advertising novelties, balls, balata blocks, elastic, gloves, thin gutta percha, synthetic, and waterproof collars and cuffs.

Tools and implements—adzes, chisels, hammers, mallets, picks, spanners, shears, shovels, vices, and wire cutters and pincers.

Wire and wire working—alloy, barbed, and enamelled copper wire, gauze, hairpin wire, steel knitting pins, and safety pins.

Wood wool.

Articles desired to Sell.

Bolts, nuts, studs, rivets, screws, and washers.

Cards, and card clothing.

Casks.

Fire extinguishers.

Fireclay goods.

Hair pins and fastenings.

Heating and ventilating apparatus.

Leaded lights.

Locks.

Machinery—indented cylinders for separating or sorting grain and seeds.

Magnets.

Metal bars, rods, sections, plates, tubes and sheets.

Painting and wood polishing.

Shafting and pulleys.

Silk and silk cloth.

Waterproofing paste.

Waxes.

Wheels and axles.

Window blinds and window frames.

Wood pulp.

Wool.

Yarns and threads.

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

United Kingdom firms interested in any of the above-mentioned articles are invited to write to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., with a view to being placed in communication with the enquirers. A more detailed list of these enquiries has been published and may be obtained by United Kingdom firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Names of firms abroad open to purchase have also been received in respect of articles of the following classes:—

Colours and varnishes (27,293).	Necktie fabrics (29,523).
Electric pocket lamps (29,355).	Waterproof clothing for seamen, &c. (27,293).
Felt card (27,293).	Wheels, tyres and axles for wagons—plant for making (25,746).
Furniture coverings—silk and tapestry (29,858).	Wire—steel (28,996), cast-steel wire rope (29,861).
Insulators—steatite, for sparking plugs (27,557).	
Lace and embroidery (27,293).	
Leather—chrome (25,707).	

Note.—The numbers in brackets should be quoted in enquiries regarding any of the above-mentioned goods.

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that he has received the following enquiries from firms in the Dominion:—

A Toronto firm would like to get into touch with manufacturers in the United Kingdom of *tooth brushes, razors and leather strops*. Samples of the class of goods required are expected to be received shortly, when they will be available for inspection by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. *See Note† on next page.* (C.I.B. 30,772.)

A Montreal agent is desirous of taking up agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of *shoddy, pantings, overcoatings and gloves*, as well as *velvets, piece goods, &c.* suitable for clothing manufacturers and wholesale woollen merchants. *See Note† on next page.* (C.I.B. 30,775.)

A firm in Vancouver, B.C., hitherto representing a large German firm, is desirous of securing the agency of a United Kingdom firm manufacturing *structural steel, beams, angles, plates, channels, steel pipe, &c.* *See Note† on next page.* (C.I.B. 30,776.)

A Montreal firm would like to receive quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers of *brass and copper sheets, and brass rods*. *See Note† on next page.* (C.I.B. 30,777.)

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

A Toronto firm wishes to secure the agencies for *dry goods* of United Kingdom manufacture. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 31,905.)
Dry Goods.

A Montreal firm desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of special nickel-plated **Nickel-plated Fuse Pliers.** *fuse pliers* in stamp metal and drop forgings. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 32,064.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

The Imperia Trade Correspondent at St. John, New Brunswick (Mr. W. E. Anderson), reports that an agent in that city desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *Christmas novelties, toys, dolls, &c.*, as well as of United Kingdom manufacturers of hardware, such as *skates, jack knives* and *hardware novelties*.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods should communicate direct with the Imperial Trade Correspondent, 162, Prince William Street, St. John, N.B. (C.I.B. 30,060.)

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 32,566.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A North of England firm makes enquiry for names of Canadian **Cotton Yarn.** importers of *cotton yarns*.

A Manchester correspondent asks for names of Canadian importers of **Cotton Piece Goods ; Fancy Woven Goods ; Woollens.** *cotton piece goods (grey, white, dyed or printed) and fancy woven goods, &c.; also woollens, requiring a buying agent* in the United Kingdom.

A Manchester firm manufacturing *pattern cards* wishes to correspond with wholesale dry goods firms and others in **Pattern Cards.** Canada who have previously purchased from Germany and other countries.

A London firm desires to get into touch with a firm in the Dominion willing to co-operate in introducing to the **Harrogate Spring Waters.** Canadian market a line of bottled *Harrogate spring waters*, to take the place of German and Austrian waters, the supply of which is now suspended.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.


A Yorkshire firm manufacturing *belting and general mill equipment* desires to appoint an agent in
Belting and other Mill Supplies. Canada.

A London firm wishes to negotiate with Canadian exporters of apples
Canadian Apples. with a view to selling such produce on commission.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

Catalogues are desired from United Kingdom firms able to
Machinery for making Lead Pencils. supply *machinery for the manufacture of lead pencils.*

A Montreal wholesale jeweller asks for names of United Kingdom
Jewel Cases. manufacturers of *velvet and leatherette jewel cases*, for which he states there is a large market due to the suspension of German supplies.

 **Note.**—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 32,448.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A Liverpool firm of timber merchants reports a demand for match
Match Splints. splints and asks to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers of same.

A Lancashire firm wishes to obtain the agencies of Canadian
Bronze Powders; Gold Leaf. manufacturers of bronze powders and gold leaf.

A London fruit merchant and commission agent is desirous of
Canadian Apples. forming a connection with Canadian shippers of apples.

A United Kingdom company manufacturing matches is desirous of
Match Wood. obtaining supplies of suitable match wood, preferably aspen, from Canada, and would like to get into touch with Canadian shippers who can quote for its requirements.

A Midlands firm of timber merchants asks to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers of wooden
Wooden Handles. handles of all kinds.

A London firm which does business in large consignments of fresh
Canadian Apples. and dried fruits wishes to get into touch with Canadian shippers of apples.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Toronto firm seeks a source of supply of *Epsom salts*, and desires
Epsom Salts. addresses of United Kingdom manufacturers.

Openings for British Trade.


CANADA—continued.

A manufacturing company in Edmonton, Alberta, seeks supplies from United Kingdom firms producing **Prints for Calendars, &c.;** *black and sepia prints* and also *hand coloured prints* as used for calendars, blotters, &c. **Pen and Pencil** *Samples of wooden and metal pencils and pen holders* for advertising purposes are also desired. **Advertising Novelties.**

**Peroxide of Hydrogen ;
Barium Peroxide.**

A Toronto firm seeks supplies of *peroxide of hydrogen* and *barium peroxide* and invites offers from United Kingdom manufacturers.

A Canadian company manufacturing birch flooring of high grade is desirous of getting into touch with United **Birch Flooring.** Kingdom importers of that material.

 **Note.**—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

* * * * *

A firm of merchant shippers in London, exporting fairly large quantities of British manufactured goods to South **Hosiery ; Cotton** Africa, Australia, &c. wishes to extend its business **Goods ; Laces and** to Canada, and has accordingly arranged to open a **Curtains ;** branch in Toronto. The firm is therefore desirous **Clothing ; Linens ;** of getting into communication with United King- **Cutlery, &c.** dom manufacturers of *hosiery, cotton piece goods, laces and curtains, Scotch muslins and curtains, boys' clothing, Irish linens, cutlery, electro-plate, &c.* seeking a market in the Dominion.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Statistical and Information Department, London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C.

(C.I.B. 30,097.)

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that a firm of advertising specialists at Melbourne, having salesmen who cover the principal towns throughout Australasia, desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *show cards*, similar to goods which have hitherto been obtained from Germany, samples of which are expected to be received shortly at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where they will be available for inspection by United Kingdom firms interested. The firm points out the necessity of having price lists which will enable spot prices to be quoted for any ordinary quantity. The firm also desires samples and prices of all classes of show cards suitable for distribution by manufacturers to the retail trade, as well as samples of articles suitable for distribution as advertising souvenirs, such as *note books, pocket knives, pencils, &c.* **Show Cards ;** **Advertising** **Novelties.** *See Note† on next page.*

(C.I.B. 29,801.)

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that a firm of printers at Melbourne, already representing United Kingdom firms and having a London branch, desires to secure the agencies for Australia and New Zealand of United Kingdom makers of *printing machinery, printers' requisites*, and allied goods. See Note †.

(C.I.B. 29,804.)

Note†.—The names and addresses of the enquirers may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, Commerce House, Melbourne.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports that an agent in Sydney, N.S.W., desires to secure the representation in Australia of United Kingdom manufacturers of *aluminium and enamelled ware, bedstead parts and mountings*, and garden tools.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned articles may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above, but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

(C.I.B. 31,036.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that an agent, who is now visiting South Africa and is shortly proceeding to Australia, desires to represent in the Commonwealth United Kingdom manufacturers of the following articles:—*Milliners' and fancy drapers' supplies; linton stuffs and piece goods; fancy leather goods; small fancy goods; "foreign fancys;" fancy stationery requisites; druggists' and chemists' sundries; heavy leather goods (including boots and shoes); china and glassware; and enamelled ware and hardware.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned articles should communicate direct with H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

(C.I.B. 31,404.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Victorian Government Railways for the supply and delivery of:—(1) *110 tons of block tin*; and (2) *rolled steel joists, angle braces, bedplates, clips and bolts.*

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained* from the Victorian Railways Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Secretary to the Railways

* See Note on next page.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

Commissioners at the above-mentioned address, up to 11 a.m. on 9th December.

A preliminary deposit is required in each case. Local representation is necessary.

Copies of the specifications, &c., are expected to be received shortly at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where they will be available on receipt for inspection by United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned articles. (C.I.B. 32,378.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Brisbane (Mr. M. Finucan) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Brisbane, up to noon on 18th November*, for the supply of electrical instruments and parts, including an ammeter, bracket arms, copper blocks, polechangers, protectors and receivers (Schedule No. 324).

A deposit of 2 per cent. on the first £500, and of 1 per cent. on the amount above that sum, is required with each tender. The tenderer, if not resident in Australia, or if a company registered outside the Commonwealth, must name an agent in Australia to receive notifications of acceptance and other notices under the contract.

Copies of the specifications, conditions and forms of tender may be obtained from the office of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W., where also preliminary deposits may be paid. Copies of the specifications, &c. may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of the articles named at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 31,020.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Perth, W.A. (Mr. C. R. Penny) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Perth, as follows:—
Telephone Cords ;
Accumulators ;
Power Board and
Accessories.
 (1.) Up to 3 p.m. on 11th November* for the supply of telephone cords (Schedule No. 397).
 (2.) Up to 18th November* for the supply of accumulators, power board and accessories (Schedule No. 370).

A deposit of 2 per cent. on the first £500, and of 1 per cent. on the amount above that sum is required in respect of tenders for (1), and of 5 per cent. on the first £1,000 and 2½ per cent. on the amount above that sum in respect of tenders for (2). The tenderer, if not resident in Australia, or if a company registered outside the Commonwealth, must name an agent in Australia to receive notifications of acceptance and other notices under the contract.

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation therefore will be of use only to firms having agents in the Commonwealth who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

Copies of the specifications, conditions and forms of tender may be *obtained** from the offices of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Perth. Preliminary deposits may be paid at the offices of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W.

Copies of the specifications, &c. may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.
(C.I.B. 31,901.)

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified that tenders will be received, up to 3 p.m. on **Weighbridges.** 27th October*, by the Supply and Tender Board, Adelaide, South Australia, for the supply and delivery of three weighbridges of 30 tons capacity, for 5ft. 3in. gauge railway.

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be *obtained*, on payment of 2s. 6d. each, from the Supply and Tender Board Office, Adelaide. Copies of the specification, &c. may be *seen* at the office of the South Australian Inspecting Engineer in London, Mr. S. A. Strickland, 85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

With reference to the notice on p. 176 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd April last relative to a call for tenders by the Victorian Railways Commissioners for the supply and delivery of (1) 25, or *alternatively* 100, *five-feed lubricators for locomotives*, and (2) 500 *steel disc wheels for new rolling stock*, H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports that contracts in connection therewith have now been awarded. A contract for 350 of the steel disc wheels was given to the Melbourne representative of a German firm and has necessarily been cancelled, but no fresh tenders are to be invited.
(C.I.B. 29,798.)

Articles hitherto imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary.—See notice on p. 152.

NEW ZEALAND.

A report has been received from the Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand to the effect that tenders are invited by the Public Service Stores Tender Board at Wellington for the supply and delivery of (1) 5 *tons of Russian hemp marline in 7 lb. balls*, (2) 600 *copying books and 2,150 memo. books*, and (3) 1,000 *table telephones*.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c., may be *obtained* on application to the Controller of Stores, Post and Telegraph Department, Wellington, New Zealand. *Tenders must be accompanied by a bank cheque for £10 in the case of (1) and (2) and £25 in the case of (3).*

* See Note at foot of preceding page.

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND—*continued.*

Sealed tenders will be received by the Chairman, Public Service Stores Tender Board, Wellington, N.Z., up to 5 p.m. on 4th November.*

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c., may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 32,384.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that an enquiry has been received there relating to the supply of *machinery for making electrical dry cells* and British manufacturers of such plant are therefore requested to forward catalogues.

Communications should be addressed direct to H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, P.O. Box 1346, Cape Town. Postage, plus Customs duty (2d. a pound), on all parcels weighing over 8 ounces, must be prepaid. Revenue stamps for the payment of the duty may be obtained from the office of the High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, 32, Victoria Street, S.W.

(C.I.B. 30,735.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner reports that a publishing company desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers and producers of the following articles:—*Picture frames, pictures, fancy jewellery (for crocidolite, goldstone and cheap fancy jewellery), perfumery, leather fancy goods, advertising novelties, Christmas cards, &c. (particularly celluloid cards).*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned articles may obtain the name and address of the company on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 30,741.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that an agent in Cape Town desires to secure the representation in South Africa of United Kingdom manufacturers of the following articles:—*"Knock-down" furniture, men's cheap boots, hose and half-hose generally, brush ware, crockery and glass ware.* This agent also desires to represent a Nottingham firm manufacturing *blouses and robes.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned articles may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73,

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation therefore will be of use only to firms having agents in New Zealand who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding this enquiry to the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, P.O. Box 1346, Cape Town.

(C.I.B. 30,740.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner further reports that the Chief Conservator of Forests, Pretoria, has notified that several South African firms wish to get into touch with United Kingdom importers of Knysna boxwood (*Gonioma Kamassi*) suitable for shuttle making, &c.

United Kingdom importers of boxwood may obtain the names and addresses of some of these producers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above, but they should address any further communications in this connection to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Pretoria.

(C.I.B. 31,401.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that a competition of methods of extracting tree stumps is to be held at Cradock (Cape Province) in 1915. A prize of 15 guineas is offered for the best, cheapest, and most effective means of stubbing, either by mechanical power or dynamite. Entries will be received, up to 10th February, 1915, by the Secretary of the Cradock Agricultural Society,

Fish River Station, Cape Province, and each entry must be accompanied by an entrance fee of £1 1s.

A copy of the entry form may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 30,733.)

EGYPT.

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that tenders are invited by the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior for the supply of various articles of clothing and equipment, required by the Abbassia and Khanka Asylums during the year ended 31st March, 1916, including aprons, blankets, bedsteads, sheets, bed covers, great coats, suits, drawers, jackets, shirts, boots, slippers, brooms, mats, aluminium cups, &c. The articles supplied must be in accordance with the sealed patterns kept at the Lunacy Division, Abbassia.

Copies of the specification and list of articles required may be obtained from the Lunacy Division, Abbassia, Egypt, and tenders will be received by the Director at the above address up to noon on 30th November.

A provisional deposit equal to 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer must accompany each tender. The tenderer must be a person residing in Egypt, or must have a representa-

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT—continued.

tive in that country, and must give in his offer an address in Egypt at which notices may be served upon him.

A copy of the form of contract, together with a list of the articles required, may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 30,875.)

EGYPT (SUDAN).

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has been notified by cable by the Sudan Government Commercial Intelligence Department that enquiry is made by local traders for the names of United Kingdom importers desirous of receiving supplies of gum arabic, sesame, earth nuts, ivory, hides and skins, tanning pods of "*acacia arabica*," vegetable ivory nuts, senna, millet, and dars.

Further information may be obtained by United Kingdom importers on application to the Director, Imperial Institute, S.W., or to the Sudan Railways Office, 5, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.

(C.I.B. 31,865.)

RUSSIA.

- A Russian firm of manufacturers' agents in Moscow, which has hitherto dealt chiefly in German goods, is desirous of obtaining the representation of British manufacturers of *hardware, tools, bicycle parts and stationery accessories*. A member of the firm is at present in London, and his name and address may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. For further information, reference should be made to the Imperial Russian Consulate-General in London, 20, Great St. Helen's, E.C. (C.I.B. 31,766.)

Drugs. See Notice on p. 154.

DENMARK.

H.M. Minister at Copenhagen reports that a firm in that city, which has hitherto represented German firms, is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom mills rolling *joists* as a speciality, and United Kingdom manufacturers of *shipbuilding material*. See Note on p. 132.

United Kingdom manufacturers of joists and shipbuilding material may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications on the subject to the British Legation, Copenhagen. (C.I.B. 29,358.)

Openings for British Trade.

NETHERLANDS.

H.M. Consul-General at Rotterdam (Mr. E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.) reports that an agent in that city desires to take up agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of *machine accessories, bolts, nuts, rivets, &c.*

Machine Accessories; Bolts; Rivets; &c.

United Kingdom manufacturers of these goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate-General, Rotterdam. (C.I.B. 28,992.)

H.M. Consul at Amsterdam (Mr. J. J. Broderick) reports that a firm at Arnhem, which has hitherto imported small *paper-fastening eyelets* from Germany, desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of these goods.

Paper-Fasteners.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the articles mentioned may obtain the name and address of the enquirer from, and samples of the paper-fasteners may be seen at, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Amsterdam. (C.I.B. 32,265.)

FRANCE.

Articles hitherto Imported from Germany. See notice on p. 153.

SPAIN.

H.M. Consul-General at Barcelona (Mr. C. S. Smith) reports that an engineer in that city desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of the following articles:—*Tramway materials, including points and crossings, fish-plates, bolts and screws, rails, grips, tools and materials for repair of the permanent way, light rails and trucks for constructional work, &c.*

Plant and Material for Tramways.

United Kingdom manufacturers of tramway material may obtain the name of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate-General, Barcelona. (C.I.B. 26,736.)

H.M. Consul at Corunna (Mr. A. H. Medhurst) reports that he has received the following commercial enquiries from firms in that town:—

A wholesale and retail merchant asks for samples and prices from United Kingdom manufacturers of cheap *pewter knives and forks, kitchen utensils, tin trays, enamelled iron ware, metal forks and spoons, mirrors with zinc frames, hemp and twine, needles, pins, scissors, buttons, buckles and other articles of haberdashery, slate pencils and*

Hardware, Haberdashery, &c.

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN—continued.

rubber cuffs and collars. See Note†, also paragraph under Spain on p. 155.

A large retail firm, formerly importing from Nuremberg, wishes to
Perfumery; Soaps; obtain catalogues, samples and prices from
Stationery; Gloves. United Kingdom manufacturers of *perfumery,*
stationery, gloves, and medicinal and scented
soaps. See Note†, also paragraph under Spain on p. 155.

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned may obtain the names of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate, Corunna.

(C.I.B. 80,386.)

H.M. Consul at Madrid (Mr. A. Jackson) reports that a firm in that city desires to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of mathematical and engineering instruments, and office requirements, able to supply the following goods:—
Mathematical and Engineering Instruments; *Drawing pins; brushes; drawing papers (white, coloured, squared and blue print); erasers; stencils and rulers; curvimeters; podometers; black crayon;*
Office Supplies; *porcelain slabs for paints; note paper; blotting paper; rulers for offices;*
Laboratory Equipment, &c. *talc protractors; book-binding machinery; speaking signals; field compasses; exhaust pumps; lead soundings; apparatus for testing materials; penholders, pencilholders and other articles relating to topography, drawing, &c.* The firm is also willing to take up the sole agency for Madrid of a United Kingdom manufacturer of *laboratory equipment, physical apparatus, &c.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications in connection with the enquiry to the British Consulate, Madrid.

(C.I.B. 31,594.)

H.M. Consul at Malaga (Mr. H. M. Villiers, M.V.O.) reports that a
Market Sought buying agent in that city desires to get into touch
for Oranges; with firms in the United Kingdom who are buyers
Lemons; Dried of fruits, such as oranges, lemons, &c., and such
Fruit; Flower products as dried orange peel, small pellet black
Essences. dried oranges, wild flower essences such as
thyme, &c.

United Kingdom buyers of the above-mentioned products may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Malaga.

(C.I.B. 29,264.)

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN—*continued.*

The British Vice-Consul at Rivasdella (Mr. W. D. Mackenzie) reports that there is an opening in that district for United Kingdom manufacturers of *medals and pendants* (in gold, silver, &c.) of a religious character, also of *cheap jewellery*, the supply of which has hitherto been almost entirely in German hands.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned articles should communicate direct with the British Vice-Consulate, Rivasdella.
(C.I.B. 24,618.)

With reference to the notice on pp. 67-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th January last, relative to various classes of material required from time to time by the Spanish Government Departments which may have to be obtained from abroad, the "Gaceta de Madrid" of 30th September contains an additional

list of goods for which foreign competition will be admissible. This new list includes the following supplies:—Metal working machinery; wood-working machinery; leather cutting and stamping machinery; constructional material for air service; high-tension and special steel of all kinds, in bars, sheets, &c.; steel boiler plates; ship's paints, &c.; copying machines; electric dynamos and accessories for lighting of railway carriages; portable fire extinguishers; locomotives for rack railways.

The "Gaceta," which contains some particulars regarding the metal working, wood-working, and leather machinery (in Spanish), may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.
(X. 4-1.)

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 6th October notifies the grant of a 99 years' concession to the "Compañía de los Ferrocarriles Andaluces," for the construction of a normal gauge railway from the station of Luque Baena on the Puente Genil-Linares line to Baena, Province of Córdoba. The estimated cost of the undertaking is 672,000 pesetas (about £24,900).

ITALY.

H.M. Consul-General at Naples (Mr. S. J. A. Churchill, M.V.O.) reports that a firm in that city desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of iron and steel *water pipes* as well as *electrical fittings*.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned articles may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communication regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate-General, Naples.
(C.I.B. 29,374.)

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—continued.

The Acting British Consul-General at Turin (Cav. A. G. Linari) reports that an agent in that city, who has hitherto represented German firms, wishes to take up agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *metals (raw and wrought), coal, mineral oils, machinery, hides, skins, and belting.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned articles may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate-General, Turin.

(C.I.B. 29,371.)

Pig Iron. See notice on p. 154.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Articles hitherto imported from Germany. See notice on p. 155.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Santo Domingo reports that a trader at that place desires to obtain the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of the following goods, of which he has hitherto obtained supplies from Germany:—*Rice; enamelled goods; wrapping paper of various sizes and weights; hoes, machetes, axes and other agricultural tools; ladies' and children's boots and shoes; earthenware and cheap porcelain; cheap glassware; bags for sugar, cocoa and coffee.*

Another trader at Santo Domingo also wishes to represent a United Kingdom exporter of *rice.*

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned may obtain the names of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communication regarding the enquiries to the British Legation, Santo Domingo.

(C.I.B. 30,204a.)

In forwarding the above enquiries H.M. Chargé d'Affaires remarks that, owing to the war in Europe, the Dominican Republic is quite cut off from German supplies, which usually represent about a fifth of the total imports, and it is believed that a good opportunity is offered to United Kingdom manufacturers to secure a large share of this trade. The following were the more important items of the German import trade in 1913, together with their corresponding values:—*Rice, 722,055 dols.; cotton stockings, sheets, coverlets and other cotton goods, 180,997 dols.; iron and steel*

**Articles in demand;
German market
to be captured.**

*Openings for British Trade.***DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**—*continued.*

manufactures, including tools and cutlery, 92,546 dols.; provisions, 87,482 dols.; manufactures of vegetable fibres (mostly sacks), 84,639 dols.; paper and paper manufactures, 52,898 dols.; manufactures of wood (mainly furniture), 35,357 dols.; earthenware, stoneware and chinaware, 34,493 dols.; agricultural implements, 33,888 dols.

(C.I.B. 30,204b.)

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

VENEZUELA.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Carácas (Mr. T. I. Rees) telegraphs that the stock of *earthenware goods and enamelled ware* in Venezuela is exhausted, and an excellent opportunity is now afforded to United Kingdom manufacturers of these goods to enter that market.

Names and addresses of importers of enamelled ware and earthenware goods in Venezuela may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of these articles on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 31,979.)

JAPAN.

H.M. Commercial Attaché for Japan (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports that the imports of *cycle parts (other than tyres)* into Japan from Germany have increased considerably during the last few years. In 1912 the imports of these goods from Germany amounted to £16,000, and advanced to £37,000 in the next year, the share of the United Kingdom in these two years being £96,000 and £92,000 respectively. The chief business has been in cheap cycle spokes, which were sold at the surprisingly low price of 70 sen (about 1s. 5d.) a gross, duty paid, whilst the mill cost of the spokes of the same quality turned out at one of the best factories in Japan was 73 sen (1s. 6d.) a gross. Germany has also been supplying very cheap saddles and cycle valves, as well as a certain amount of tubing, chain wheels, brakes and steel balls.

(C.I.B. 31,200.)

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.**Confidential Information.**

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information—*continued.*

His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from the Board of Trade Correspondents in the Crown Colonies, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1913, 1,048 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 170,895 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

The great volume of information distributed under this system has rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service *which includes the regular supply of the weekly "Board of Trade Journal,"* and accordingly firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

The "Journal" itself contains a large amount of information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

"EXCHANGE MEETINGS" OF MANUFACTURERS AND BUYERS.

Samples of German, Austrian, and Hungarian Goods.

In connection with this scheme, details of which have previously been announced, for exhibiting, at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, Foreign Samples Section, 32, Cheapside, E.C., samples of goods hitherto obtained from Germany and Austria, the Board of Trade have already held two Exchange Meetings for the purpose of bringing British manufacturers into direct touch with importers, wholesale firms and shipping houses.

The first of these meetings was in connection with the toy trade and was held on the 24th and 25th September; the second, in connection with the glass, earthenware and china trade, was held on the 7th and 8th October. A good deal of interest was displayed in each of these meetings.

"Exchange Meetings" of Manufacturers and Buyers.

Prior to the meetings the Board of Trade had made enquiries in manufacturing districts with a view of ascertaining how far British manufacturers were endeavouring, or were prepared to endeavour, to produce goods formerly obtained from enemy countries, consequently a considerable amount of business was actually transacted, while negotiations were set on foot with a view to business in the future.

The number of samples shown in each exhibition amounted to about 2,000, and the number of visits paid to the Exchange Meetings exceeded 600 on both occasions. Many enquiries were answered in the course of the meetings, while those handed in to the enquiry room have since been replied to by letter.

A complete list of those firms who have expressed their preparedness to purchase or to manufacture certain articles has been printed and is being circulated to firms interested.

The next Exchange Meeting, which will deal with **fancy goods**, will be held on Thursday and Friday, the 22nd and 23rd October, and Exchange Meetings for other trades will follow at short intervals.

Similar arrangements to those referred to above will be made for each Exchange Meeting, the dates of which will be announced in due course.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Further Issue of Special Memoranda.

In connection with the campaign which the Board of Trade are undertaking to assist and supplement the efforts of British manufacturers and merchants to profit by the present opportunity for establishing themselves in markets previously held by German and Austrian or Hungarian firms, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has prepared memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades. Memoranda on the following trades have already been issued, those issued since the publication of last week's "Board of Trade Journal" being shown in *italics* :—

Anchors, grapnels and chains.
Artificial flowers.
Baskets and basketware.
Boilers and boiler-makers' wares.
Boot polishes.
Boots and shoes (except of rubber).
Brass and brass wares, &c.
Brooms, brushes and brush-makers' wares.
Building and furniture fittings (including locksmiths' wares).
Buttons, studs, &c.
Carpets, rugs and matting.
Cast iron goods (stoves, baths, &c.).

Cement.
Chemicals, heavy.
Cotton hosiery (stockings and socks).
Cotton prints.
Cotton yarns.
Cutlery.
Cycles and parts thereof.
Electrical appliances and apparatus.
Enamelled hollow ware.
Engine and boiler packing.
Feathers, ornamental.
Felt hats and fezzes.
Fertilizers.
Fire-proof bricks, retorts, crucibles, &c.

*German and Austrian Foreign Markets.**Foodstuffs (oilcake and bran).*

Furniture.

Glassware, hollow (glass bottles, &c.).

Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wire, and electro-plate.

Implements and tools.

Internal combustion and explosion motors, gas turbines, &c.

Iron and steel bars, angles, rods, hoops, &c.

Iron and steel plates and sheets.

Iron and steel wire.

Iron and steel wire manufactures.

Jewellery and trinkets.

Lace and embroidery.

Leather gloves and glove leather.

Linen manufactures (including yarn).

Lubricating oils and greases.

Machine tools.

Machinery belting.

Medicines comprising drugs and medicinal preparations.

Men's cotton and woollen clothing.

Motor cars.

Motor cycles.

Musical instruments.

Oilcloth and linoleum.

Painters' colours and materials (including varnish).

Perfumery and cosmetics.

Photographic goods.

Pins and needles.

Printing and lithographic machines.

Products of the printing industry.

Pumps and pumping machinery.

Rail locomotives.

Railway material of iron and steel (except rolling stock and wheels, tyres and axles).

Railway wheels and axles (complete) and tyres and axles.

Road locomotives (including steam-rollers).

Rubber tyres for motor cars and motor cycles.

Saddlery, harness and miscellaneous leather wares.

Scientific instruments and apparatus (except electrical).

Screws, nails, bolts and nuts of iron and steel.

Sewing, &c. cotton.

Sewing and knitting machines.

Soaps.

Stoneware, earthenware and chinaware.

Straw plait and straw hats.

Tin wares, including tinfoil.

Toys and games.

Tubes, pipes and fittings of iron and steel.

Umbrellas and sunshades.

Women's and girls' clothing.

Woollen and worsted piece goods.

Memoranda on a number of other trades, among which may be mentioned certain further classes of machinery, iron and steel manufactures, aluminium ware, paper (including stationery and stationers' sundries), rubber goods, railway rolling stock, and woollen yarns, will be issued in rapid succession.

Copies of these memoranda are being sent to British Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, and a large number of British manufacturers and merchants, as well as to the press.

The issue of the memoranda is only the first step. The Commercial Intelligence Branch is prepared to receive and answer personal and written enquiries for further information with regard to particular trades and markets (see also pp. 132-4).

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

Any British manufacturer or merchant who desires to be furnished with more detailed information as to openings affecting his particular business should address the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., who will be prepared to give any further particulars possible respecting names of buyers, rates of import duty, &c., or to make special enquiries through H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Trade Correspondents of the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the British Self-Governing Dominions, India the Colonies and Protectorates, or through British Consular Officers in neutral foreign countries.

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

Special Reports on Commercial Conditions and Trade Openings.

In connection with the scheme which the Board of Trade have initiated for assisting British manufacturers and traders to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the war for securing trade formerly in the hands of German, Austrian or Hungarian rivals, the following information has been received from H.M. Consular Officers, H.M. Trade Commissioners, and Imperial Trade Correspondents in addition to that published in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

Note.—In considering the openings for trade mentioned in the following reports regard should be had to the note on p. 132 of this issue relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles.

South Africa.—The Officer in charge of H.M. Trade Commissioner's office at Cape Town mentions, in connection with the competition experienced from Germany in the import trade of South Africa, that it is essential that British manufacturers who are desirous of competing successfully in the South African market should realise the need for both the manufacture of cheap lines and their universal distribution throughout the Union. It is obvious that the better class articles, by which British firms have made their reputation, meet the needs of the inhabitants of urban communities alone, and are unsuited by reason of their cost to the needs of the rural population of the country.

It is asserted that if British firms are to succeed in their endeavours to capture the competitive trade of Germany in South Africa, they must apply themselves to meeting the most minute requirements of the market, by manufacturing articles to which the public have become accustomed, irrespective of whether these requirements are in the better classes of cheaper qualities of goods. In this connection it is urged that British manufacturers must give their customers in South Africa credit for knowing the needs of the market, and must place implicit confidence in the South African merchant when he makes known his wants in regard to quality, finish, packing, supply of catalogues, &c.

(C.I.B. 31,402.)

Trade Conditions Abroad.

The Officer in Charge of H.M. Trade Commissioner's Office has forwarded copies of letters received by the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Port Elizabeth from certain well-known local firms, detailing the classes of goods which have hitherto been imported largely from Germany and Austria-Hungary, and the reasons for the successful introduction of such goods, among which are *aprons, leather bags, blankets, brooches, curtains, cottonades, concertinas, quiltings, hosiery, lace and underwear*. The copies of letters in question may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

* * * * *

Argentina (Rosario).—The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received information from a reliable source that at the beginning of September business among British shippers at Rosario was very satisfactory. The only export of any importance was maize, but work appeared to be progressing fast. The bulk of the purchases were then being made by the British firms at Rosario, whereas prior to the war their share was only about 25 per cent. The work of foreign firms is limited to the completion of old contracts.

Freight quotations seemed to be almost down to peace rates, one firm having chartered a vessel at 13 shillings a ton. (M. 25,923.)

• **France.**—H.M. Consul at Lyons states that he has received from local firms enquiries for the names and addresses of British firms who could supply the following classes of goods in place of those formerly obtained from Germany, viz.:—*carbon for electrodes, caustic potash, all kinds of kitchen utensils (enamelled, plain metal and aluminium), rubber heels, cutlery, safety razors, typewriters, cotton tape for insulating electric wires, woollen fabrics for making wool vests and undershirts, wool for knitting, thread, powdered milk, pencils and automatic pencils, celluloid toilet articles of all kinds, aluminium articles for toilet and other purposes, porcelain and fancy china, cut glass and fancy glass of all kinds, electro-plate, hats, rubber sponges and Java canvas*.

H.M. Consul urges on British manufacturers who wish to substitute their goods for German products in France the importance of sending commercial travellers who will canvass the market energetically, of furnishing catalogues in French, with prices quoted free at customer's address, and of catering for the large demand for low-priced articles of all kinds.

* * * * *

French West Africa.—H.M. Consul-General at Dakar reports that since the war began trade has been practically at a standstill in French West Africa, and that it will probably be quite useless to attempt to do any business in that country during the war and probably for some little time afterwards. (C.I.B. 31,689.)

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Trade Conditions Abroad.

Italy.—H.M. Embassy at Rome writes (13th September) that at the present moment a very favourable opportunity is offered to British firms to recapture trade in Italy, and especially in Milan. It is stated that not only are importers very uncertain as to the extent to which Germany will be able to supply their demands in the future, but such a wave of antipathy to Germany and German methods has swept over Italy, while at the same time such enthusiasm for Great Britain and the British prevails, that there is a desire to deal with British firms and to boycott German trade. It is stated that if competent travellers or agents with a knowledge of Italian and ability to quote prices in the metric system were to visit Milan at the present time, they would be able to do an extensive business, and possibly to find new markets. There is stated to be a good opening for *pig-iron*.

(C.I.B. 31,276.)

* * * * *

Japan and Corea.—H.M. Commercial Attaché for Japan has forwarded detailed reports from H.M. Consular Officers at Hakodate, Formosa, Nagasaki, Chemulpo, Shimonoseki and Dairen, dealing with the nature and extent of German trade in their respective districts, and the possibilities of British products being introduced to replace German manufactures.

The reports in question, which contain comparative statistics of the imports from the United Kingdom and Germany into the various districts, and information as to the various classes of goods in the supply of which German competition is most severe, may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

* * * * *

Russia.—The British Vice-Consul at Baku forwards (12th September) two reports dealing respectively with Germany's export trade to and import trade from his district, as well as a number of German illustrated catalogues and price lists of goods largely sold in Turkestan and Trans-Caspia. The Vice-Consul mentions that he will be glad to receive price lists and terms from British firms capable of supplying the articles therein described, especially those that can be despatched by parcels post. There is likely to be urgent need for *drugs* of all kinds, and it is pointed out that if it is possible to forward these by parcels post a good cash business could be done. An outlet is required as soon as possible for the Lucerne clover seed crop.

The reports and catalogues may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers and traders interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Clive Bayley) reports that in consequence of the numerous applications for adjudication of mercantile disputes made to the Exchange Committee of the Moscow Bourse, this latter body has co-operated with the Legal Committee of the Bourse to formulate principles as a basis on which disputes might be dealt with.

Trade Conditions Abroad.

This Committee has drawn up a report setting out various conclusions, the general idea being that the present position of Russia does not justify contractors being released from their agreements, even if these were made before the war.

A translation of the report may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 30,860.)

* * * * *

Spain.—H.M. Consul at Corunna points out the necessity for British manufacturers desirous of competing successfully with their German and Austrian rivals in the Spanish market to send out competent travellers. The Consul adds that catalogues in English, with prices in sterling and weights and measures not in the metric system, are not appreciated, however well they are got up. In addition, terms of payment must be favourable to customers, to whom German firms have been very lenient in this respect. (C.I.B., 30,386.)

* * * * *

United States of America.—H.M. Consul-General at Boston forwards, under date 21st September, statistics of the imports of various classes of goods of German manufacture into his Consular district during the years 1911, 1912 and 1913, indicating the principal commodities imported from Germany which might at the present juncture be supplied by British manufacturers. Amongst the articles included in the statement are the following:—*Paper stock and rags, bristles, stockings, china and porcelain goods, glass discs for optical purposes, bottles, aluminium goods, indiarubber goods, leather goods, musical instruments, oilcloth and linoleum, prints, toys and wool.* (C.I.B. 31,876.)

MORATORIUM LAWS AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES ABROAD.

South Africa.

The "Government Gazette Extraordinary" of the Union of South Africa of 15th September contains the text of the "Public Welfare and Moratorium Act, 1914," giving authority to the Governor-General for various measures already taken owing to the war, and authorising him, if necessary, to take steps to regulate prices, and to prohibit the export of goods. The Act also provides that, in cases where, owing to the war, debtors are unable to meet obligations incurred before 4th August, the South African law courts may, at their discretion, grant such debtors relief either by extending the time for payment, or by granting a stay of execution of an order of the Court.

The same issue of "Gazette" also contains the text of the "Currency Act, 1914," empowering the Governor-General, if necessary, to take steps for the protection or increase of the currency.

The "Gazette" containing the text of these Acts may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 31,271.)

*Moratorium Laws and other Financial Measures Abroad.***Argentina.**

With reference to the notice on page 27 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st October relative to financial measures in Argentina, H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports the passing of a Law establishing a Moratorium for international business. Obligations arising from bills of exchange, &c. returned unpaid or not accepted from countries at war, or from countries which have established moratoria, are extended until the conclusion of peace, or the termination of the moratorium. Similar provisions apply to obligations arising from transactions originating in such countries. The provisions of the law do not apply to transactions the amount of which does not exceed 5,000 pesos gold, and they do not affect transactions other than commercial.

Chile.

H.M. Minister at Santiago reports the publication of a Law, dated 3rd August, authorising the President of the Republic, for the term of one year, to issue Treasury bearer notes of 5,000, 1,000 and 500 pesos, valid for one year without interest, with which it will be permissible to meet every kind of currency obligation.

A further Law, dated 7th August, proclaimed a 30 days' Moratorium in respect of the acceptance, payment and protest of bills of exchange falling due during the month of August, the President of the Republic being authorised to prolong the term for an equal period if necessary.

The text and translation of these Laws may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 11,801.)

Peso = 7½d. at present rate of exchange.

France.

H.M. Embassy at Paris reports that the "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 28th September publishes a Decree prolonging for a further 30 days from 1st October, the Moratorium in France (see pp. 668-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th September). The provisions of the original Decree still hold good, with certain amendments, of which the following are the chief:—

(1) The maximum amount which depositors or creditors may withdraw from banks has been raised from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. of the total deposits, while the maximum of withdrawals for special purposes has been raised from 60 per cent. to 66⅔ per cent.

(2) The debtor of a negotiable security which has not been presented for payment can free himself of his debt by depositing the amount in the Bank of France in exchange for a receipt (payable at sight) which can be given to the creditor on presentation of the security.

The text of the Decree (in French) may be seen by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 12,761.)

Moratorium Laws and other Financial Measures Abroad.

Italy.

H.M. Embassy at Rome reports that a Royal Decree was signed on 28th September, by which the limitation placed on withdrawals on 16th August (see p. 604 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd September, is prolonged until 31st December next, subject to the permission to withdraw 10 per cent. of such deposits per month until that date. This power of limiting repayments does not extend to the three issuing banks, which retain the obligation of paying back the whole of the sums they have received as current accounts. Certain classes of withdrawals, such as money for wages and purchase of material, are exempt from this limitation.

The Moratorium on bills of exchange has been extended from one to three months.

The text of the Decree (in French) may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 12,670.)

Norway.

With reference to the notice on p. 669 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th September, relative to the Moratorium in Norway, H.M. Minister at Christiania telegraphs, under date 5th October, that the time when obligations due abroad must be paid has been postponed for one calendar month for obligations which were due on or before 6th October. No change has been made in the regulations for internal obligations, so that the Moratorium for these ended on 5th October.

(C.I.B. 31,210.)

Portugal.

H.M. Minister at Lisbon reports that the Moratorium declared by Royal Decree of 24th August (see p. 669 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th September) has now been extended for one month. Stock Exchange settlements are postponed therefore until the 24th October, and the repayment of loans until 10th November next.

(C. 12,759.)

Russia.

H.M. Embassy at Petrograd reports that, according to an Imperial Ukase of 20th July/2nd August, bills of exchange falling due on or after 17th/30th July may be protested, even after the usual legal term for protest, until further notice. Such bills will retain their full validity as regards all parties concerned, and interest will run from the date when the bill fell due at the usual legal rate.

A further Ukase of 25th July/7th August establishes a Moratorium for two months from that date for bills of exchange executed previous to 17th/30th July, 1914, and falling due after this latter date, when the place of execution or payment of the bill is in any of the Governments in the vicinity of the war area, viz. :—

Moratorium Laws and other Financial Measures Abroad.

Warsaw,	Suvalki,	Taurida,	Pskov,
Kalisch,	Siedlice,	Bessarabia,	Novgorod,
Kielce,	Kiev,	Podolia,	Vitebsk,
Lomza,	Volhynia,	Vilna,	Livonia,
Lublin,	Tchernigov,	Kovno,	Estland,
Petrokov,	Mogilev,	Grodno,	Courland,
Plotz,	Kholm,	Minsk,	Olonetz.
Radom,	Kherson,	Petrograd,	

Power is also given to extend the Moratorium to other parts of Russia.

The Moratorium inter-departmental committee recommends the Government to suspend throughout the Russian Empire all protests and steps to recover in regards to bills executed in foreign countries.

Nothing in the nature of a Moratorium has been declared as regards Stock Exchange transactions, which in Russia are all for cash. The Stock Exchange, however, has been closed since the outbreak of war.

(C.I.B. 31,209.)

ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS AND GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

Insurance Regulations Amended.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

RELATING TO TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS it is desirable to amend Our Proclamation of the 9th September, 1914, called "The Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2":*

NOW, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring and it is hereby declared as follows:—

1. Paragraph 5, heading (6), of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, is hereby revoked, and in lieu thereof the following heading shall be inserted in the said Paragraph 5 as from the date hereof:—

(6) "Not to make or enter into any new marine, life, fire or other policy or contract of insurance (including re-insurance) with or for the benefit of an enemy; nor to accept, or give effect to any insurance of, any risk arising under any policy or contract of insurance (including re-insurance) made or entered into with or for the benefit of an enemy before the outbreak of war; and in particular as regards

* Published on pp. 745-7 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th September.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.*TRADING WITH THE ENEMY—*continued.*

Treaties or Contracts of re-insurance current at the outbreak of war to which an enemy is a party or in which an enemy is interested not to cede to the enemy or to accept from the enemy under any such Treaty or Contract any risk arising under any policy or contract of insurance (including re-insurance) made or entered into after the outbreak of war, or any share in any such risk."

2. (1) The expression "Order of Council made and published on the recommendation of a Secretary of State" in Paragraph 5, heading (10), of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, shall, as regards persons resident carrying on business or being in Our Dominions beyond the Seas, be taken to mean an Order of the Governor in Council published in the Official Gazette.

(2) The expression "Governor in Council" in this Paragraph means as respects Canada the Governor-General of Canada in Council, as respects India the Governor-General of India in Council, as respects Australia the Governor-General of Australia in Council, as respects New Zealand the Governor of New Zealand in Council, as respects the Union of South Africa the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa in Council, as respects Newfoundland the Governor of Newfoundland in Council, and as respects any other British Possession the Governor of that Possession in Council.

• 3. The power to grant licences on Our behalf vested by Paragraph 8 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, in a Secretary of State may be exercised in Canada, India, Australia and the Union of South Africa by the Governor-General, and in any British Possession not included within the limits of Canada, India, Australia or South Africa by the Governor.

4. In this Proclamation the expression "Governor-General" includes any person who for the time being has the powers of the Governor-General, and the expression "Governor" includes the Officer for the time being administering the Government.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in Paragraph 6 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, where an enemy has a branch locally situated in British, allied or neutral, territory, which carries on the business of insurance or re-insurance of whatever nature, transactions by or with such branch in respect of the business of insurance or re-insurance shall be considered as transactions by or with an enemy.

6. This Proclamation shall be read as one with the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2.

Given at Our Court at *Buckingham Palace*, this eighth day of October, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.**Certificates of Origin and Ultimate Destination required.**

1. The attention of importers and exporters is directed to the provisions of His Majesty's Proclamation dated the 9th September, relating to Trading with the Enemy. By paragraph 5 (7) of this Proclamation all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in His Majesty's Dominions are warned "not directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from an enemy country or an enemy any goods, wares, or merchandise; nor directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from any person any goods, wares, or merchandise, for or by way of transmission to or from an enemy country or an enemy; nor directly or indirectly to trade in or carry any goods, wares, or merchandise destined for or coming from an enemy country or an enemy." It is further provided by paragraph 3 that the expression "enemy" in the Proclamation means "any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country. In the case of incorporated bodies, enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country."

2. With a view to preventing breaches of this Proclamation it is hereby notified that the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise have been authorised by His Majesty's Government to require Certificates of Origin or Declarations of Ultimate Destination respectively to be presented in respect of all goods, wares, or merchandise imported into or exported from the United Kingdom in trade with any foreign port in Europe or on the Mediterranean or Black Seas, with the exception of those of Russia, Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal.

3. Declarations of Ultimate Destination will consequently be required until further notice in respect of all exports, without regard to value of consignments, to all the foreign ports referred to above.

4. For the present, however (except in regard to sugar), Certificates of Origin will not be required in respect of imports of foodstuffs, or in respect of any imports from ports other than those specified in Schedule I. below, or in respect of individual consignments not exceeding £100 in value. The Certificates and Declarations referred to must be in the form prescribed by the Schedules II. and III. hereto.

5. Any goods, wares, or merchandise imported from the above-mentioned foreign ports, except as provided in paragraph 4, unaccompanied by Certificates of Origin will be detained by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise until the requisite certificates are produced. The Commissioners are, however, authorised in such cases, and at their discretion, to allow delivery of the goods on the security of a deposit or of a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods with a view to the production of the necessary certificates within a prescribed period, provided that they see no reason for suspecting that the goods emanate from an enemy country.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.*NOTICE TO IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS—*continued.*

6. Goods, wares, or merchandise sought to be exported to any foreign ports in Europe or on the Mediterranean or Black Seas, with the exception of those of Russia, Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal will not be allowed to be shipped until Declarations of Ultimate Destination in the form prescribed have been lodged with the proper Customs authority.

7. The following goods will be exempt from these requirements:—

- (a) Goods imported or exported under licence;
- (b) Goods shipped for the United Kingdom on or before the 19th October;
- (c) Goods in respect of which Customs export entries have been accepted before the publication of this notice.

SCHEDULE I.

List of ports in respect of imports from which Certificates of Origin will be required.—(Paragraph 4 of Notice.)

Norway.—Christiania, Bergen, Arendal, Bodo, Christiansand, Christiansund, Drammen, Flekkefiord, Fredrikshald, Frederikstad, Hammerfest, Haugesund, Laurvig and Sandefiord, Lofoten Islands, Mandal, Molde, Moss, Namsos, Narvik, Porsgrund, Risør, Skien, Stavanger, Tönsberg, Tromsö, Trondhjem, Vadsö, Vardö, Kragerö.

Sweden.—Stockholm, Borgholm, Gefle, Gotland (Wishui), Hernösand, Hudiksvall, Kalmar, Lulea, Norrköping, Nyköping, Ornsköldsvik, Oskarshamn, Söderhamn, Sundvall, Umea, Westervik, Skelleftea, Gottenburg, Carlsrona, Halmstad, Helsingborg, Lands-croner, Malmö, Strömstad, Uddevalla, Warberg, Ystad and Åhus, Marstrand.

Denmark.—Copenhagen, Nyborg, Aalborg, Aarhus, Bandholm, Elsinore, Esbjerg, Fredericia, Fredrikshavn, Horsens, Castrup, Kolding, Korsör, Lemvig, Odense, Randers, Rönne (Bornholm), Svendborg, Thisted.

Netherlands.—Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Delfzyl, Dordrecht, Flushing, Groningen, The Hague and Scheveningen, Helder, Leeuwarden and Harlingen, Maassluis, Terneuzen, Tiel, Utrecht, Ymuiden.

Italy.—Genoa, Spezia, Savona.

SCHEDULE II.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN.

I, _____, hereby certify that Mr.
(Producer, Manufacturer, Merchant, Trader, &c.), residing at _____
in this town has declared before me that the mer-
chandise designated below, which is to be shipped from this town to _____
, consigned to _____ (Merchant,
Manufacturer, &c.) in the United Kingdom, is not of German,
Austrian, or Hungarian production or manufacture, and has produced
to my satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy documents in proof
thereof.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.*NOTICE TO IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS—*continued.*

Number and Description of Cases.	Marks.	Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value.	Contents.

This certificate is valid only for a period of not more than
from the date hereof.

(Signature of person
declaring.)

(Signature of Consular Authority
issuing Certificate, and date.)

SCHEDULE III.

FORM OF STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, _____ of _____
do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

I have made all necessary enquiries in order to satisfy myself as to the ultimate destination of the goods, particulars of which are set out in the Schedule below, to be exported by me, or on my behalf, on board _____ to _____ and consigned to _____ of _____, and do hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief none of such goods are intended for consumption in any State at present at war with His Majesty, and I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835.

SCHEDULE.

Number and Description of Cases.	Marks.	Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value.	Contents.

Declared before me this _____ day of _____
(Signature of Commissioner of Oaths or Justice of the Peace.) (Signature of Declarant.)

HOARDING OF SUPPLIES.**Measures in Jersey.**

The Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey has reported to the Home Office that the States have decided that the powers conferred on the Board of Trade by the Royal Proclamation of 17th September relative to articles of commerce unreasonably withheld from the market (see pp. 808-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th September) shall be carried out in Jersey by the Defence Committee, and by persons authorised by them.

(C. 12,441.)

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

EMPLOYMENT OF REFUGEES.

As some uncertainty exists as to the Government's attitude in regard to the offer of paid employment to subjects and citizens of allied countries temporarily taking refuge in this country, attention is called to the following extract from a memorandum circulated by the Local Government Board to Chairmen of Distress Committees:—

The Board have had under consideration the propriety of providing employment for the refugees, and have been in consultation with the Board of Trade on the subject.

Although it is not intended that official action should be taken in the direction of finding work for the refugees who are temporarily in this country, it will no doubt happen that in some cases proposals will be made for giving employment to some of them. In any case in which it may be desired to assist refugees to enter paid employment offered to them it is desirable that the offer should in the first instance be referred to the local Labour Exchange or the Labour Exchanges Department of the Board of Trade, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W., whose officers will be familiar with the rates of wages and other conditions which are current in the industry which the refugees may desire to enter, and will be in a position to ensure that any steps taken to assist them to find suitable employment shall not be such as to endanger the employment of British workpeople. If the Labour Exchanges themselves receive offers of employment

- which they think might properly be filled by refugees they will communicate with the Committee.

In accordance with this Circular the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges Department are making arrangements to deal with this question. The policy of the Board of Trade is only to offer paid employment to refugees if they are satisfied, after careful consideration, that suitable native labour is not available. Employers desiring to engage refugee labour should accordingly place themselves in communication with the General Manager, Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Department, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

RESTRICTIONS ON ALIENS.**Change of Name Prohibited.**

With reference to the notice on p. 96 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" and to previous notices relative to the restrictions on aliens in the United Kingdom, it is notified that a Supplement to the "London Gazette," dated 8th October, publishes an "Aliens Restriction (Change of Name) Order, 1914," which provides that, after 12th October, no alien enemy may assume, or use, any name other than that by which he was known at the date of the commencement of the war.

The text of this Order-in-Council may be consulted by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

NAVAL PRIZES.**Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions.**

With reference to the notice on p. 750 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th September, relative to a list of Courts in British Oversea Dominions which have been duly constituted Prize Courts, the "London Gazette" of 9th October contains a further list in substitution for that referred to.

With reference to the notice on p. 97 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions, it is notified that the "London Gazette" of 13th October contains a further list of Courts in British Oversea Dominions in which proceedings have been instituted against owners and parties interested in the ships specified therein. In each case appearance should be entered by all persons claiming an interest in the ship or cargo as soon as possible.

The "London Gazette" containing the above-mentioned list may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The same issue of the "Gazette" also publish the results of proceedings before the Prize Courts at Gibraltar, Hong Kong, St. Lucia, Ceylon, and Jamaica.

The issues of the "Gazette," containing the above-mentioned lists, may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Names of Vessels captured or detained by British Naval Authorities.

With reference to the notice on p. 97 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to Naval Prizes, it is notified that the "London Gazette" of 9th October contains a further list of vessels detained or captured by the British Naval Authorities.

Vessels detained or captured by the Japanese Naval Authorities.

The "London Gazette" of 9th October also notifies that H.M. Ambassador at Tokio, having been informed that, in accordance with the procedure followed in the British Prize Courts, innocent cargoes on vessels detained or captured will be released on production of proof of ownership and particulars as to freight, whether paid or unpaid, now telegraphs that the Japanese Authorities are making arrangements with the view of affording similar facilities as regards goods belonging to British subjects on vessels detained or captured by them.

H.M. Ambassador also reports that it is announced in the Japanese "Official Gazette" of 3rd October that the German ss. "Suimow" has been captured and that a Prize Court inquiry will be held. Interested parties may present their petitions in writing to the Prize Court at Sasebo within 30 days.

TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

The following summary table has been prepared at the Board of Trade showing the total imports and exports of merchandise of the principal countries for which the particulars can be given up to June, 1914, inclusive, and referring in all cases to the same period, *viz.*, the six months ended June. The corresponding figures for 1913 and 1912 are added for comparison :—

	Imports (<i>see NOTE</i>). SIX MONTHS ended JUNE.			Exports (Domestic) (<i>see NOTE</i>). SIX MONTHS ended JUNE.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Germany	260,588,000	267,048,000	269,371,000	205,391,000	243,050,000	249,218,000
Belgium	90,939,000*	91,931,000	92,125,000	74,115,000*	70,020,000	74,159,000
France	166,496,000	169,632,000	176,502,000	128,966,000	134,887,000	135,038,000
Spain	18,921,000	25,797,000	23,526,000	20,295,000	20,815,000	18,687,000
Italy†	73,923,000	76,145,000	73,771,000	45,764,000	48,377,000	50,952,000
Egypt‡	12,016,000	13,200,000	14,332,000	16,436,000	14,251,000	15,753,000
United States	184,303,000	183,247,000	204,408,000	225,106,000	238,816,000	214,118,000
Brazil	29,526,000	34,972,000	23,721,000	30,504,000	27,586,000	27,507,000
Japan|| ... ..	35,692,000	41,363,000	39,018,000	23,318,000	28,940,000	31,733,000
British India	50,126,000	59,854,000	61,184,000	84,355,000	83,045,000	88,336,000
Canada	59,996,000	69,943,000	53,515,000	28,695,000	33,017,000	30,470,000
British S. Africa	19,378,000	20,782,000	20,539,000	10,605,000	14,251,000	12,368,000
United Kingdom	296,066,000	319,690,000	316,607,000	225,313,000	257,036,000	255,458,000

* Value of principal articles only.

† Including silver bullion.

‡ Including bullion.

§ Exclusive of trade with Taiwan (Formosa) and Chosen (Corea).

The latest figures available as regards other countries from which returns are received by the Board of Trade are as follow :—

	Imports (<i>see NOTE</i>).			Exports (Domestic) (<i>see NOTE</i>).		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia* (5 months) ...	41,099,000	47,411,000	62,141,000	50,078,000	48,718,000	57,329,000
Switzerland (3 months) ...	17,967,000	17,667,000	17,501,000	13,084,000	12,394,000	13,674,000
Austria-Hungary (5 months) ...	62,299,000	67,816,000	64,274,000	44,174,000	45,702,000	46,590,000
Mexico (2 months) ...	2,890,000	3,805,000	2,254,000	2,928,000	2,558,000	3,077,000
Argentina† (3 months) ...	18,573,000	21,730,000	19,030,000	19,284,000	30,979,000	21,390,000
Australia (5 months) ...	31,551,000	30,257,000	32,542,000	23,263,000	25,174,000	30,782,000

* European, Russo-Finnish, and Black Sea Frontiers.

† Including bullion and specie.

‡ Including silver bullion.

Note.—The foregoing figures are exclusive of bullion and specie, except where otherwise stated.

The values stated for the latest year shown are provisional and subject to rectification. In some cases all the values are those *declared* by importers or exporters, as in the United Kingdom; in others they are based on an official schedule of values which is subjected to revision after the close of each year, the values used in the current returns being those fixed in the latest completed revision. In general, the values so fixed represent the level of prices in the preceding year. The countries adopting the system of official values annually revised are :—Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain and (for imports) Germany and Switzerland. Exports from Switzerland and Germany are returned at “declared” values. *The figures in italics are*

Trade of Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

based, wholly or mainly, on the prices of some earlier year than that under which they are shown.

In the case of Russia, Germany, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Egypt, Argentina, Japan, Canada, and the United Kingdom, the import figures given in the above summaries represent imports for home consumption. In all cases the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of "nationalised" goods, i.e., goods originally imported for consumption, and which, if dutiable, have been charged with duty, but which are subsequently re-exported.

For detailed particulars regarding the trade of the several countries, reference should be made to the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions, including figures received up to 14th September, 1914," to be obtained (price 3d., post free 4½d.), either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES TO THE CONTINENT.

Information regarding the present steamship services between the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

NOTICE AFFECTING NAVIGATION.**Persia.**

The Board of Trade are informed that the *Shat-el-Arab* should not be entered by merchant vessels at night and that disregard of this prohibition involves the risk of being fired on.

FOREIGN TRADE SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.**Official Statement.**

Many influences have contributed to reduce the volume of our foreign trade since the beginning of the present war. Not only have all commercial relations with the enemy countries been broken off, involving of necessity a large reduction in the value of our imports and exports, but the effect of the campaign in Belgium and France has been very greatly to restrict trade with those countries, while the obstacles to the free movement of trading vessels in the Baltic and through the Dardanelles have reduced our trade with Russia to very small dimensions. In addition to these interferences with trade with

Foreign Trade since the Outbreak of War.

belligerents, trade with these and with neutral nations has been subjected to restrictions of various kinds imposed by our own and other Governments, and though these restrictions and prohibitions have been modified to some extent in certain directions, they have been extended in others. Further, the financial and commercial disorganisation brought about during the first week in August in all the principal commercial countries exercised an extremely powerful restrictive effect on international trade, the consequences of which are still being felt, while normal exchange relations are as yet by no means re-established throughout the world.

Under the influence of these hampering conditions, it is by no means to be wondered at that the values of our imports and exports in August and September of this year show very large reductions on the corresponding figures for last year. It is, however, of no small importance that the trade of September shows, in many respects, a recovery from the extreme of depression marked in the Trade Accounts for August. The actual recovery is, indeed, substantially greater than that made apparent by the figures, since the records for any month, as published, include particulars of part of the goods landed or shipped during the last few days of the month preceding, so that the published figures for August include a certain proportion of pre-war trade, while those for September are entirely free from such admixture. Further, cargoes destined for German ports, which were at sea at the outbreak of war and have since been brought to this country, have probably added to the import figures for August considerably more than to those for September. The value of the September imports, £45,052,000, would thus have shown a larger increase than the £2,690,000 actually resulting from the comparison with August had the August figures not been affected by pre-war trade and had both months been equally affected by diverted cargoes. The value of the exports of United Kingdom produce in September was £26,674,000, the increase of £2,463,000 on the figures for August being similarly an insufficient expression of the actual recovery in view of the pre-war trade included in the August total.

Perhaps one of the most remarkable facts in connection with the trade figures is that it is only necessary to go back ten years to 1904 to find figures of similar magnitude to those presented for the two months of the war. The question how rapidly our commerce is moving in the direction of normal conditions may probably be judged more accurately, both now and in the immediate future, by comparing the figures with those of corresponding months ten years ago than by measuring the extent of the reduction from the figures of exceptionally active trade recorded last year.

The imports in August, 1904, were valued at £42,440,000, or £78,000 more than in August, 1914. In September, 1904, the value of the imports was £43,074,000, a figure exceeded by £1,978,000 in September, 1914. Ten years ago the imports in September were 1½ per cent. greater in value than in August; this year they were 6¼ per cent. greater.

The exports of United Kingdom produce in August, 1904, were

Foreign Trade since the Outbreak of War.

valued at £26,360,000, while in August, 1914, they reached a value of £24,211,000; in September the comparison is between £25,929,000 ten years ago and £26,674,000 this year. From being in August £2,149,000 less than ten years ago they became £745,000 greater than ten years ago in September. The indication of recovery is substantially more emphatic than in the case of the import figures. The export figures for the last two months, it may be noted, are exclusive of the value of the supplies shipped to our troops at the front. This may be of particular importance in comparing the figures for the classes of commodities principally represented in those supplies.

So far as re-exports are concerned, the figures for August, 1904, were substantially in excess of those for August, 1914, while for September the comparison is inverted, so that, for the two months, the total value of re-exports this year (£9,694,000) was only half-a-million sterling less than the corresponding figure for ten years ago. It is only necessary to refer as far back as 1898 to find figures less than those of the two months just ended.

For comparisons of the details of the trade ten years ago and at the present time, it will probably be sufficient to take the aggregates for August and September, without dwelling in general on the relative degrees of difference between the two months at the ten-year interval.

In the class of "Food, drink and tobacco," the imports in August and September were valued at £38,237,000 in 1904, but were £44,474,000 in 1914. "Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured" were imported in August and September, 1904, to the value of £24,250,000, while this year the imports of this class in the same two months were valued at £28,336,000. Thus both food and raw materials show substantial gains in the 10 years. "Articles wholly or mainly manufactured," however, were imported to a much smaller value during the last two months than in the same months of 1904, the values being £22,637,000 in 1904 and £14,336,000 in 1914.

On the side of exports, the "Food, drink and tobacco" class accounted for £3,545,000 in August and September, 1904, and for £3,669,000 in the two months just ended. "Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured" were exported in the two months to a value of £5,868,000 in 1904, and to a value of £6,387,000 this year, the increase being mainly in value of the coal and wool exported. The average value of both of these commodities has risen in the course of the 10 years, and so greatly has coal risen in price that the 7,000,000 tons shipped in August and September this year were valued at nearly £250,000 more than the 8,000,000 tons shipped in the same months of 1904.

The exports of "Articles wholly or mainly manufactured" amounted in value during August and September, 1904, to £42,100,000, and in the last two months to £40,041,000. In this class, therefore, the present year's record falls somewhat short of that of 1904. Only £37,000 out of the deficiency of £2,059,000, however, arises in the September records, the whole of the remainder being the deficiency shown by the August figures.

Foreign Trade since the Outbreak of War.

It is interesting to note that the exports of iron and steel goods in the last two months have amounted to £4,752,000, which is £159,000 in excess of the corresponding exports 10 years ago. The exports of machinery have been valued at £3,332,000, or £57,000 less than 10 years ago, those of cutlery, hardware, &c. at £837,000, or £3,000 less than 10 years ago, and those of chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours at £2,172,000, or £124,000 more than 10 years ago.

The deficiency noted above in the aggregate exports of manufactured goods is due to the movement in cotton goods and woollen manufactures. Of the former, the value exported in August and September, 1904, was £14,991,000, while in the two months of the war only £12,060,000 has been recorded under this head. Manufactures of wool accounted for £5,093,000 in the exports of August and September, 1904, and for £3,774,000 in those of the latest two months.

Though the principal textiles compare thus unfavourably with the standard of ten years ago the value of apparel exported has increased from £1,148,000 in August and September, 1904, to £2,129,000 in the same months of 1914. For leather and manufactures of leather other than boots and shoes, the comparison is of £878,000 in 1904 and £538,000 this year; for earthenware and glass £534,000 in 1904 and £533,000 this year; and for paper £301,000 in 1904 and £449,000 this year.

It thus appears that the iron and steel exports, the exports of chemicals, of apparel, and of paper have been larger during the two months of war than they were during peace 10 years ago; cutlery and hardware, machinery, and earthenware and glass show but little change, though that change is a reduction in the values exported; while manufactures of leather, wool, and cotton were exported to substantially smaller values this year since war broke out than during the corresponding months of 1904.

Though the fact that prices have risen since 1904 has as its result that like values now and ten years ago do not represent equal quantities of goods handled, the fact that it is not necessary to refer further back than ten years in order to find our foreign trade on a level roughly similar to that shown since the war began enables us to regard the reduction which has occurred with much less uneasiness than the simple comparison of the figures with those representing the booming trade of the last two years might suggest.

COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES IN RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade has received, from a reliable source, the following information regarding commercial conditions in Russia at the middle of September, and trade openings there:—

Of all the countries concerned in this war Russia is the one which is the most self-contained and self-supporting. As a nation she can feed herself, and has in times of peace been a large exporter of foodstuffs to other countries. At present, owing to the

Commercial Possibilities in Russia.

interruption of communications with abroad and the consequent restriction of exports, Russia is in an exceptionally good position as regards food. Further, as only an extremely small portion of the Russian Empire at large has been in the war zone, the country has suffered practically no damage, and it is hardly likely in the future to receive any.

As regards manufactures, the mills and factories are working in quite a normal way and, so long as they can get the necessary raw material, there is every prospect of their continuing to do so. There has been practically no dismissal of workpeople. Business concerns which do not depend upon imports from abroad are, as yet, feeling very little of the consequences of the present conflict.

The intensity of feeling against the Germans is very great. From the highest to the lowest this feeling is being fostered and will, no doubt, continue for a long time after the war is over, and firms which have hitherto been getting supplies from Germany must consider what steps to take for the future. For many years German manufacturers have made a most systematic bid for the Russian market and their success has been, in a very great measure, the result of their own systematic organisation and the way in which they have tried to meet the whims and fancies of the people whose orders they sought. In addition, the most progressive firms sent out their catalogues and circulars printed in the Russian language, giving Russian prices, weights, and measures, which always gave their offers a better chance of being considered by the intending Russian purchaser than those submitted by firms from the United Kingdom, who could only supply their circulars and catalogues in a language which was usually unintelligible to the purchaser.

British firms desirous of acquiring some of the Russian business which has hitherto gone to Germany must start now to complete their organisation for such an attack, and they should remember that the greatest measure of success is most likely to fall to those first in the field.

The introduction of German machinery into Russia was aided by many circumstances. In the case of textile machinery, especially for use in bleaching, dyeing, finishing, printing, &c., many German colourists and other technical men gained situations in Russia at the expense of British subjects and they naturally recommended those makes of machines on which they had been originally trained in their own country. It was not always a question of the introduction of a superior class of machine, but merely the fact that they were trying to do a good turn to their own country, or satisfying their own whims. It must not be overlooked, however, that whilst such people worked for the introduction of the German article, the German manufacturers themselves followed up the introduction with vigour.

With regard to the engineering world, and especially the electrical and the more scientific mechanical sphere, the Germans secured the Russian market largely because so many Russians can speak German and can consequently discourse with the makers in their own tongue. They were also aided by the close proximity of Germany to Russia, and by the fact that the bulk of the Russian technical literature had

Commercial Possibilities in Russia.

its foundation in the German text books. The major part of the technical text books, reference tables, &c., published in Russia are translated from the German, and consequently the litre, kilogram, and the metre are well known to the Russians, whereas the more complicated English moneys, weights and measures are not so intimately known. If there is to be a revival of business between the United Kingdom and Russia, it will be necessary for British makers to adopt some of the methods of those nations who have succeeded so well. The honest methods generally in vogue amongst United Kingdom makers would succeed if they were worked in the right way. One thing is certain, British firms are not going to snatch the Russian trade from the Continental suppliers by the old-fashioned methods of submitting their samples and letting the matter rest. They will need to ascertain what brand or quality of goods has been satisfying the users of German goods and then see what they can offer as near as possible to them, whilst, at the same time of course, keeping their regular standard articles before intending purchasers.

One feature of the methods which German manufacturers adopted to introduce their productions into Russia was the readiness with which they supplied consignment stocks. Quite small business people of exceedingly limited means, owing to the support given to them by the German makers, were able to develop good business connections, and any visitor can see scores of shops full of all kinds of goods from Germany, and when one seeks to find how such stocks are held the one answer is "consignment." The sending out of consignments by British firms is, however, not advocated unless they first satisfy themselves about the integrity of the people they are sending them to, and it is to be hoped that, when this war is over, British manufacturers will not, in their anxiety to get the Russian market, rush in without exercising due caution.

The following may be mentioned amongst the articles which have been introduced extensively into Russia by the Germans:—

All kinds of textile machinery, especially that appertaining to bleaching, dyeing, finishing and printing; small engines and locomobiles (the latter have been sold in large quantities, although 20 years ago the trade belonged almost exclusively to the United Kingdom); boilers and steam piping; automatic looms and preparation machinery for weaving mills; apparatus for heating, lighting and ventilating large buildings; elevators and lifts; mining machinery; steam turbines and electrical apparatus of all kinds; steam pumps, especially those of moderate sizes, used for boiler feeding and the ordinary run of pump supply used in mills and factories; all classes of steam fittings.

Russian firms have commenced to manufacture for themselves, but the articles required for high-pressure steam, necessitating bodies of cast steel, are obtained in considerable quantities from Germany.

Germany also sends the following, amongst other, material to Russia:—Paper makers' felts and wires; wire ropes, also hemp and manila ropes; woven belting; leather belting of an inferior quality, but sufficiently good for the purposes for which it was used; electric lamps; all kinds of steel goods, especially tool steel. (C. 12,073.)

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia further detailed reports from the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" regarding the evidence given before the Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation in connection with the following articles:—

**Inter-State Commission
for Tariff Investigation.
Reports of Evidence.**

Plumage of wild birds.
Finished cathedral and antique windows.
Coloured glass used for lead-lights and re-inforced leading.
Glue.
Barbed wire.
Wire nails.
Japanned or painted metal goods.
Small fancy leatherwares and sporting goods.
Bananas, and
Coffee.

These Reports may be *seen* by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 31.035.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to notices which have recently appeared in various issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the prohibition of the exportation of warlike stores from the Union of South Africa, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a Government Notice (No. 1456), dated 28th August, 1914, notifying that, until further notice, the restrictions in force respecting the exportation of warlike stores in terms of Proclamations Nos. 156, 159, and 167 of 1914 will, as far as practicable, be withdrawn, in order that normal trade may be restored to the fullest extent possible.

The powers vested in the Minister of Defence have, therefore, been delegated to the Collectors of Customs and officials of the South African Railways and Harbours Administration, who are given discretion to accept normal consignments of such stores for export to any part of the British Empire and the countries of allies and neutrals, providing there are no grounds for assuming that such consignments are intended or are likely to find their way into the hands of the enemy.

It is further provided that the powers vested in the Minister of Defence shall *not* be delegated in respect of—

(1) The articles mentioned in the Schedule to Proclamation No. 156.*

* For list of such articles *see* the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 10th September last (p. 700).

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.**

(2) The following articles:—

- Aeroplanes and their component parts.
- Animals (pack, saddle and draught) suitable for use in war.
- Camp equipment.
- Field glasses and telescopes.
- Petroleum spirit or motor spirit (including Shell spirit).
- Pickaxes.
- Shovels.
- Spades.
- Surgical dressings and bandages.
- Uniform clothing and military equipment.
- Materials for wireless telegraphs.
- Sword bayonets and other arms, not being firearms, and parts thereof.

(C. 12,778.)

The Board of Trade have received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa copy of a Government Notice (No. 1458 of 1914), dated 27th August, notifying, for public information, that on and after 1st November all imported cattle will be detained at the Union port of entry at the expense of the importer for a period of 30 days as a preliminary to being subjected to the tuberculin test by a Government Veterinary Officer, instead of being permitted, as heretofore, to proceed to the destination of their owner for isolation and test after arrival.

(C.I.B. 30,749.)

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 701-2 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 10th September last relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain foodstuffs under regulations issued under Proclamation No. 157 of 1914, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of copy of a Government Notice (No. 1402 of 1914), dated 21st August, prohibiting, under the provisions of the above-mentioned Proclamation, the export overseas of raw and manufactured sugar from the Union, until further notice.

(C.I.B. 30,737.)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

A copy of a Government Notice (No. 364 of 1914), dated 27th August, has been received which cancels the regulations made under the "Animals Diseases Consolidation Ordinance, 1904," as subsequently amended, and, at the same time, prescribes amended regulations to be observed regarding the importation of live stock into Southern Rhodesia.

Under the present Government Notice the importation of the following animals from the respective countries enumerated is

**Importation of
Cattle:
Detention at
Port of Entry for
Application of
Tuberculin Test.**

**Exportation of
Sugar
Oversea
Prohibited.**

**Amended
Regulations
Governing
Importation of
Live Stock.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***SOUTHERN RHODESIA**—*continued.*

prohibited owing to the existence, or supposed existence, of destructive diseases affecting such animals in the said countries :—

(1) All animals and dogs, as defined in above-mentioned Ordinance, from :—

India,	French Indo-China,
British Burmah,	Dutch East Indies,
Assam,	Hong Kong,
Mauritius,	Federated Malay States,
Persia,	The Philippines,
China and bordering countries	Zanzibar, and
(including Korea),	
All other countries where "surra" is known or suspected to exist.	

(2) Pigs from :—

Union of South Africa,
Bechuanaland Protectorate,
The Tati Concession, and
All other countries in which swine fever exists or is suspected to exist.

(3) Dogs (except for scientific purposes) from :—

Northern Rhodesia. Portuguese East Africa.

(4) Sheep and goats from :—

Certain districts of the Union	Portuguese East Africa.
of South Africa.	Northern Rhodesia.
Swaziland.	

Provided, however, that :

- (a) The Chief Inspector may at his discretion permit the importation of pigs, sheep and goats from the above-mentioned places on production of a certificate signed by a duly authorised Government Veterinary Officer in prescribed form ;
- (b) The importation of dogs required for scientific purposes only may be permitted from Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa by the Chief Inspector, under such conditions as may be imposed by him ; and
- (c) Dogs, sheep, goats and pigs from countries from which importation is permitted may be introduced *via* the port of Beira, provided that all such animals shall be transferred directly after disembarkation to the railway trucks at Beira, and conveyed thence to Umtali without leaving the said trucks.

The Notice further provides that the introduction of sheep and goats is prohibited, except :—

- (i.) As specially provided for above, or
- (ii.) From countries not above-mentioned, if accompanied by a certificate, in prescribed form, declaring that the animals are free from contagious disease, including scab. (C.I.B. 30,750.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***BASUTOLAND, BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE AND SWAZILAND.**

The Board of Trade have received copy of a "Customs Proposed Duties Procedure Proclamation, 1914," for each of the above Territories (Nos. 24-6 of 1914), notifying that it is desirable, in accordance with the terms of the Customs Agreement entered into in 1910 between the Union of South Africa and the Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, that a Customs Tariff similar to that which exists in the Union should be maintained in each of those Territories, respectively.

**Provision for
Maintenance of
Union Customs
Tariff.**

In consequence, the present Proclamations provide, with effect from 1st May, 1914, that upon notice of any Resolution offered for adoption by the Union Parliament whereby it is proposed to increase the rates of Customs duty payable upon goods imported into the Union, it shall be lawful for Customs officers at any ports of entry in each of the above-mentioned Territories to refuse entry of such goods until the person proposing to pay duty upon the same shall, together with a surety approved by the Principal Officer of Customs at such port of entry, enter into a bond, in prescribed form, for the payment of such increased duty as may be thereafter proclaimed in force in those Territories by the High Commissioner at any time during the same session of the said Parliament as that in which such Resolution was introduced.

The right of requiring such bonds shall in no case endure longer than until the end of the session of the said Parliament in which such Resolution shall have been brought under consideration thereof, and such right may, by order of the High Commissioner, be terminated sooner in case it shall appear that the Union Parliament declines to sanction the proposed increase of duty.

As often as the High Commissioner shall, during any session of the Union Parliament, issue Proclamations increasing the Customs duties on any articles imported into the several Territories, such increase shall take effect from the date of notice of the Resolution referred to above.

[*Note.*—The Customs Tariff of the Union of South Africa was revised under Act No. 26 of 1914, full particulars of which appeared in a "Supplement" to the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th August, 1914.]

(C. 12,359.)

The Board of Trade are also in receipt of copy of a "Spirits and Beer Proposed Duties Procedure Proclamation, 1914," for each of the above Territories (Nos. 31-3 of 1914), providing that, in consequence of the terms of the Customs Agreement entered into in 1910, as subsequently amended by Protocol in 1911 and 1913, between the Union of South Africa and the Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, the duties imposed on spirits and beer manufactured in the Union on importation

**Provision for
Customs Duties on
Union Spirits and
Beer imported to
be the same as
Union Excise
Duties thereon.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BASUTOLAND, BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE AND SWAZILAND—continued.

into those Territories shall be the same as the excise duties for the time being in force in the Union.

■ The provisions of the Proclamations regarding security for payment of any increased excise duties on Union spirits and beer on their importation into the above-mentioned Territories are similar to those prescribed for the maintenance of the Union Customs Tariff in the respective Territories referred to above.

(C. 12,359.)

PROTECTED MALAY STATES: KEDAH.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 44-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 1st October last relative to amended import and export duties operative in the Protected Malay States of Perlis and Kelantan, the Board of Trade have now received, from the Acting Under-Secretary at Kuala Lumpur, certain statements regarding the Customs import and export tariffs at present in force in the State of Kedah.

The following is a complete statement of the duties leviable on various articles imported into and exported from that State:—

Articles.	Rates of Duty.
IMPORTS.	
Dogs—	Dols. cts.
By land each	0 10
„ sea „	1 10
Pigs „	0 10
Sheep „	0 10
Horses „	0 50
Cattle (buffaloes and bullocks) per head	0 25
Chinese spirits per gallon	From \$1 to \$3
European wines and spirits per case	From \$2.40 to \$7.50*
Petroleum (collected by farmer) per tin	0 10
Tobacco—	
Java (Kuala Muda) per kati	0 20
Chinese („ „) per packet	0 01
Gambier (Kuala Muda) per kati	0 10
Salt per pikul	1 00
EXPORTS.	
Sea-fish <i>ad val.</i>	20 %
River-fish „	10 %
Turkeys each	0 04
Fowls „	0 01
Capons „	0 02
Ducks „	0 02
Geese „	0 04
Eggs per 100	0 10
Padi per koyan	5 00
Rice „	10 00
Cattle per head	1 25
Copra per pikul	0 25
Betel nuts „	0 25
Hides „	2 00

* European subjects pay 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on European liquors.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***PROTECTED MALAY STATES: KEDAH—continued.**

Articles.						Rates of duty.	
EXPORTS—continued.						Dols. cts.	
Rubber—							
Wild ...	...	...	...	...	ad val.	15	%
Plantation ...	...	...	...	...	"	2½	%
Tin ...	...	...	...	...	"	10	%
Coconuts ...	...	...	...	...	per 1,000	75	cents
Tobacco ...	...	...	...	...	ad val.	2½	%
Timber ...	...	...	...	...	"
Sheep ...	...	...	...	...	per head	0	10
Pigs ...	...	...	...	...	each	1	10
Bricks (Kuala Muda) ...	...	...	...	...	per 10,000	4	00
Tiles ( " " ) ...	...	...	...	...	"	2	00
Tapioca (Kuala Muda collected by farmer) ...	...	...	...	...	ad val.	3	%

* See Timber Passes and Royalties Enactment of 1913 referred to below.

Note.—The Protectorate Government states that, except where the Districts are specifically noted, the rates given in the Tariff Classification are applicable throughout the State. (C. 12,184.)

The Board of Trade have also received copy of the "Timber Passes and Royalties Enactment, 1913" (No. 14 of 1913), which lays down regulations regarding timber in the State of Kedah.

Under this Enactment provision is made, *inter alia*, for the payment of royalties on timber products used in the State as well as of export duties on similar products removed from the State.

The following statement shows the rates of duty leviable on the various classes of timber exported therefrom:—

Class of Product.						Rates of Export Duty.	
						Dols. cts.	
Chengai ...	...	...	...	...	per ton	6	00
Merbau ...	...	...	...	...	"	5	00
Meranti squared ...	...	...	...	...	per log	1	00
" round ...	...	...	...	...	"	0	60
Bakau and soft woods ...	...	...	...	...	ad val.	20	%
Sawn planks and building timber ...	...	...	...	...	"	20	%
Large fishing stake ...	...	...	...	...	per stake	0	52
Fishing stakes from 42 ft. up to 48 ft. ...	...	...	...	...	"	0	12
" 30 ft. " 42 ft. ...	...	...	...	...	"	0	08
" 18 ft. " 24 ft. ...	...	...	...	...	"	0	08
Cross bars for fishing stakes ...	...	...	...	...	"	0	32
Kayu Rimbat ...	...	...	...	...	"	0	28
Large bamboos (for rafts) ...	...	...	...	...	per 100	2	52
Medium " ...	...	...	...	...	"	0	16
Small " ...	...	...	...	...	"	0	08
Rattan, ribu ...	...	...	...	...	"	0	04
" Segu bulat ...	...	...	...	...	"	0	60
" Kerai ...	...	...	...	...	"	0	40
" Mata ...	...	...	...	...	"	0	32
" Kertas ...	...	...	...	...	"	0	80
" Tali ikat raga ...	...	...	...	...	"	0	08
Charcoal, large sack ...	...	...	...	...	per sack	0	12
" small " ...	...	...	...	...	"	0	08

The Timber Passes and Royalties Enactment of 1911 is repealed. (C. 12,184.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***HONG KONG.**

A copy of an Ordinance (No. 19 of 1914), dated 7th August, has been received which amends the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance, 1862, by empowering, *inter alia*, the Governor-in-Council to prohibit, by Proclamation, the exportation of all or any of the following articles from Hong Kong :—

**Governor-in-Council
Empowered to pro-
hibit Exportation of
Warlike Stores.**

Arms, ammunition, military and naval stores, and

Any article which the Governor shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, &c.,

to any particular country or place, whenever the Governor-in-Council shall judge such prohibition to be expedient.

CYPRUS.

The Board of Trade have been informed by the Chief Collector of Customs at Cyprus that, under a Proclamation published in the Cyprus "Gazette" of the 31st August last, the exportation from Cyprus of pack, saddle and draught animals suitable for use in war to any place not being part of the British Empire is prohibited.

**Exportation of Pack, Saddle and
Draught Animals to Foreign
Countries Prohibited.**

(C.I.B. 31,030.)

EGYPT.

With reference to the notice at page 443 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th August respecting the prohibition of the exportation of all alimentary products from Egypt, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that authority will be given by the Egyptian Government for the exportation of eggs in a quantity not exceeding each month one-half the quantity exported in the corresponding month of last year.

**Exportation
of Eggs
from Egypt.**

(C. 12,676.)

NORWAY.

With reference to certain notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Norway, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Christiania to the effect that the exportation of the undermentioned goods is no longer prohibited :—

**Withdrawal of
certain
Prohibitions of
Export.**

Firewood, game, fowls, eggs, coffee, tea, spices, and raw materials for the production of margarine, such as oleo stock, lard, arachide, cotton (*sic*) and cocos.

(C. 12,732.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NORWAY—continued.

The Board of Trade are also in receipt, through the same channel, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation of wool and woollen goods, hides, leather and their products from Norway has been prohibited until further notice. In special cases, however, the Ministry of Defence may permit the exportation of the above-mentioned goods. (C. 12,732.)

**Exportation of
certain Goods
prohibited.**

DENMARK.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the exportation of copper from Denmark has been prohibited. (C. 12,155.)

**Export of Copper
prohibited.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copies of a Circular recently issued by the Danish Customs Department (No. 7 of 1914) containing decisions as to the tariff classification of certain articles on importation into Denmark. Some of these decisions are noted below :—

**Customs
Decisions.**

[Kilog. = 2·2046 lbs. ; 1 krona (100 öre) = 1s. 1½d.]

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutiabie.	Rate of Duty.
" <i>Chrome sulphate</i> "—a green crystalline powder, not a colour	3	Kr. öre. Free
" <i>American tobacco extract</i> " for syringing turnip plants—a dark liquid substance, strongly redolent of tobacco (an aqueous tobacco extract, not to be regarded as a tobacco juice)	33	Free
" <i>Aluminium powder</i> ," usually known as "aluminium bronze," used in the same way as ordinary bronze powder, but for the imitation of plating	35	Kilog. 0 20
<i>Ordinary dulled glass lamp shades</i> , having a fringe of beads fastened to a metal wire which is bent so as to pass inside a cavity below the shades	62	,, 0 28
<i>Corner pieces for trunks</i> , pressed out of artificial leather composition	216	,, 0 70

(C. 9,610.)

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at The Hague to the effect that, by Royal Decrees of the 6th October, the exportation of the following articles from the Netherlands was prohibited :—

Men's woollen undervests, woollen sweaters, woollen socks and woollen gloves, barbed wire, empty sacks, raw jute, jute cloth, jute yarns, and linen yarns.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NETHERLANDS—*continued.*

H.M. Minister at The Hague also reports in a later telegram that the exportation of copper, raw and washed wool, sheep fleeces, and woollen yarns has been prohibited. (C. 12,733.)

SPAIN.

With reference to the notice at pp. 630-631 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 3rd September respecting the temporary suspension of the Customs duty on coal imported into Spain, the "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 5th October contains a Royal Order which re-imposes the Tariff rate of duty (3 pes. 50 cts. per 100 kilogs. [2s. 10½d. per ton]) on imported coal.

The Royal Order also provides that Customs duty shall not be levied on coal which, under viséd certificate or bill of lading, was shipped direct to Spain or the Balearic Islands not later than 5th October, and coal which, being *en route* for Spain or the Balearic Islands, and satisfying the above-mentioned conditions, may be delayed as a result of the war. (C. 12,017.)

With reference to the notice at pp. 630-631 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 3rd September, respecting the temporary suspension of the Customs duties on wheat and wheat flour imported into Spain, the "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 6th October contains a Royal Order which re-establishes the Tariff rate of duty on wheat (8 pes. per 100 kilogs. [3s. 3d. per cwt.]), and provides that wheat flour shall pay duty at the rate of 11 pes. per 100 kilogs. (4s. 5½d. per cwt.).

Duty-free admission is to be accorded to wheat and wheat flour which, under direct bill of lading or viséd manifest, were despatched to Spain or the Balearic Islands not later than the 6th October, and also to wheat and wheat flour which, being *en route* for Spain or the Balearic Islands and satisfying the above-mentioned conditions, may be delayed as a result of the war. (C. 12,047.)

ITALY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Royal Decree was promulgated in the Italian "Gazzetta Ufficiale" of the 30th September authorising the importation into Italy, at a reduced rate of Customs duty of 50 centesimi per 100 kilogs. (2½d. per cwt.), of residues from the distillation of mineral oils, having a specific gravity not lower than 0.860 at a temperature of 15 degrees Centigrade, to be used experimentally as fuel, but not such as could be adapted to purposes of illumination or of lubricating machinery.

Requests for the application of the reduced duty must be made on the declaration of importation which is required under the Italian Customs Law. The place to which the consignment will be sent for use or for warehousing must be stated on the declaration. (C. 12,362.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ROUMANIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Bucharest, to the effect that the exportation of wheat from Roumania has been prohibited.

**Exportation of
Wheat prohibited.**

(C. 12,787.)

COSTA RICA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Decree of the President of Costa Rica (No. 8), dated the 28th August, which provides that common wooden furniture with parts of osier (*mimbre*) or cane (*bejuco*), or imitation osier, in cases where all the component parts are cleared through the Customs at the same time, and furniture of common wood, not veneered, with or without mirrors, but, in the latter case, prepared for the insertion of mirrors, and parts of such furniture separately imported, shall pay Customs duty at the rate of 35 cents per kilogramme gross weight (3'65d. per pound).

In cases where the osier or cane parts of the above-mentioned furniture are cleared through the Customs separately, such parts shall be classed under No. 72 of the Tariff (52 cents per kilogramme gross weight [5'43d. per pound]).

(C. 12,050.)

The Board of Trade are also in receipt, through the same channel, of copy and translation of a further Decree (No. 9), dated the 29th August, which provides that sterilised milk, containing not less than 3·8 per cent. of fat, shall, on importation into Costa Rica, pay Customs duty at the rate of 5 cents per kilogramme (0'52d. per pound).

(C. 12,050.)

BRAZIL.

The Board of Trade are informed by H.M. Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro that the Brazilian Government prohibit the introduction of any preservative whatsoever into foodstuffs and beverages, except in the case of wine, where bisulphites, sulphurous anhydride or sulphurous acid may be introduced up to a maximum of 350 milligrammes per litre.

In the case of sweets, liqueurs and cheese-and. the following aniline colours are permissible:—

Pink colours.—Eosine, erythrosine, Bengal rose.

Red colours.—Bordeaux B., crystallised "ponceau," Bordeaux S., new coccine, solid red, "ponceau" R. R., scarlet R, acid fuchsine.

Orange colour.—Oriange I.

Yellow colours.—Naphthol yellow S., chrysoine, auramine ().

Green colours.—Green malachite, acid green J.

Blue colours.—Water blue 6 B., patent blue.

Violet colours.—Paris violet, acid violet 6 B.

All the above-mentioned products must be soda combinations and not combinations of potassium or of ammonia.

(27,334.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that consignments of private cargoes shipped to Archangel are likely to suffer considerable delay at that port for some time to come. The abnormal demands made on the capacities of the port in the present crisis are stated to have led to a grave congestion of traffic.

JAPAN (COREA).

With reference to the notice on p. 412 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th May last relative to railway development in Corea, H.M. Consul-General at Seoul (A. H. Lay) reports that the entire Keigen (Seoul-Gensan) line was thrown open to traffic on 16th August last, on the completion of the Seoul-Kozan section, 17 miles in length. The railway has a total length of about 138 miles, and it traverses the Provinces of Kyeng-Ki, Kang-Won, and South Hamgyeng. There are twenty-two intermediate stations, and through trains from Seoul accomplish the journey in about eight hours. Gensan occupies the third place in the foreign trade among the open seaports of Corea, and is the chief port on the east coast. The opening of the railway is expected to lead to a great development of its trade in the near future.

(C. 12,064.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

AUSTRALIA.

The Report for 1913 of the Secretary of Mines for Victoria gives the total value of the minerals raised in that State during 1913 as £2,171,477, as compared with £2,331,294 in the previous year. The following table shows the output and value of the principal minerals in 1912 and 1913:—

	Quantity.		Value.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Gold oz. fine	480,131	434,932	£ 2,039,464	£ 1,847,475
Silver* "	17,424	16,152	2,200	2,010
Platinum... .. "	—	127	—	682
Coal tons	589,143	593,912	258,455	274,371
Brown coal "	4,012	2,984	866	569
Copper and copper ore	—	36	—	2,829
Tin ore "	48	57	5,733	6,959
Antimony ore "	2,430	6,151	16,162	31,424
Gypsum "	2,078	1,676	3,359	2,363
Magnesite "	211	104	633	366
Kaolin "	288	1,518	342	1,730
Diatomaceous earth...	850	150	3,400	575

Extracted from gold at Melbourne Mint.

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***SPAIN.**

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 2nd October contains the text of a Royal Decree under which the Spanish Government reserves the right to prohibit, either temporarily or permanently, the exploitation of lands which the "Ministerio de Fomento" may require for investigating with a view to the discovery of minerals which would serve as agricultural manures or are required for the development of the agricultural industry. The Geological Institute of Spain will signify the lands or zones reserved for this purpose.

The Decree also provides that the grant of concessions for the mining of certain areas containing potash deposits in the Provinces of Barcelona and Lérida (see p. 121 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th July last) is prohibited for a period of two years, with the exception of such concessions as may have been solicited before the publication of the decree.

The "Gaceta" containing the full text of the decree (in Spanish) may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to "Dun's Review," the season's shipments of ore from the Lake Superior district amounted to only 21,278,107 tons up to 1st September, as compared with 32,013,756 tons for the corresponding period of 1913, a decrease of about 33 per cent. During August 5,869,477 tons were shipped, as against 7,684,285 tons in the same month last year, a decrease of about 23 per cent. Unless there is a decided improvement during the next month or so the movement in November will be very light, and many of the boats that are operated by shippers will go into winter quarters earlier than usual.

(C. 11,944.)

CHILE.

The "Diario Oficial" (Santiago) of 12th August contains the text of a law authorising the President of the Republic, for the remainder of the present year, to advance to nitrate producers in Chile who undertake to maintain the working of their deposits amounts up to 3 pesos per quintal in respect of nitrate stored on the spot, and 4 pesos per quintal for nitrate listed for export. Loans made to producers who will not undertake to maintain the exploitation of nitrate deposits may not exceed the value of the wages which the owners have paid during the last month of working. These advances by the State will not be made on a total of more than 15,000,000 quintals of nitrate, and each advance must be repaid as soon as the first exportation is realised.

Peso = 7½d. at present rate of exchange. Quintal = 101½ lbs.

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns, in the week ended 10th October, 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	36s. 8d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	28s. 10d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	22s. 5d.

For further particulars see p. 191.

A statement is published on p. 192 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 10th October, 1914, as well as of imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 8th October, 1914, was 10,214 (including 53 bales British West African and 555 bales British East African), and the number imported during the forty-one weeks ended 8th October was 2,991,083 (including 6,247 bales British West Indian, 13,643 bales British West African, 27,835 bales British East African, and 2,914 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 8th October was 5,887, and during the forty-one weeks, 311,908.

For further details see p. 191.

A return showing the number of bales of cotton imported and exported, forwarded from ports to inland towns, and returned to ports, during the month and nine months ended September, 1914, will be found on p. 190.

CEYLON.

The following statistics of the exports of rubber of domestic production from Ceylon during the month of June, and the six months ended June, 1913 and 1914, have been extracted from official returns issued by the Ceylon Government:—

To	June, 1913.	June, 1914.	Jan.-June, 1913.	Jan.-June, 1914.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
United Kingdom	803,982	1,280,091	5,196,547	7,848,138
United States	392,786	652,802	3,206,830	3,972,618
Other countries	373,677	465,275	2,023,479	3,294,804
Total exports of rubber of domestic production ...	1,570,445	2,398,168	10,426,856	15,115,560

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***FEDERATED MALAY STATES.**

The following particulars relative to the cultivation of coconuts in the Federated Malay States in 1913 are taken from the Report for that year of the Director of Agriculture :—

**Coconut
Cultivation in
1913.**

In 1913 there were 174,234 acres under coconuts, an increase of 16,634 acres as compared with 1912. Of this total, only 40,175 acres were returned as from estates of 100 acres and over, so that by far the greater part of the coconuts grown in the Federated Malay States is on small holdings. The estate cultivation, however, showed the substantial increase of nearly 10,000 acres for the year.

Prices for copra and for nuts continued to be very satisfactory during the year and it was noted that the native copra in Perak showed a marked improvement, being cleaner and of a better grade.

The total exports in 1913 amounted to 9,264 tons, of which over three-quarters came from Perak, an increase of about 1,500 tons over 1912.

Coffee was grown with some success as an intercrop with coconuts, nearly 2,600 acres out of a total of 40,000 acres being returned by estates as under coffee and coconuts. The Liberian variety can quite well be grown with coconuts, and at present probably pays better than the robusta. It is possible that some new varieties allied to robusta may prove more successful.

EGYPT.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received from the Bureau of Commercial Intelligence attached to the Ministry of Agriculture at Cairo copies of a circular stating that, in view of the probable depression in the demand for textile raw materials on the Continent of Europe in 1915 due to the war, it is considered expedient to restrict the cultivation of cotton* in Egypt and to recommend cultivators to substitute to some extent cereals and other food crops to meet the enhanced demand for those commodities which will occur, especially in the countries of the belligerents. As it is urgent that all arrangements for the sowing of the necessary crops be made as soon as possible, merchants and institutions in those countries where supplies are needed are asked to indicate clearly what kinds of food crops among the list given in the circular would be most in demand in their particular markets.

Copies of the circular referred to may be obtained by United Kingdom firms interested on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications to the Commercial Intelligence Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture, Cairo.

(C. I. B. 30,871.)

* See p. 124 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

A statement showing the number of receiving orders and of administration orders under Sec. 125 (Deceased Debtors' Estates) of the Act of 1883 gazetted in England and Wales during the month and nine months ended September, 1914, will be found on p. 193.

Bankruptcy Statistics.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that the "Union Government Gazette" (Pretoria) of 28th August publishes a scheme whereby cash advances up to 50 per cent. will be made against the value of consignments of South African wool, mohair, skins and hides intended for export. Government agents have been appointed at each of the principal ports of the Union who will receive, value, and store the produce. A small charge will be made for these services, also for insurance, preparation for export and for sale if effected by the Government.

The "Gazette," containing the conditions under which these advances will be made, may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London. E.C.

(C.I.B. 30,748.)

Government Advances on Wool, Mohair, Skins and Hides for Export.

BOLIVIA.

H.M. Minister at La Paz reports that, by consent of the Bolivian Congress, a Commercial Office has been established there in connection with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This office, which is in charge of Señor Torrico Lemoine, head of the Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been opened to supply Bolivian merchants with information concerning markets abroad, to notify openings in Bolivia for foreign capital, and to deal with all questions appertaining to the country's commercial and industrial welfare.

(C.I.B. 27,262.)

Official Commercial Information Bureau opened.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of September, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 have been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) for the

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

Government Publications.

first volume and 4s. 1d. (post free 4s. 7d.) for the second. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country; and in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that beginning with the issues for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries of *consignment* for imports, and countries of final destination, so far as known, for exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given, as mentioned above, on the same basis as those published (up to the year 1908) in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the September issue:—The Labour Market in August; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Retail Food Prices; Profit Sharing in the United Kingdom in 1913-14; Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORT.

The following report of the Annual Series has been issued by the Foreign Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 5,392. Trade of Rio Grande (Brazil) in 1913. Price $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Port works. Shipping.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports have been issued by the Colonial Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 808. Sierra Leone, 1913. Price $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.

No. 809. Bahamas, 1913-14. Price $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Companies. Twenty-third General Annual Report by the Board of Trade. H.C. 348. Price 1s. 3d.

This is the Annual Report by the Board of Trade on the matters within the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908. It includes a Report and Statistical Tables, prepared by the Comptroller of the Companies Department, particulars of the companies registered, supplied by the Registrars in London and Edinburgh, and by the Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in Dublin, together with a Report by the Solicitor to the Board of Trade on legal proceedings conducted by him under the Act.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.:—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

- Tea Cultivation in Assam in 1913.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 10th Sept.
- Medicinal Plants: Possibility of Growing in South Africa.
"South African Agricultural Journal," (Pretoria) Aug.
- Forestry in the Philippine Islands.
"West Coast Lumberman" (Seattle), 15th Sept.
- Crop Prospects in Argentina.
"Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires), 11th Sept.
- Co-operative Farming in South Africa.
"South African Agricultural Journal" (Pretoria), Aug.
- Fruit Industry in South Africa.
"Farmers' Advocate" (Bloemfontein), Sept.
- Sugar Trade in Java.
"Straits Budget" (Singapore), 27th Aug.
- Cotton Growing in South Africa.
"South African Agricultural Journal" (Pretoria), Aug.
- Orange Industry in South Africa.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 5th Sept.
- Citrus Growing in South Africa.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 29th Aug.
- Timber Exports from Liban in 1913.
"Vjesnik Finansor" (Petrograd), 20th Sept.
- Date Growing in South Africa.
"Farmers' Advocate" (Bloemfontein), Sept.
- Commercial Forestry in India.
"Indian Engineering" (Calcutta), 5th Sept.

Machinery and Engineering.

- Concrete Lining for Canals.
"Engineering News" (New York), 16th Sept.
- Irrigation in India.
"Indian Engineering" (Calcutta), 5th Sept.
- Measurement of Water in Open Channels (Canals, &c.).
"Engineering News" (New York), 10th Sept.
- Standardising Steam Boiler Specifications.
"Iron Age" (New York), 17th Sept.
- Valveless Automatic Pile Hammer.
"Engineering News" (New York), 10th Sept.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Die-Casting: Modern Practice.
"Iron Age" (New York), 24th Sept.
- Iron Drill Tests.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 26th Sept.
- Foundry Cupola: New Type.
"Iron Age" (New York), 17th Sept.
- Geology of German South-West Africa.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 29th Aug.
- Plumbago Trade of Ceylon.
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 16th Sept.
- Steel Foundry Ladles: Standards proposed.
"Iron Age" (New York), 24th Sept.
- Zinc Smelting.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 26th Sept.
- Oxidized Finish for Sheet Iron.
"Iron Age" (New York), 24th Sept.
- Diamond Deposits of German South-West Africa.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 5th Sept.
- Melting Ferromanganese.
"Iron Age" (New York), 24th Sept.
- Electrical Problems in Steel Mills.
"Iron Age" (New York), 24th Sept.
- Copper Smelting in the United States.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 26th Sept.
- Electrical Melting Practice.
"Iron Age" (New York), 17th Sept.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Railways in the Federated Malay States.
"Straits Budget" (Singapore), 27th Aug.
- Railways and Shipping of Honduras.
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 9th Sept.
- Shipping Subsidies in Japan.
"Straits Budget" (Singapore), 27th Aug.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Raw Silk Market in Japan.
"Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade Report", 31st Aug.
- Cotton Crop Prospects in India.
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 11th Sept.
- Silk Trade between Russia and Japan.
"Yokohama Chamber of Commerce Journal", July.

*Foreign and Colonial Publications.***NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.****Textiles and Textile Materials—cont.**

Waste Silk Market in Japan.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 17th Sept.

Jute Crop Prospects in India.
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 4th
 Sept.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

German China: Trade before the War.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 5th Sept.

Paraguay: Exports during 1st half of
 1914.
"Review of the River Plate" (Buenos
 Aires), 11th Sept.

Greece: Economic Conditions.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 10th Sept.

French Colonies: Trade with Austria and
 Germany.
"Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 30th
 Sept.

Panama: Commercial Conditions.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 9th Sept.

Argentina: Trade during 1st half of 1914.
"Review of the River Plate" (Buenos
 Aires), 4th Sept.

Brazil: Commercial Conditions.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 12th Sept.

Canada: Industrial and Labour Condi-
 tions during August.
"Labour Gazette of Canada" (Ottawa),
 Sept.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.

Syria: Trade and Industries.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 5th Sept.

Ceylon: Economic Conditions in 1913.
"Indian Engineering" (Calcutta),
 5th Sept.

Peru: Commercial and Industrial Pro-
 gress.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 2nd Sept.

Russia: Trade at the Nijni Novgorod
 Fair.
"Vestnik Finansov" (Petrograd),
 20th Sept.

Central America: Prospective Changes in
 Trade.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 11th Sept.

Miscellaneous.

Cinematograph Films in various Foreign
 Countries: Openings for.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 4th Sept.

Fisheries of Madras.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),
 10th Sept.

Applied Arts of Burma.
"Capital" (Calcutta), 10th Sept.

Panama Hat Production in Ecuador.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 12th Sept.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.**British India—**

Trans-frontier trade of Bihar and Orissa:
 Report for 1913-14.

External land trade of North West
 Frontier Province: Report for 1913-14.

Australia—Official Year Book, 1914.**New Zealand—Annual list of Creameries,
Factories and Packing Houses.****Nigeria—**

Northern Nigeria Blue Book for 1912.

Southern Nigeria Blue Book for 1912.

Uganda—Blue Book for 1912-13.**British West Indies—**

LEEWARD ISLANDS: Blue Book for
 1912-13.

ST. VINCENT: Blue Book for 1912-13.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO:

Report of Collector of Customs on
 Trade in 1913.

Blue Book for 1912-13.

Hong Kong—Blue Book for 1913.**Seychelles—Blue Book for 1913.****British Guiana—Blue Book for 1912-13.**

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported, Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns, and Returned to Ports during the Month and Nine Months ended September, 1914, compared with the corresponding periods of the Year 1913.

	MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.		NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
IMPORTS.				
American	113,479	14,898	1,625,255	1,822,873
Brazilian	12,298	3,165	169,921	206,155
East Indian	10,008	14,407	88,113	231,856
Egyptian	16,767	12,140	309,855	347,474
Miscellaneous... ..	37,603	29,034*	154,610	203,823†
Total	190,155	73,614	2,347,754	2,812,181
EXPORTS.				
American	5,390	6,698	171,047	110,936
Brazilian	1,091	1,701	12,243	15,764
East Indian	8,779	6,516	33,343	53,232
Egyptian	4,070	3,664	128,121	111,438
Miscellaneous... ..	1,058	614	9,271	10,843
Total	20,388	19,193	354,025	302,213
FORWARDED from PORTS to INLAND TOWNS.				
American	196,812	96,713	2,134,644	1,743,843
Brazilian	18,822	5,103	107,627	129,582
East Indian	5,379	3,058	46,316	64,723
Egyptian	14,269	4,000	235,166	218,408
Miscellaneous... ..	13,422	4,407	81,685	93,537
Total	248,704	113,281	2,605,438	2,250,093
FORWARDED from INLAND TOWNS to PORTS.				
American	139	66	2,144	1,857
Brazilian	—	1	6	17
East Indian	—	—	9	61
Egyptian	—	35	56	440
Miscellaneous... ..	—	12	25	32
Total	139	114	2,240	2,410

* Including 15 bales British West Indian, 463 bales British West African, 4,819 bales British East African, and 341 bales foreign East African.

† Including 6,237 bales British West Indian, 13,589 bales British West African, 27,280 bales British East African, and 2,914 bales foreign East African.

Cotton Returns—continued.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 41 weeks ended 8th October, 1914 :—

				Week ended 8th Oct., 1914.	41 Weeks ended 8th Oct., 1914.	Week ended 8th Oct., 1914.	41 Weeks ended 8th Oct., 1914.
				IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
				Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	...	...	...	3,851	1,961,116	2,888	118,390
Brazilian	...	...	...	—	207,771	—	15,764
East Indian	...	...	...	10	232,177	2,065	53,270
Egyptian	...	...	...	—	372,145	588	113,029
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	6,353*	217,874†	346	11,455
Total	...	...	...	10,211	2,991,083	5,887	311,908

* Including 53 bales British West African and 555 bales British East African.

† Including 6,247 bales British West Indian, 13,643 bales British West African, 27,835 bales British East African, and 2,914 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 10th October, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

				Average Price.		
				Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 10th October, 1914	...	...	...	36 8	28 10	22 5
Corresponding Week in—						
1907	...	...	...	34 4	26 3	18 0
1908	...	...	...	31 2	27 6	17 0
1909	...	...	...	31 4	27 0	17 0
1910	...	...	...	30 2	25 1	16 2
1911	...	...	...	32 9	31 0	19 10
1912	...	...	...	31 10	30 4	19 5
1913	...	...	...	31 0	29 1	17 10

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 10th October, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 10th October, 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	44	26
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	80	119
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	190,356	188,097
Mutton " " " ...	"	77,354	45,163
Pork " " " ...	"	24,187	11,866
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	15,139	9,619
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	113,854	77,753
Beef	"	135	1,699
Hams	"	7,614	12,555
Pork	"	8,083	4,491
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	3,854	1,866
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	26,686	27,142
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	70,521	63,850
Margarine	"	28,230	29,059
Cheese	"	28,679	58,135
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	82	214
" condensed	"	32,966	21,446
" preserved, other kinds	"	366	943
Eggs	Grt. Hndr.	271,024	438,745
Poultry	Value £	517	2,717
Game	"	1,917	959
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	37,919	31,020
Lard	"	36,562	28,513
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	1,466,900	1,266,700
Wheat-meal and flour	"	264,000	177,500
Barley	"	518,800	937,400
Oats	"	248,800	166,000
Peas	"	8,972	36,310
Beans	"	16,930	50,610
Maize or Indian corn	"	697,200	1,505,300
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	103,553	85,192
Apricots and peaches	"	1	376
Bananas	Bunches	252,408	161,490
Cherries	Owts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	65,717	55,631
Lemons	"	22,224	16,332
Oranges	"	6,645	5,295
Pears	"	24,110	43,861
Plums	"	615	9,598
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	7,027	11,562
Hay	Tons	—	605
Straw	"	—	12
Moss Litter	"	221	1,631
Hops	Owts.	695	5,770
Locust beans	"	64,800	8,891
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	190,547	150,951
Potatoes	Owts.	453	17,040
Tomatoes	"	40,542	40,950
Unenumerated	Value £	3,048	3,976
Vegetables, dried... ..	Owts.	980	3,850
" preserved by canning	"	17,394	26,306

Bankruptcy.—England and Wales.

Number of Receiving Orders and Administration Orders under Sec. 123 (Deceased Debtors' Estates) of the Act of 1883 gazetted in the under-mentioned Principal Trades and Occupations during the period indicated:—

	September.		Nine months ended September.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
Total gazetted	No. 262	No. 108	No. 2,565	No. 2,301
Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations:—				
Agents, commission and general	3	2	25	29
Auctioneers, estate and house agents	2	—	22	23
Bakers	9	2	70	63
Bicycle dealers and manufacturers	2	1	15	19
Blacksmiths, farriers, &c.	1	—	8	16
Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers	5	1	42	42
Builders	13	4	126	90
Butchers and meat salesmen	8	5	89	77
Cab, omnibus and fly proprietors, &c.	1	2	18	11
Cabinet makers and upholsterers	3	—	17	19
Carpenters and joiners... ..	1	—	17	16
Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers	3	1	36	24
Chemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturers... ..	—	1	12	12
Clothiers, outfitters, &c.	2	2	21	21
Coal and coke merchants and dealers	7	2	53	42
Colliers, miners, &c.	5	—	22	19
Confectioners and pastry cooks	3	—	36	27
Corn, flour, seed, hay and straw merchants	—	2	22	21
Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c.	5	1	22	15
Decorators, painters, plumbers, glaziers, &c.	2	2	46	48
Drapers, haberdashers, &c.	5	3	52	71
Electricians and electrical engineers	2	1	14	9
Engineers and founders	2	—	17	17
Farmers and graziers	5	5	123	166
Fishmongers, poulterers, &c.	5	—	42	33
Furniture dealers and makers	—	2	19	21
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen and market gardeners	1	1	20	19
Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c.	9	2	60	55
Grocers	15	10	152	122
Ironmongers	—	1	10	12
Jewellers, watchmakers, silversmiths	3	—	25	25
Merchants, general	2	2	19	28
Milliners, dressmakers, &c.	7	2	23	14
Printers, booksellers and publishers... ..	1	—	13	12
Provision merchants	3	1	21	10
Publicans and hotel keepers, &c.	10	2	88	77
Restaurant, coffee and eating-house keepers	—	1	17	12
Saddlers and harness makers	—	—	16	10
Stationers	3	—	18	11
Tailors	5	2	52	59
Tobacconists, &c.	2	1	34	22
Travellers, commercial, &c.	1	1	27	27

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."
Commonwealth of Australia..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and New Zealand Insurance Buildings, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address, "Austere."

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz. : Commercial Statistics ; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations ; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities ; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender ; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products ; Forms of Certificates of Origin ; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3d., the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15s. 2d. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C. ; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff ; in Edinburgh to H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street ; in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street ; or to the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C. All applications regarding advertisement rates, &c., should be sent direct to the sole contractors for advertisements, Messrs. Laughton & Co., Ltd., 3, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 148.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to : *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Trade Enquiry Offices are *maintained* in London at the following addresses *by the Governments indicated, viz. :—*

Dominion of Canada	...	...	17, Victoria Street, S.W.; also 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).
Commonwealth of Australia.	...	...	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales	...	...	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	...	...	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland	...	...	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia	...	...	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia	...	...	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Tasmania	...	...	56, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	...	...	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Union of South Africa	...	...	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

Trade enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

Part II.—Unemployment.

(Applications to the Umpire.)

In pursuance of Regulations made by the Board of Trade and dated 26th day of March, 1912, Notice is hereby given that the Umpire (Unemployment Insurance) has received application for decision as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following classes of workmen :—

324. Workmen engaged in making **worms and gearwheels** for use in connection with **Searchlights**.

325. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of **Metallic Ships' Berths**.

Any representations with reference to the above application may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 29th October, 1914.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above application on or after 2nd November, 1914.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

3. If before the date specified in the notice any representations with reference to the application are made in writing to the Umpire by or on behalf of any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or the Board of Trade, the Umpire shall take those representations into his consideration, and the Umpire may at any time before the said date require any persons to supply to him such information in writing as he thinks necessary for the purpose of enabling him to give a decision.

All such representations and information shall be open to inspection by any employer or workman appearing to the Umpire to be interested or any persons authorised in that behalf by any such employer or workman or the Board of Trade.

National Insurance Act, 1911.

4. Any persons claiming to be interested may apply to the Umpire to be heard by him orally in reference to any application under these Regulations, and the Umpire may, in any case in which he thinks it desirable, require the attendance of any person before him to give oral information on the subject of any application.

The decisions of the Umpire upon the foregoing will be announced in the "Board of Trade Journal" in due course.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911. PART II.—

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable:—

B. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE NOT PAYABLE in respect of:—

1480. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in repairing tubs for slag, which are placed on trucks but are not attached to and do not form part of the vehicle.

Note.—Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

Openings for British Trade.

Consular Officers giving information regarding the classes of goods for which there is now an opening in their respective countries, owing to the supplies from Germany and Austria-Hungary having ceased.

NOTE.—*In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the Royal Proclamations and Orders-in-Council relative to the partial prohibition of the exportation of certain articles, and the entire prohibition of the exportation of others, from the United Kingdom, which appeared in the following issues of the "Board of Trade Journal":—6th August, pp. 344-5; 13th August, pp. 406-11; 27th August, pp. 547-9; 3rd September, pp. 606-7; 10th September, pp. 671-3; 17th September, p. 747; 1st October, pp. 30-31; 8th October, p. 93; and p. 226 of this issue.*

UNITED KINGDOM.

In view of the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary and the fact that there are many articles hitherto imported from those countries which are of importance, if not of necessity, to British manufacturers, importers of such articles are invited by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade to supply information

regarding their precise nature and quality, in order that steps may be taken to ascertain whether similar goods might be produced in this country, and, if so, where; or, if not, from what neutral sources they could be obtained.

Similarly, United Kingdom manufacturers now have the markets of Germany and Austria-Hungary closed to them, but in many cases there will be opportunities for the disposal of their products in this country.

Doubtless in a large number of cases importers and manufacturers have already taken steps to inform themselves on these points, but, from cases which have come under the notice of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, it is believed that in some instances it has not proved an easy matter to obtain the necessary information, and it is thought that in such cases the Branch may be able to render some assistance by placing manufacturers and buyers in communication with one another.

Applications have already been received in the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom who wish to get into communication with manufacturers or purchasers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from, or sold to, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Among a very large number of applications received, the following may be noted, in addition to those instanced last week on p. 133 and in previous issues:—

*Openings for British Trade.***UNITED KINGDOM—continued.****Articles desired to Purchase.**

Alloys, special — ferro-manganese, manganese steel.
 Beads—wooden.
 Bristles—for shaving brushes.
 Buttons—patent button indicators, suitable for hot and cold water taps.
 Cardboard, &c.—fibre friction discs for wood working machinery.
 Cutlery—scissors, cheap.
 Electrical apparatus—batteries for flash lamp, magnetos similar to those of the Bosch type.
 Furniture—bentwood.

Glass and glassware — opal glass, opal glass shades.
 Jewellery—paste stones.
 Lamps—hurricane lanterns.
 Machinery — for cutting out garments.
 Nails—wire.
 Paper and paper articles—waxed papers, special surfaced paper for making collodion printing paper, specially prepared straw-paper for interleaving between sheets of finished collodio-chloride self-toning paper.
 Watches—cheap.

Articles desired to Sell.

Bags—jute bags.
 Boilers.
 Boxes and cases—cases for electrical apparatus, grease-proof boxes (substitute for wood-chip ointment boxes).
 Cards and card clothing—for carding machines.

Cloth—tracing.
 Feathers and down.
 Fire extinguishers.
 Grindstones.
 Kapok.
 Machinery, woodworking.
 Mattresses.
 Musical instruments—organs.

Articles desired to Purchase by Firms abroad.

Names of firms abroad open to purchase have also been received in respect of articles of the following classes :—

Brass and copper sheets and rods (30,777).
 Carpets (C.M. 4).
 Cement (C.M. 4).
 Eyelets for paper fastening (32,265).
 Fezzes (C.M. 4)
 Fuse pliers, nickel plated (32,064).

Gloves (30,386).
 Matches (C.M. 4).
 Motor tyres (C.M. 4).
 Necktie fabrics (29,523).
 Perfumery (30,386).
 Soaps (30,386), (C.M. 4).
 Stationery (30,386).
 Umbrellas (C.M. 4).
 Valves for motor tyres (C.M. 4).

Note.—The numbers in brackets should be quoted in enquiries regarding any of the above-mentioned goods.

United Kingdom firms interested in any of the above-mentioned articles are invited to write to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., with a view to being placed in communication with the enquirers. A more detailed list of enquiries has been published and may be obtained by United Kingdom firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Openings for British Trade.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence at Calcutta reports that there is a great demand in British India for important articles of daily consumption in cotton mills, many of which have hitherto been obtained from Germany. These articles include *coal-tar dyes (alizarine and aniline), lubricating oil, brown paper, picking bands, magnesium chloride, Epsom salts, lactic acid, farina, corn starch, phosphate of soda and sodium sulphide*; also the following chemicals, &c. which are already mainly imported from the United Kingdom, viz.: *zinc chloride, caustic soda, soda ash, sulphate of alumina, sulphuric acid and china clay.* See Note on p. 198.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned products should communicate direct with the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. (C.I.B. 31,033.)

The Directors of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of about 154 tons of *bolts, nuts and rivets*, in accordance with the specifications which may be seen at the offices of the Company, 91, York Street, Westminster, London, S.W. The charge for the specifications is £1 1s., which will not be returned. Tenders, marked "Tender for Bolts, &c.," must be sent to the Secretary, at the above address, not later than 2 p.m. on 3rd November.

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that he has received the following enquiries from firms in the Dominion:—

An agent in Montreal, who has previously represented German and Austrian manufacturers, desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *chemicals and drugs, such as oils, acids, glycerine, &c., and more particularly oxide and sulphate of zinc, nitrate of potash and soda lithophones.* See Note†, and also Note on p. 198. (C.I.B. 32,369.)

A Toronto agent wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *advertising novelties, such as show-cards, signs, calendars, &c.* See Note† on next page. (C.I.B. 32,370.)

An agent in Quebec desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *cheap cutlery, cheap clocks and fancy goods.* See Note† on next page. (C.I.B. 32,372.)

A Montreal agent is desirous of representing prominent United Kingdom manufacturers of *insulating material and general electrical specialities, and more particularly cast-iron street lighting standards.* See Note† on next page. (C.I.B. 32,373.)

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

A Montreal agent, who has hitherto represented a German firm, wishes to secure the agency of United Kingdom manufacturers of *velvet and leatherette jewel cases*. He also desires to get into touch with manufacturers in the United Kingdom of *gun metal pocket knives* suitable for souvenir purposes. A sample of a knife of German manufacture which this agent has sold for several years may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 32,374 ; 32,388.)

A firm in Winnipeg, with a branch office at Vancouver, wishes to secure the agency of United Kingdom manufacturers of *railway and contractors' supplies*. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 32,375.)

A firm in Ontario desires to secure at once the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *cold rolled steel sheets*, and more particularly *tin plates*. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 32,392.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at St. John, N.B. (Mr. W. E. Anderson) reports that a gentleman in that city, said to have a good knowledge of fire insurance business, desires to secure the representation in either New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, or in the entire Dominion, of a good United Kingdom (tariff) fire insurance company.

United Kingdom fire insurance companies interested should communicate direct with the Imperial Trade Correspondent, at the above address. (C.I.B. 29,902.)

* * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained :— (C.I.B. 34,171.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A manufacturing company in Liverpool seeks supplies of caustic potash or pearl ash, and invites offers from Canadian manufacturers and shippers.

A London company which is desirous of purchasing supplies of broom and pick handles would be glad to receive prices from Canadian manufacturers.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

A London firm seeking supplies of zircon ores wishes to hear from Canadian proprietors of deposits.
Zircon Ores.

A London firm which seek supplies of gold leaf invites quotations from Canadian manufacturers.
Gold Leaf.

A London firm desires the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of carbide of calcium for shipment to Australia.
Carbide of Calcium.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Montreal firm of wholesale paper merchants is willing to undertake United Kingdom agencies in *commodities of interest to the paper and allied trades*, hitherto imported into the Dominion from Continental Europe.
Paper Trade Supplies.

A firm in Vancouver is in a position to supply large quantities of cedar poles suitable for telegraph and telephones, and would be glad to exchange correspondence with United Kingdom firms tendering for such supplies.
Cedar Telegraph Poles.

A Canadian company, which states that it is in a position to offer considerable supplies of Canadian news print for export, would be glad to hear from United Kingdom buyers.
News Paper.

A British Columbia company wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom firms desirous of importing mild cured spring salmon in tierces as used in the production of smoked salmon.
Salmon.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

* * * * *

The Union Bank of Canada has received lists of Canadian firms who would be likely to purchase articles of the following classes from British manufacturers, to replace supplies previously obtained from Germany and Austria, viz. :—*Dry goods; novelties; hardware; woollen goods; crockery; cutlery; steel and wire rods; drugs and perfumes; toys; grocers' biscuits and confectionery; carpets and curtains; trimmings; hosiery; electric lamps; dyes; slipper bows; patent leathers; ladies' cloth coats; tinted glass; paper and pencils.* See Note on p. 198.

British manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods should communicate direct with the Manager, Union Bank of Canada, 6, Princes Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 28,053.)

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that a company has been formed in Ontario with a capital of 1,000,000 dols. (about £205,500) for the purpose of searching for, and working, deposits of natural gas, oil, salt and minerals.

**Mining and
Prospecting Plant.**

United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of supplying plant, &c., may obtain the name and address of the company on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 32,394.)

**Plant and
Material for Road
Construction.**

With reference to the notice on p. 7 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st October last, relative to the construction of a concrete roadway between the cities of Toronto and Hamilton, the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto has now forwarded the names of the members of the Toronto and Hamilton Highway Commission, as well as the name of the chief engineer.

United Kingdom manufacturers of plant and material for road making may obtain these names on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, as above. (C.I.B. 32,398.)

AUSTRALIA.

Aniline Dyes.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports, for the information of United Kingdom dye manufacturers who may intend later to open up business in the Commonwealth, that a Melbourne company, which has hitherto done business in German dyes, desires to get into communication with British manufacturers of *aniline dyes*. The company, which claims a good connection among users in all trades, especially in woollen mills and tanneries, also wishes to receive samples. *See Note on p. 198.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of aniline dyes may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, Commerce House, Flinders Street, Melbourne. (C.I.B. 32,387.)

**Furniture
Fittings, &c.**

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner at Sydney reports that a firm there desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *furniture fittings, &c.* United Kingdom manufacturers of the furniture, fittings, &c., may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above, but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W. (C.I.B. 33,799.)

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Agent-General for Victoria that an agent of some standing in Melbourne is desirous of obtaining agencies in that city of United Kingdom manufacturers of *iron-ware, cheap clothing, cheap jewellery, toys and pianos.*

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Agent-General for Victoria, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C.
(C.I.B. 32,594.)

With reference to the notice on p. 591 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd September relative to a call for tenders by the Sydney Municipal Council for the supply and erection, *inter alia*, of motor driven air compressors (Contract No. 334) and vacuum cleaning plant (Contract No. 336), the Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner now notifies that the time for the receipt of tenders has been extended to 9th November.

Copies of the specifications may be obtained* from the City Electrical Engineer, Sydney, N.S.W. Tenders should be addressed to the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Sydney, N.S.W.
(C.I.B. 33,796.)

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that a firm of advertising specialists in Melbourne, having salesmen who cover the principal towns throughout New Zealand, desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *show cards*, similar to goods which have hitherto been obtained from Germany, samples of which may be inspected by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. The firm points out the necessity of having price lists which will enable spot prices to be quoted for any ordinary quantity. The firm also desires samples and prices of all classes of show cards suitable for distribution by manufacturers to the retail trade, as well as samples of articles suitable for distribution as advertising souvenirs, such as *note books, pocket knives, pencils, &c.*
See Note†.
(C.I.B. 29,801.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that a firm of printers in Melbourne, already representing United Kingdom firms and having a London branch, desires to secure the agencies for New Zealand of United Kingdom makers of *printing machinery, printers' requisites*, and allied goods. *See Note†.*
(C.I.B. 29,801.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above, but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, Commerce House, Melbourne.

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation therefore will be of use only to firms having agents in the Commonwealth who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND—*continued.*

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand reports that the Westport Harbour Board has adopted a schedule of works which it is proposed to carry out within the next eighteen months, at an estimated cost of £98,225. These comprise extension of the western breakwater, £30,000; building new wharf, £30,000; wharf at floating basin entrance to enable large vessels to swing, £10,800; dredging £13,500; additional machines and tools for railway workshops at Westport, £1,500.

United Kingdom firms interested should address any communications in this connection direct to the Secretary, Westport Harbour Board, Westport, N.Z. (C.I.B. 32,385.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that a manufacturers' agent in Cape Town, who **Enamelled Ware.** states that he has held the South African agency of large German enamelled ware makers and is consequently in a position to know the requirements of the market, wishes to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of capturing the German *enamelled ware* trade in South Africa. The agent states that, if necessary, he is prepared to come to the United Kingdom with samples, &c., at his own expense, providing there will be a fair prospect of obtaining agencies.

United Kingdom manufacturers of enamelled ware may obtain the name and address of the agent on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, P.O. Box 1316, Cape Town. (C.I.B. 32,152.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that a number of applications have been received there from **Agencies Sought.** firms in South Africa who wish to take up agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers, &c. In some cases these firms have previously represented German and Austrian concerns; others desire to establish new agencies. Among the articles for which enquiries have been made are the following:—

Aluminium goods
Asbestos goods
Bags, trunks, and portmanteaux
Bedsteads
Belting
Boots and shoes
Brushes and lampware
Carpets and rugs
Chemicals (mining) and chemists' sundries

China, crockery, earthenware and glassware
Cutlery and electroplate
Fancy goods, fancy leather, and toys
Fencing material
Fertilisers
Furniture and furnishings
Groceries and provisions

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

<i>Hardware and hollow-ware</i>	<i>Piping</i>
<i>Hats</i>	<i>Pumps (hand)</i>
<i>Hose pipe</i>	<i>Rails and fittings</i>
<i>Hosiery</i>	<i>Saddlers' sundries</i>
<i>Iron and steel</i>	<i>Sanitary appliances</i>
<i>Jewellery</i>	<i>Seeds</i>
<i>Kaffir truck</i>	<i>Sewing machines</i>
<i>Linoleums, &c.</i>	<i>Silver goods</i>
<i>Locks</i>	<i>Stationery</i>
<i>Mining supplies (including fuse, rock drills, tip trucks, &c.)</i>	<i>Textiles of all kinds (including clothing)</i>
<i>Motor cars and spares</i>	<i>Tiles</i>
<i>Packings and insertions</i>	<i>Tobacco and pipes</i>
<i>Paper and wallpapers</i>	<i>Tools</i>
<i>Pianos and other musical instruments</i>	<i>Twine, &c.</i>
<i>Pictures, &c.</i>	<i>Umbrellas and sticks</i>
	<i>Watches and clocks.</i>

See note on p. 198.

United Kingdom manufacturers, &c. of the above-mentioned goods should address any communications in this connection direct to the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, P.O. Box 1346, Cape Town.

(C.I.B. 30,743.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that an English agent, hitherto the representative of a prominent German competitor in the South African electrical trade, wishes to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of electrical machinery and supplies who are not already represented in the Union. See Note†.

(C.I.B. 31,399.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that an agent in Cape Town desires to represent a woollen warehouse in the United Kingdom for cut lengths, as most tailors in the Union buy suit lengths.

Textiles.

He also wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of serge and cloth, shirts, and cotton and woollen blankets. See Note†, and also Note on p. 198.

(C.I.B. 30,744.)

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-named goods should address any communications regarding the enquiries direct to the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, P.O. Box 1346, Cape Town.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the office of the South African Trades Commissioner in London that a firm in Johannesburg desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of the following articles:—Galvanised and corrugated iron, I.C. tinplates, embossed tin plates, droppers, plain and barbed wire,

**Galvanised Iron ;
Tin Plates ;
Ironmongery ;
Plate and Sheet
Glass, &c.**

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

ceiling and wire nails, flat iron, standards, flooring and flooring nails, screws and washers, plate and window glass.

Communications in this connection should be addressed direct to the office of the Trades Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, 90, Cannon Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 31,280.)

A South African agent, who has hitherto represented several German

Provisions ; Wrapping Paper ; Boot Polishes.	firms for the whole of the Union, is now on a visit to this country with a view to obtaining the agencies of United Kingdom firms for <i>provisions, including preserved meat, meat extracts, jams, preserves, jellies, dried fruits, sugar, &c., and also wrapping paper and boot polishes.</i>
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United Kingdom exporters of the goods mentioned may obtain the name and London address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 34,388.)

Railway Material.	The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that a Bill has been submitted to the Senate for the construction of a 3ft. 6in. gauge light railway from Prieska to or near Upington, Cape Province, at an estimated cost of £337,500. The length of the line will be about 150 miles. (C.I.B. 30,732.)
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EGYPT AND SUDAN.

A firm of export merchants and manufacturers' agents in London is sending its manager on a visit to Egypt and the Sudan, and is desirous of getting into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of the following articles who desire representation in Egypt:— <i>Cottons, printed carpets, cheap enamelled ware, bedsteads, furniture, sewing machines, woollen goods, hardware, paper and paper goods, and boots and shoes.</i>	A firm of export merchants and manufacturers' agents in London is sending its manager on a visit to Egypt and the Sudan, and is desirous of getting into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of the following articles who desire representation in Egypt:— <i>Cottons, printed carpets, cheap enamelled ware, bedsteads, furniture, sewing machines, woollen goods, hardware, paper and paper goods, and boots and shoes.</i>
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Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Statistical and Information Department, London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C.

(C.I.B. 31,590.)

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Clive Bayley) reports that a firm of Government contractors in that city, which has hitherto purchased <i>perforating dating stamps, punches, &c.</i> from Germany, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of these articles.	H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Clive Bayley) reports that a firm of Government contractors in that city, which has hitherto purchased <i>perforating dating stamps, punches, &c.</i> from Germany, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of these articles.
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United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned articles may obtain the name and address of the enquirer and inspect samples of the stamps at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA—continued.

address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate-General, Moscow. (C.I.B. 29,221.)

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Petrograd (Mr. H. Cooke) reports that a trader in a town in the Government of Nijni Novgorod offers to send prices and particulars to British firms desirous of purchasing oak staves *via* Archangel or Petrograd. He suggests that his services may be useful to firms who have been buying oak staves from Memel and Libau, in view of the fact that those ports are now closed, and asks that intending purchasers should notify him of the sizes of staves required.

The name and address of the enquirer may be obtained by United Kingdom importers of oak staves on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 32,314.)

**Plant and Material for Water
and Gas Works, Electric
Lighting and Tramways.**

See notice on p. 223.

NORWAY.

The British Vice-Consul at Bergen (Mr. D. F. S. Filliter) reports that he has received the following enquiries from local firms:—

A firm of upholsterers requires prices and samples from United Kingdom manufacturers of *furniture coverings* of all kinds, such as *plush, cretonne, silk damask and gobelins; real and imitation skins; designs and prices for sofa coverings and carpets, and for woodwork for furniture, especially groundwork.* See Note† on next page.

A firm of provision dealers requires offers from United Kingdom exporters of *tea, dried fruit, spices, rice, and wheat flour.* See Note†, and also Note on p. 198.

A ship chandler desires to establish connections with United Kingdom firms dealing in *machine oil, cotton waste (twist), petroleum jelly and grease (consistent fat).* See Note†, and also Note on p. 198.

A firm of provision merchants wishes to hear from United Kingdom exporters able to supply *split peas, green peas, and dried fruits, such as evaporated apples.* See Note† on next page.

A firm of leather dealers desires to establish connections with United Kingdom exporters of *skins, hides, leather, bark, &c.* See Note†, and also Note on p. 198.

*Openings for British Trade.***NORWAY**—*continued.*

A firm of paint manufacturers invites offers from United Kingdom firms able to supply all kinds of *chemicals*, including *acetic acid*, *chloride of lime*, *sodium sulphide*, and also *olein*, *copal (Manila)*, *spar*, *mineral colours*, *lead white* and *zinc white*. See Note†, and also Note on p. 198.

A firm of retail chemists, which may later require to purchase *chemicals and drugs*, wishes to hear from a wholesale firm in the United Kingdom which would supply goods able to compete with German supplies. See Note†, and also Note on p. 198.

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquirers to the British Vice-Consulate, Bergen. (C.I.B. 31,194.)

NETHERLANDS.

The “Nederlandsche Staatscourant” of 9th October publishes the text of an agreement between the Ministerie van Waterstaat and the steam tramway company “Oostelijk Groningen” for the construction of light railways from Ter Apel to Delfzijl, *viâ* Winschoten, and from Blijham to Bellingwolde, under a system of subsidies from communal and provincial authorities.

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul-General at Rouen (Mr. C. B. C. Clipperton) reports that an agent in that city wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *aniline* and *alizarine dyes*, &c. used in the dyeing of cotton and wool, and also with United Kingdom exporters of *woollen and cotton rags*. See Note on p. 198.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned products may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Rouen. (C.I.B. 32,316.)

H.M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) writes that a local firm reports a large demand there for *Java canvas* for *embroidery purposes*, which has hitherto been supplied exclusively from Germany. This firm wishes to get into direct communication with firms in the United Kingdom able to supply such material, in preference to trading through an agent or concessionnaire.

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE—continued.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of Java canvas may obtain the name of the firm on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where also samples of the material required may be *seen*. Any further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Lyons. (C.I.B. 30,792.)

H.M. Consul at Nantes (Mr. G. de Bernhardt) reports that an agent in that town, claiming an established connection with Western France, wishes to represent, on a commission basis, United Kingdom manufacturers of *hosiery needles, knitting machines, woollen yarn for hosiery, and knitted goods* (especially under-clothing). See Note on p. 198.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Nantes. (C.I.B. 32,804.)

The following commercial enquiries have been received from the British Chamber of Commerce, 9, rue des Pyramides, Paris :—

Enquiry is made for manufacturers in the United Kingdom of *Electrical Hand-Drilling Machines. electrical hand-drilling machines.* (Reference No. G.W.—1027.)

(C.I.B. 32,795.)

Enquiry has been received for United Kingdom manufacturers of *Magnets. magnets.* (Reference No. G.W.—1028).

(C.I.B. 32,795.)

Enquiry is made for *silks* of United Kingdom manufacture suitable for neckties. (Reference No. G.W. 1031—S.)

(C.I.B. 33,903.)

Note.—Communications relating to these enquiries, quoting the reference numbers, should be addressed to the Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce, 9, rue des Pyramides, Paris.

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

The British Vice-Consul at Algiers (Mr. H. S. London) reports having received the following enquiries :—

An importer in Algiers wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of all kinds of *Tools and Machinery. tools and machinery.* See Note †.

An Algerian firm wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of all kinds of *office requisites* particularly *spring back files*. The firm has lately imported only the springs for these files, in various sizes, and has made the files itself. Samples and catalogues of German goods with which the firm has hitherto been supplied may

*Openings for British Trade.***FRANCE (ALGERIA)—continued.**

be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. See Note †.

A trader in Algiers is desirous of getting into communication with

Trimmings and Embroideries ; Imitation Jewellery ; Metal Statuettes.	United Kingdom firms able to supply the following goods :— <i>Feathers, imitation flowers, and other trimmings for ladies' hats and dresses ; lace ; embroidery ; passementerie ; imitation jewellery ; metal statuettes ; &c.</i> See Note †.
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Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate-General, Algiers, where also catalogues of United Kingdom firms desirous of opening up trade in Algeria will always be welcomed. Such catalogues should preferably be in French, with weights and measures in the metric system.

(C.I.B. 31,193.)

Market sought for Dates. See notice on p. 243.

PORTUGAL.

*H.M. Consul at Lisbon (Mr. P. A. Somers Cocks, C.M.G.) reports that a firm in that city, which has hitherto represented German firms, desires to take up the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the following goods :—*Lithographic stones, artificial pumice stone, colours in powder, lacquers and varnishes, chemicals, glue, hides, woollens and linings.* See note on p. 198.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Lisbon.

(C.I.B. 29,359.)

SPAIN.

The British Vice-Consul at Cadiz (Mr. R. A. Calvert) reports that he has received an enquiry from a local firm for the names and addresses of United Kingdom manufacturers of *metal filament lamps, electric light fittings, and other articles used in electric and gas lighting*, very large quantities of which have of late years been imported into the Cadiz district from Germany and Austria. See also notice on p. 224.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods should communicate direct with the British Vice-Consulate, Cadiz.

(C.I.B. 32,681.)

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN—continued.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 15th October contains a notice, issued by the "Ministerio de Fomento," authorising Don Alejandro Arriola to carry out the necessary works for the utilisation of the waters of the Rio Bornoba, district of Villares de Jadraque, up to 2,500 litres per second, for industrial purposes. Work is to be commenced within a period of six months from the date of the approval of the plans, and must be completed within three years.

ITALY.

H.M. Consul-General at Turin (Major W. P. Chapman) reports that he has received the following enquiries from local firms:—

An import agent desires to take up the agency of United Kingdom manufacturers of tools and implements, hardware, tools; hardware; locks and padlocks. *See Note†.*

The representation of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of raw material and tools used in the motor car manufacturing trade is desired by a Turin agent. *See Note†.*

A firm of import agents wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of belting, mineral oils, tools and implements, rubber goods, &c. *See Note†, and also Note on p. 198.*

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate-General, Turin. (C.I.B. 30,873.)

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H.M. Consul at Milan (Mr. J. H. Towsey) reports that he has received the following enquiries from local firms:—

An agent desires to obtain the representation of United Kingdom producers of picture post-cards and three-colour reproductions of well-known pictures, also engravings. *See Note† on next page.*

A Milan firm wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of iron and steel, copper and brass (in wire, bars, sheets, &c.), machinery and general utensils. *See Note† on next page.*

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom exporters of a Mexican grass used in the manufacture of brushes. Samples of this fibre may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. *See Note† on next page.*

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—continued.

An agent desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of **Drugs and Chemicals ; Paraffin and Mineral Waxes ; "Rubber Textiles" and Guttapercha, &c.** *carbonate of soda, factis (brown and white for caoutchouc manufacture), paraffin, asphalt and mineral waxes, drugs, pharmaceutical and medicinal products, "rubber prepared textiles," guttapercha, &c.* See Note†, and also Note on p. 198.

A Milan buyer desires to purchase *pruning and vine shears*. These **Pruning Shears.** articles are desired in the rough. See Note†.

An agent wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of all **Leather for Boots and Trunks.** *kinds of leather for footwear, also leather for travelling bags and trunks.* See Note †.

An agent desires to represent United Kingdom firms dealing in **Hides ; Furs ; Felt ; Glue.** *hides, furs, felt, and glue.* See Note†, and also Note on p. 198.

A Milan firm desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of **Essential Oils ; Ethers, &c.** *essential oils, ethers, extracts, &c.* See Note†, and also Note on p. 198.

A firm in Milan wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of **Book Cloth ; Leather ; Hides.** *of book cloth, leather, and hides.* See Note†, and also Note on p. 198.

An agent wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of **Soaps ; Perfumery ; Hairdressers' Sundries.** *soaps, perfumery, and hairdressers' sundries.* See Note†.

A firm in Milan wishes to represent United Kingdom firms who will take over the manufacture of German patent **Toys, &c.** *toys and allied articles.* See Note†.

An agent wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom exporters of the following products :—**Oils ; Wax ; Graphite ; &c.** *Shale oils, Scotch paraffin, petroleum jelly, mineral wax, waxes of all kinds suitable for polishes, animal, vegetable and fish oils, oils for tanning, turpentine, lubricants, graphite, &c.* See Note†, and also Note on p. 198.

An agent wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of **Electrical Material.** *electrical material.* See Note†.

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate, Milan.

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—continued.

A traveller, formerly representing a German firm, desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *aniline colours*. See Note†, and also Note on p. 198.

Aniline Colours.

An agent desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *textiles in general, including cloths, suitings, linings, and woollens*. See Note †.

Textiles.

A Milan firm desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *iron stampings for laminations, electrical lamps, carbons for arc lamps, and carbon brushes for motors and dynamos*. See Note †, and also Note on p. 198.

**Electrical Lamps and Carbons ;
Carbon Brushes ; Iron Stampings.**

An agent wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *asbestos, worked metals, watches, combs and allied articles, and perfumery*. See Note†, and also Note on p. 198.

**Asbestos ; Worked Metals ;
Watches ; Combs, &c. ; Perfumery.**

An agent desires the representation of United Kingdom firms dealing in *all articles connected with the furnishing of hotels, such as crockery, earthenware, &c., spoons, forks, electro and silver plate, articles for bars, linen, &c.*

**Hotel
Equipment.**

See Note†.

A Milan firm desires to purchase from United Kingdom exporters *smoked salmon and pickled herrings*. See Note†.

Cured Fish.

An agent desires to represent United Kingdom exporters of *medicinal and pharmaceutical products, drugs, coffee, tea, spices, &c., canned and prepared foodstuffs, jams, &c.* See Note†, and also Note on p. 198.

**Drugs, &c. ; Groceries ;
Provisions.**

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers, and exporters may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate, Milan.

(C.I.B. 31,208.)

H.M. Consul at Milan also reports that a firm in Valadossola desires to get into touch with United Kingdom smelters of *gold pyrites* to whom they could send their ores for smelting.

**Smelting of Gold
Pyrites.**

United Kingdom smelters may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73; Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Milan.

(C.I.B. 30,876.)

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A firm of merchant shippers in London, exporting fairly large quantities of British manufactured goods to South Africa, Australia, &c., wishes to extend its business to Canada and the United States, and has accordingly arranged to open a branch in Toronto. The firm is therefore desirous of getting into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of *hosiery, cotton piece goods, laces and curtains, Scotch muslins and curtains, boys' clothing, Irish linens, cutlery, electro-plate, &c.* seeking a market in the United States.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Statistical and Information Department, London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C. (C.I.B. 30,097.)

URUGUAY.

The "Diario Oficial" (Montevideo) of 22nd September reports that tenders are invited by the Montevideo Port Authorities for the supply of 50 *wagons* for the port railway. Sealed tenders will be received, up to 3 p.m. on 19th January, 1915, at the "Secretaría del Consejo de Administración del Puerto, Calle Piedras 385," Montevideo, to which address application for further particulars should be made.

ARGENTINA.

*The "Boletin Oficial" (Buenos Aires) of 11th September contains a notice, issued by the "Ministerio de Agricultura," authorising the "Compañía Unida de Irrigación del Chubut" to carry out the necessary works for the utilisation of the waters of the Rio Chubut, up to 80,000 litres per second, for irrigation purposes.

The "Boletin" of 14th September contains a decree approving the estimate of 131,385 pesos currency (about £11,500) submitted by the firm of Orenstein and Koppel (Arthur Koppel) for the provision of the metal work for a bridge over the Rio Dulce at Santiago del Estero. The material is to be delivered f.o.b. Buenos Aires within a period of twelve months from the date of the contract.

The "Boletin," containing the text of the contract (in Spanish), may be seen by United Kingdom contractors interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The "Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires) of 25th September states that tenders will be received by the "Comisión de Alcaldes de Magallanes," Punta Arenas, up to 1st December, for the installation of an electric lighting system in that city. The installation will comprise 482 incandescent lamps of 50 candle power, 155 of 150 candle power, 73 of 300 candle power, and 5 of 400 candle power. The machinery and cables are to have a capacity for 150,000 candle power.

Openings for British Trade.

JAPAN.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports that there will probably be a considerable diminution in the number of new machinery orders placed by Japanese firms as, owing to the war, the majority of plans for new companies and for the enlargement of existing companies have been postponed. Hitherto most of the *pumping machinery* in use in the Japanese mines has been of German make and the mine-owners have not been able to judge the merits of British pumping machinery of this class. Consequently United Kingdom makers may now be able to benefit themselves in this direction.

(C.I.B. 31,196.)

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from the Board of Trade Correspondents in the Crown Colonies, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1913, 1,048 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 170,869 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

The great volume of information distributed under this system has rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service *which includes the regular supply of the weekly "Board of Trade Journal,"* and accordingly firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

The "Journal" itself contains a large amount of information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information—continued.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

EXHIBITION.

ARGENTINA.

A despatch has been received at the Foreign Office from H.M. Consul at Rosario (Mr. S. S. Dickson) reporting as follows on the agricultural show held there recently:—

Rosario Agricultural Show.

The show opened at the moment of the outbreak of the present war. Moreover, during the whole of the past year financial depression has been general throughout the country. The banks had just been closed for a period of ten days. The consequences were, therefore, visible in this undertaking. 997 animals were exhibited, as against 1,074 in 1913. All exhibited live stock is sold by auction at the close of the show. The total proceeds of the sales amounted to £28,160, as compared with £53,738 realised in the previous year.

The show included industrial exhibits of an international character. These, for the same reasons, were less important than in former years.

The exhibits of foreign manufacture were made by the local agents.
(Ex. 9,240.)

TRADE ENQUIRIES REGARDING MARKETS ABROAD.

Requests for information regarding the market for goods of some general description are not infrequently made of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Dominions, the Imperial Trade Correspondents in other parts of the Empire, and of H.M. Consular Officers in foreign countries, without any specific information being given to indicate (a) the precise kind of goods about which the enquirer desires information, and (b) the particular points in regard to which he specially wants to be informed. Attention is directed to this matter because, if applicants would make their enquiries more precise, they would benefit by receiving more precise information. It would also be in their interest to state whether they have already succeeded in obtaining any trade in the country in question, whether they are represented by agents there, and if so by whom, and whether they are satisfied with their representation. It would also be desirable for them to forward copies of their catalogues or printed matter to the Trade Commissioner Correspondent, or Consul concerned.

(C.I.B. 16,428.)

Trade Enquiries regarding Markets Abroad.

At the same time it appears desirable to point out that whilst H.M. Consular Officers, &c. are prepared to furnish United Kingdom firms with specific information regarding openings, trade conditions and prospects, and other commercial information in respect of their several districts, they cannot under any circumstances identify themselves with any particular firm or take special steps to promote its business.
(C.I.B. 32,672.)

“EXCHANGE MEETINGS” OF MANUFACTURERS AND BUYERS.

Samples of German and Austrian Goods.

In connection with this scheme, details of which have previously been announced, for exhibiting, at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, Foreign Samples Section, 32, Cheapside, E.C., samples of goods hitherto obtained from Germany and Austria, the Board of Trade have already held two Exchange Meetings for the purpose of bringing British manufacturers into direct touch with importers, wholesale firms and shipping houses.

The first of these meetings was in connection with the toy trade and was held on the 24th and 25th September; the second, in connection with the glass, earthenware and china trade, was held on the 7th and 8th October. Much interest was displayed in each of these meetings.

Prior to the meetings the Board of Trade had made enquiries in manufacturing districts with a view of ascertaining how far British manufacturers were endeavouring, or were prepared to endeavour, to produce goods formerly obtained from enemy countries, consequently a considerable amount of business was actually transacted, while negotiations were set on foot with a view to business in the future.

The number of samples shown at each exhibition amounted to about 2,000, and the number of visits paid by manufacturers, wholesale firms, &c. to the Exchange Meetings exceeded 600 on both occasions. Many enquiries were answered in the course of the meetings, while those handed in to the enquiry room have since been replied to by letter.

A complete list of those firms who have expressed their preparedness to purchase or to manufacture certain articles has been printed and is being circulated to firms interested.

The next Exchange Meeting, which will deal with **fancy goods**, will be held on Thursday and Friday, the 22nd and 23rd October, and Exchange Meetings for other trades will follow at short intervals.

Similar arrangements to those referred to above will be made for each Exchange Meeting, the dates of which will be announced in due course.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Further Issue of Special Memoranda.

In connection with the campaign which the Board of Trade are undertaking to assist and supplement the efforts of British manufacturers and merchants to profit by the present opportunity for establishing themselves in markets previously held by German and Austrian or Hungarian firms, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has prepared memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades. Memoranda on the following trades have already been issued, those issued since the publication of last week's "Board of Trade Journal" being shown in *italics* :—

*Agricultural machinery.**Aluminium and aluminium wares.*

Anchors, grapnels and chains.

Artificial flowers.

Baskets and basketware.

Boilers and boiler-makers' wares.

Boot polishes.

Boots and shoes (except of rubber).

Brass and brass wares, &c.

Brewing and distilling machinery and apparatus.

Brooms, brushes and brush-makers' wares.

Building and furniture fittings (including locksmiths' wares).

Buttons, studs, &c.

Carpets, rugs and matting.

Cast iron goods (stoves, baths, &c.).

Cement.

Chemicals, heavy.

Cotton hosiery (stockings and socks).

Cotton prints.

Cotton yarns.

Cutlery.

Cycles and parts thereof.

Electrical appliances and apparatus.

Enamelled hollow ware.

Engine and boiler packing.

Feathers, ornamental.

Feeding stuffs (oilcake and bran).

Felt hats and fezzes.

Fertilizers.

Fire-proof bricks, retorts, crucibles, &c.

Furniture.

Glassware, hollow (glass bottles, &c.).

Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wire, and electro-plate.

Implements and tools.

Internal combustion and explosion motors, gas turbines, &c.

Iron and steel bars, angles, rods, hoops, &c.

Iron and steel plates and sheets.

Iron and steel wire.

Iron and steel wire manufactures.

Jewellery and trinkets.

Lace and embroidery.

Leather gloves and glove leather.

Linen manufactures (including yarn).

Lubricating oils and greases.

Machine tools.

Machinery belting.

Medicines comprising drugs and medicinal preparations.

Men's cotton and woollen clothing.

Motor cars.

Motor cycles.

Musical instruments.

Oilcloth and linoleum.

Painters' colours and materials (including varnish).

Perfumery and cosmetics.

Photographic goods.

Pins and needles.

Printing and lithographic machines.

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

Products of the printing industry.

Pumps and pumping machinery.

Rail locomotives.

Railway material of iron and steel (except rolling stock and wheels, tyres and axles).

Railway wheels and axles (complete) and tyres and axles.

Road locomotives (including steam-rollers).

Rubber tyres for motor cars and motor cycles.

Saddlery, harness and miscellaneous leather wares.

Scientific instruments and apparatus (except electrical).

Screws, nails, bolts and nuts of iron and steel.

Sewing, &c. cotton.

Sewing and knitting machines.

Soaps.

Stationery (writing materials, note books, &c.)

Stoneware, earthenware and chinaware.

Straw plait and straw hats.

Tin wares, including tinfoil.

Toys and games.

Tubes, pipes and fittings of iron and steel.

Umbrellas and sunshades.

Women's and girls' clothing.

Woollen and worsted piece goods.

Memoranda on a number of other trades, among which may be mentioned certain further classes of machinery, iron and steel manufactures, paper, rubber goods, wooden wares, carbons for electric lighting, sanitary ware, and cotton piece goods, will be issued in rapid succession.

Copies of these memoranda are being sent to British Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, and a large number of British manufacturers and merchants, as well as to the press.

The issue of the memoranda is only the first step. The Commercial Intelligence Branch is prepared to receive and answer personal and written enquiries for further information with regard to particular trades and markets (see also pp. 198-9).

Any British manufacturer or merchant who desires to be furnished with more detailed information as to openings affecting his particular business should address the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., who will be prepared to give any further particulars possible respecting names of buyers, rates of import duty, &c., or to make special enquiries through H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Trade Correspondents of the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the British Self-Governing Dominions, India the Colonies and Protectorates, or through British Consular Officers in neutral foreign countries.

The Board of Trade National System of Labour Exchanges have on their books, at the present time, particulars with regard to large numbers of skilled and unskilled workpeople who are seeking employment.

Employers desiring workpeople should notify their vacancies to the nearest Labour Exchange.

The Exchanges will give special attention to requests from employers for special classes of workpeople for new trades, and for workpeople (men or women) to replace temporarily those who have taken military or naval service.

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

Special Reports on Commercial Conditions and Trade Openings.

In connection with the scheme which the Board of Trade have initiated for assisting British manufacturers and traders to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the war for securing trade formerly in the hands of German, Austrian or Hungarian rivals, the following information has been received from H.M. Consular Officers in addition to that published in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

Note.—In considering the openings for trade mentioned in the following reports regard should be had to the note on p. 193 of this issue relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles.

Angola.—The following information which has been received from H.M. Consul-General at Loanda, was written before the outbreak of the war:—

Of the non-Portuguese traders in Angola representing European and American firms, the Germans seem to be distinctly in the majority, but this does not by any means indicate that Angola buys more from Germany than from the United Kingdom. According to a German Consular report, published in September, 1913, the German firms in Angola purchase annually from £150,000 to £200,000 worth of German goods, and a somewhat larger value of British goods. The German supplies are said to be cheaper, but inferior to British goods in quality.

No doubt British merchants have good reasons for choosing to supply German export firms on short credit with goods destined for Angola and similar markets, rather than incur the expense of sending their own competent representatives to those markets and giving the long credit customary there. Though this may be a cheap way of doing business, it should not be forgotten that in every German representative or commercial traveller it employs, the German export firm has a more or less proficient commercial reporter whose reports go direct to his employers and are only sent on by them to the British merchant if it suits their convenience.

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France.—H.M. Consul at Lyons reports that if British firms are to capture the German market in France they must bear in mind the necessity of employing energetic travellers who, like the German travellers, will try again and again until they succeed in getting an order. Catalogues must be in French and must state prices in francs. British manufacturers must be prepared to cater for the big demand for low-priced articles, as, generally speaking, cheapness is the first consideration in France. A refusal to enter the cheap market will probably mean that this large and lucrative trade will either go back to the Germans when the war is over, or else pass into the hands of more enterprising foreigners, who do not feel they have lost caste by pandering to the popular taste for cheap goods.

(C.I.B. 30,792.)

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Trade Conditions Abroad.

Japan.—H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama reports (7th September) in regard to the export trade of Japan, that prices of raw silk, the most important item, fluctuate according to the immediate requirements of shippers whenever a steamer starts for America, but the general tendency is downwards. Cotton spinners are not very seriously affected, having in most cases sold forward at good prices, but cotton exporters are in a very unfavourable position, as the price of cotton yarn dropped by about 20 per cent., and in the average monthly exports have fallen off from 45,000 bales to less than 20,000 bales. The exports of copper are practically at a standstill, while the export of tea to North America, which was proceeding fairly satisfactorily, has been interrupted by serious storms and floods in the district of Shizuoka. Minor exports, such as hats, braids, carpets, &c. are being dealt in to some extent, and certain articles, such as cheap glassware, latex cups for the rubber industry, &c. are being shipped to the Straits Settlements to take the place of German goods; provisions also are being sent in large quantities to Siberia.

It may therefore be said that on the whole the export trade, though considerably diminished, is being carried on with some vigour.

(C.I.B. 31,206.)

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Mexico.—The following information, written under date of 5th September, has been received from a reliable source:—

Since the 15th August the entire country has been nominally under the control of the Carranza party. Conditions in Mexico City have since that date been on the whole quiet, and there have not as yet been disturbances such as to render ordinary business impossible, but in view of the uncertainty of the situation it has been restricted to the narrowest limits even with retail traders. Cash currency is at present scarce in the extreme, making the ordinary every-day transactions a matter of great difficulty, and no coins of above the value of 50 centavos (nominally 1 shilling) are ever seen. There is, however, an enormous quantity of paper money in circulation, though exactly how much is unknown. Many of these notes have been issued by banks in various parts of the country without any adequate metallic reserve, and in many cases notes purporting to be issued by banks were actually printed and put into circulation by the late Government without the consent of the issuing bank. The banks, therefore, neither will, nor indeed can, convert their notes into coin. Besides these notes, there is a large quantity of paper money in circulation issued by various chiefs of the Constitutionalist army, and by the late Government. All of these have for the present been declared legal tender by General Carranza. Largely as a consequence of the conditions described above, the peso, which has a nominal value of 2s. 0d., is now worth between 10d. and 1s. 0d. only, though it may truthfully be said that exchange is practically unquotable. The banks, moreover, which were closed entirely for about ten days following the entrance of the Constitutionalist forces into the city, are even now doing only a nominal business, confining their operations

Trade Conditions Abroad.

to paying drafts presented by customers and only buying or selling sterling in small amounts as a personal favour. It is therefore a matter of difficulty, if not of impossibility, for merchants to remit to America or Europe. (C.I.B. 31,875.)

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Russia.—H.M. Consul at Moscow has forwarded a report received from a reliable source in regard to the machinery import trade of Russia, containing an alphabetical list of various classes of machinery which have been imported from Continental countries, but which it is considered might be replaced by British manufactures. It is stated that about fifteen years ago German machinery makers sent to Russia representatives who noted what had been supplied by United Kingdom firms, copied some of the advantages, and proceeded to remedy defects which were pointed out by users, with the result that in a short time machinery was delivered from Germany which met users' requirements, and was much cheaper delivered at Moscow than the United Kingdom machines. All classes of machinery entering Russia have to pay duty by weight, and whilst United Kingdom makers, with few exceptions, have practically ignored the rôle that weight plays when duty is imposed on it, the Germans have attached importance to it. In many machines there are heavy rough cast-iron and other parts which could be made in Russia at a price which would considerably reduce the total cost of the machine to the purchaser delivered at his mill or works. This is a phase in the machinery trade worthy of consideration by United Kingdom producers of heavy rough machinery desirous of entering the Russian market.

With the development of municipal institutions in Russia it is asserted that there is a great field for contractors capable of installing *waterworks, gas works, electric light and tramway plant, &c.*, but recently German firms have invariably obtained such contracts. One of the causes contributing to their success in this direction has been the ready way in which the German business firms have met purchasers in regard to terms of payment, &c.; this has been possible owing to the fact that the interests of various German makers have been so interwoven that they could obtain financial support where an isolated United Kingdom supplier would fail. Moreover, whenever a big scheme has been under consideration, the German combines had their representatives continually in touch with those who have had the placing of the orders, and by constantly assisting them free of charge to draw up specifications these representatives have succeeded in getting specified just those classes, designs, models, and sizes which could only be obtained from German firms.

British machinery manufacturers who wish to obtain a share of the Russian orders hitherto placed in Germany, are urged to begin now to make the necessary propaganda, and not to wait until the war has terminated. They should prepare their circulars in the Russian language and cause them to be distributed to likely customers through reliable agents. The distribution of circulars in a haphazard way will do little good; they should be sent out by firms or

Trade Conditions Abroad.

individuals on the spot who know exactly who are the users of the machines.

The Report in question may be inspected by United Kingdom machinery manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 30,198.)

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Spain.—The British Vice-Consul at Cadiz writes that, notwithstanding the present excellent opportunities to obtain a footing in the Cadiz market, hitherto practically monopolised by German firms, he has not seen a British commercial traveller in the town since the outbreak of the war, attempts by United Kingdom firms to capture the trade being limited to the sending of catalogues, which are generally printed only in English.

(C.I.B. 32,681.)

MORATORIUM LAWS AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES ABROAD.

Cyprus.

The Chief Collector of Customs at Larnaca has forwarded a copy of the "Cyprus Gazette (Extraordinary)" of 21st September containing a Proclamation ordering the Cyprus Currency Commissioners to issue not more than 3,400 notes of the value of £5 each, and 18,000 notes of the value of £1 each. A further Proclamation prohibits the export of these notes from Cyprus without the written permission of the proper authority.

(C.I.B. 33,797.)

Egypt.

A Supplement to the Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of 30th September contains a decree extending from 1st October until 15th October the Moratorium on commercial transactions previously prolonged by the Decree of 14th September (see p. 28 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st October). This extension has no effect on the Moratorium concerning negotiable securities which by the Decree of 4th August is in force until 1st November.

Bulgaria.

H.M. Minister at Sofia has reported to the effect that a moratorium was declared in Bulgaria for three months, ending 7th November.

(C.I.B. 33,461.)

Italy.

H.M. Embassy at Rome has forwarded a translation of an Italian Royal Decree, dated 19th September, by which the total sum of the advances which the three banks of emission must make to the State Treasury, is fixed at 310,000,000 lire, distributed as follows:—Banca d'Italia, 230,000,000 lire; Banca di Napoli, 60,000,000 lire, and the Banca di Sicilia, 20,000,000 lire. The issues authorised by the Decree of 18th August (see p. 546 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th August) will be exclusively in the form of one or two lire

• Moratorium Laws and other Financial Measures Abroad.

notes, and as guarantee for these notes, corresponding sums of Italian silver coin will be lodged in the State Treasury.

The sum total of circulation of State notes is raised by this Decree to 700,000,000 lire, viz., 525,000,000 lire under the law of 9th July, and 175,000,000 lire of new issues. (C. 12,176.)

25 lire = £1.

Russia.

With reference to the notice on pp. 157-8 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the financial situation in Russia, H.M. Embassy at Petrograd reports that a further Imperial Ukase of 12/25th September, 1914, supplements the two former Ukases, and makes the following provisions:—

(1) Bills of exchange executed previous to 17th/30th July, 1914, and falling due between 26th August/8th September and 25th September/8th October inclusive cannot be protested and no steps can be taken to recover on them for a month from the date of maturity, if the place of execution or the place of payment of the bill is in one of the Governments adjacent to the theatre of war.

(2) The beneficiaries under bills of exchange to which the Moratorium applies, can offer such bills, as soon as they mature, in payment of obligations of every kind.

(3) Bills of exchange executed prior to 17th/30th July in foreign currency, and falling due after that date cannot, wherever the place of execution or the place of payment may be, be protested, and no steps can be taken to recover upon them until the expiry of a period of two weeks from the date of the re-opening of the Petrograd Stock Exchange for dealings conducted in the currency in question. Payments may however be made against such bills, if desired, during the said two weeks period.

The above rule concerning bills of exchange drawn in foreign currency applies equally to any commercial transactions concluded previous to 17th/30th July, 1914, which have to be completed in foreign currency.

(4) Interest on bills to which the moratorium applies is to run from the date of maturity of the bill at the rate, if the bill is drawn in Russian currency, of one per cent. above the State bank's rate of discount for six months bills on the said date. If the bill is drawn in foreign currency the rate of interest is the official rate of discount in the country concerned. (C.I.B. 33,399.)

Switzerland.

The "Recueil des Lois Fédérales" (Berne) of 28th September publishes an order, which was to come into force on 1st October, laying down regulations modifying, for the duration of the war, the Federal Law of 11th April, 1889, regarding actions for the recovery of debts and proceedings in bankruptcy in Switzerland.

The text of these regulations, as well as an explanatory circular (both in French), may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS AND GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS.

New List of Additions and Deletions.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 19th day of October, 1914.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade in the following words:—

(1) That the prohibition of the export of the undermentioned articles from the United Kingdom, established by the Order of Council of the 11th September, 1914, be withdrawn from this date:—

Molasses, invert sugar, and all sugar and extracts from sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope.

(2) That the prohibition of the export to all destinations of sugar, unrefined, and of sugar, refined and candy, established by the same Order of Council, be withdrawn so far as regards exports to the following destinations:—

The Channel Islands;

Malta;

Gibraltar;

Falkland Islands;

St. Helena;

The East Africa Protectorate;

British West African Colonies and Protectorates.

(3) That the following articles be deleted from the list of articles prohibited from being exported to foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas with the exception of those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal, established by His Majesty's Proclamations of the 5th and 20th August, 1914, and by the Order of Council of the 25th September, 1914:—

Uniform clothing;

Men's marching and shooting boots;

Heliographs;

Horse and pony shoes;

Graphite.

(4) That the export of the following articles to foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, with the exception of those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain, and Portugal be prohibited, viz.:—

Undressed goat skins;

Sheep skins, woolled (*i.e.*, with the wool left on);

Graphite, suitable for the manufacture of crucibles.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.*PROHIBITED EXPORTS—*continued.*

(5) That the export of the following articles be prohibited to all foreign ports other than those situated in His Majesty's Dominions, Colonies not possessing Responsible Government, Possessions and Protectorates :—

Woollen and worsted yarns ;

All woollen and worsted cloth, without pattern (except women's dress stuffs and cloth manufactured from merino wool) if suitable for uniform clothing ;

Uniform clothing ;

Cardigan jackets, woollen jerseys, woollen gloves, woollen socks, and men's woollen underwear of all kinds.

(6) That the export of the following articles be prohibited to all destinations :—

Compasses other than ships' compasses ;

Signalling lamps operated by electricity, and capable of being used for signalling Morse or other code ;

Men's heavy boots ;

Horse shoes ;

Heliographs ;

Woollen waste ;

Woollen rags applicable to other uses than manure, pulled or not ;

• Woollen tops ;

Woollen noils.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved :

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

NAVAL PRIZES.**Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions.**

With reference to the notice on p. 164 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions, it is notified in the issues of the "London Gazette" of 16th and 20th October that proceedings have been instituted in the Supreme Court of New South Wales in respect of the ship "Susanne Vinnen," in the Supreme Court of Victoria in respect of the ship "Hobart," and in the Supreme Court of Hong Kong in respect of the ships "Tannenfels" and "Rio Pasig."

The "London Gazette" of 20th October also publishes the results of proceedings before the Prize Courts at Ceylon and Sierra Leone.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***Prize Courts established at Russian Ports.**

The "London Gazette" of 16th October also notifies that H.M. Embassy at Petrograd has reported that Prize Courts of first instance have been established at Cronstadt, Sebastopol and Vladivostok, and that the Russian Admiralty Council, assisted by members appointed by the Minister of Justice and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, will act as a Court of Appeal in accordance with the regulations in regard to Naval Prizes issued in 1895.

**EXPORT LICENCE DEPARTMENT OF THE
PRIVY COUNCIL.****Change of Address.**

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified that on Monday, the 26th October, the Export Licence Department of the Privy Council Office will be transferred from Whitehall to **King's House, Kingsway, London, W.C.**, and that all communications intended for that Department should, on and after the date mentioned, be sent to the Chief Clerk thereof, at the address named.

All *applications* for Export Licences, whether special or general, should, as heretofore, be addressed to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, Lower Thames Street, London, E.C.

WAR RISKS INSURANCE.**Insurance against Capture of Cargo in Neutral Vessels.**

It has been brought to the notice of the Board of Trade that British insurance companies have insured or re-insured goods shipped on neutral vessels against the risk of capture or detention by H.M. Government or allied Governments.

The Board of Trade are advised that such contracts of insurance or re-insurance against the risk of capture or detention by Great Britain or her allies are prohibited by the law of England, and they think it necessary to warn British insurance companies and underwriters against undertaking such business.

STATE WAR RISKS INSURANCE ABROAD.**France.**

The "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 11th October publishes a Decree modifying the Decree of 13th August relative to State insurance war risks on vessels and their cargoes (see pp. 554-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th August).

By this Decree the State guarantee applies, *both for imports and exports*, to cargoes carried in vessels flying either the French, allied, or neutral flags. In all cases the cargoes should be insured against ordinary navigation risks.

The text of the Decree (in French) may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

*State War Risks Insurance Abroad.***Sweden.**

With reference to the notice on p. 751 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th September relative to war risks insurance in Sweden, H M. Consul at Stockholm (Mr. W. A. Churchill) reports, on the authority of the Swedish State Insurance Commission, that insurance against war risks can only be granted to Swedish subjects. The Commission, however, does not object to a transfer of the policies by Swedish sellers to buyers resident in the United Kingdom, and after such transfer the buyer is entitled to claim any compensation due to the insured. All the rights of the Swedish shipper accordingly pass to the transferee.

(C.I.B. 32,477.)

DEPOSITS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN GERMAN BANKS.

The "London Gazette" of 16th October notifies that, according to information received by the United States Ambassador in London from the United States Embassy at Berlin, and communicated to the Foreign Office, deposits of British subjects in German banks are not subject to seizure. Claims to withdraw such deposits will not, however, be entertained by the German Courts until further notice.

CONTRABAND OF WAR IN FRANCE.**Additions to List.**

With reference to the notice on p. 477 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th August last, relative to contraband of war in France, the "Journal Officiel" (Bordeaux) of 3rd October notifies that the following articles have been added to the list of goods which the French Government will consider as conditional contraband of war during the present hostilities, *viz.*:—Iron and steel, as well as oxides, sulphides and carbonates of iron; copper; lead; nickel; ferrochrome; glycerine; hides and skins; motor tyres and tubes and material for making same.

FRENCH LAW *re* TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

H.M. Embassy in France has forwarded an extract from the "Journal Officiel" (Bordeaux) of 28th September, containing the text of a Decree, dated 27th September, which prohibits, until further notice, all trade between French subjects and German or Austrian subjects or persons resident in those countries.

All contracts entered into, after 4th August as regards Germany and after 13th August as regards Austria-Hungary, between French subjects and persons in the enemy countries are also declared null and void.

The "Journal" containing the text of this Decree (in French) may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 13,309.)

SUPPLIES OF FERRO-ALLOYS FROM FRANCE.

H.M. Embassy in France reports that, in view of the export and transport difficulties occasioned in France by the war, British firms desirous of obtaining the assistance of the Embassy in facilitating the despatch of supplies of ferro-alloys from the Republic are recommended to communicate in the first place with the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Office, London, S.W., in order that H.M. Embassy may be instructed to intervene in cases where such action may appear desirable. (C.I.B. 32,853.)

TECHNICAL INFORMATION BUREAU FORMED AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

For some years past a steadily increasing stream of enquiries has been received by the Imperial Institute from manufacturers, merchants and others in the United Kingdom and the Colonies. These enquiries relate principally to new sources of supply of raw materials, methods of utilizing new products from the Colonies and India, or to new or little known processes and machinery for industrial purposes. The number of these enquiries has now become so great that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has authorised the formation of a Technical Information Bureau at the Institute for dealing with them.

This Bureau will be a special branch of the Scientific and Technical Research Department, and will be staffed by experts who have had the advantage of experience in the work of that Department of the Imperial Institute, which is carried on in communication with producers in the Colonies and with manufacturers and users of raw materials in this country.

The present is a specially opportune moment for the formation of such a Bureau, since the paralysis of German and Austrian trade and industry opens up opportunities for the development of many industries in this country and in the Colonies which have hitherto been monopolised by Germany. The new Bureau is already playing an active part in this work, and some examples of its activities may be given, to illustrate the kind of assistance it is prepared to render.

A very important question at the present moment is that of the supply of potash salts, which are essential in certain branches of glass and soap manufacture, and for the preparation of a large number of chemicals and manures. Germany has for many years had a practical monopoly of this industry, owing to her possession of the great potash mines of Stassfurt. The only country which has made any attempt to break this monopoly is the United States. The possible sources of supply of potash to England just now are small, being limited to imports of nitre from India, potash made from Irish and Scotch kelp, and a little obtained as by-products from wool and waste timber. During the last few days numerous enquiries have been received from British manufacturers on this subject, and they have been placed in communication with firms who may be able to meet their requirements. It is quite certain, however, that the existing supplies are quite inadequate to meet all the demands, and the Bureau is preparing a statement as to sources of potash, which will include some hitherto untouched for industrial purposes. The

Technical Information Bureau formed at the Imperial Institute.

necessary enquiries will occupy some time, but it is hoped to issue the statement by the end of the present year.

An equally important matter is that of finding markets in this country for the immense quantities of raw materials from India and the Colonies formerly exported to Germany. As examples of these, palm kernels and copra may be mentioned. These products have been exported on a very large scale to Germany to be worked up into oil and feeding-cake, the former being then largely exported to the United Kingdom. There is no reason why this industry should not be transferred to such great oil-seed crushing centres as Hull and Liverpool. A statement giving full information regarding the German palm kernel industry is published in the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute" just issued (see p. 246), and the Bureau is prepared to place manufacturers interested in this industry in communication with merchants dealing in palm kernels, and similar action is being taken regarding copra and other raw materials.

One of the minor results of the European War is a great scarcity of thymol, a substance extensively used in medicine and pharmacy as an antiseptic. The reason for this scarcity is found in the fact that practically all the ajowan seeds from which thymol is extracted are exported from India to Germany. The preparation of thymol from these seeds is a simple chemical process which can be carried on quite easily in this country. The necessary information for action on this subject has been supplied by the Bureau to a firm of British manufacturers.

Written enquiries for the Technical Information Bureau should be addressed to the Director, Imperial Institute, London, S.W.

The Bureau is of course only one branch of the Institute. The Scientific and Technical Research Department of the Institute will continue as before to investigate the commercial possibilities of raw materials from the Colonies and India in its own laboratories and workshops.

The Public Exhibition Galleries of the Institute, which include a complete and permanent exhibition of the raw materials and primary manufactures of the overseas Empire, are continually being added to, and are open daily to the public, free.

PAPER TRADE OF JAPAN IN 1913.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) has forwarded the following particulars regarding the paper industry of Japan in 1913, taken from a recent report of the Association of Japanese Paper Mills ("Nippon Seishi Rengokai") :—

The total capital of the 13 companies forming the Association of Japanese Paper Mills is about 30,000,000 yen (£3,062,500), and the number of mills owned by them is 20. The paper mills which are outside the association number 11, including the Government Paper Mill and eight strawboard factories. The production of European styles of paper (except strawboard) in 1913 by the associated mills was as follows :—

Paper Trade of Japan in 1913.

	lbs.
Printing paper	96,332,282
News paper	125,953,117
Simili	8,148,159
Imitation Japanese	10,112,556
Match	9,328,833
Coloured	4,703,959
Wrapping and packing	17,679,198
Imitation Chinese	7,857,204
Miscellaneous	15,782,613

Total 295,892,821

The following table shows the quantity and value of the various grades of paper imported into Japan during 1912 and 1913:—

	1912.		1913.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kin.	Yen.	Kin.	Yen.
Printing paper not weighing more than 58 grammes per square metre	6,442,323	598,345	9,496,645	840,664
Other printing paper	20,870,090	2,360,278	23,293,764	2,704,610
Writing paper	2,250,308	465,224	2,573,298	443,508
Drawing paper	1,338,098	247,071	649,299	147,279
Packing and wrapping paper	5,079,224	453,675	7,579,422	690,442
Match paper	1,811,855	158,803	1,247,838	110,987
Cigarette paper	6,184	1,795	2,636	892
Pasteboard and cardboard	4,075,879	413,306	819,232	392,969
Chinese paper	237,187	48,383	333,537	67,426
Imitation Japanese and tissue paper	12,597,254	1,292,141	7,541,012	978,574
Imitation parchment, paraffin wax papers	1,175,002	181,502	1,369,897	208,892
Other papers	2,991,557	887,420	2,898,671	830,231
Total	59,476,081	7,113,943	62,505,271	7,237,474

Kin. = 1½ lbs. ; yen = 2s. 0½d.

Imports of packing and wrapping paper in 1913 show an increase in value of 236,700 yen as compared with 1912 and of 410,000 yen as compared with 1911. This increase may be accounted for by the fact that the manufacture of such paper in the home mills does not keep pace with the growing demand all over the country for wrapping paper.

Although for several years the paper trade of Japan had been dull partly owing to the keen competition of foreign goods, at the commencement of 1913 the market began to show signs of improvement owing to the active demand for the products of the home mills. It was realised that their capacity was getting inadequate for the growing demand and consequently several companies decided to extend their plants, some of which have already been completed. A sudden set-back, however, was experienced in the summer of 1913 and towards the end of the year all the mills were more or less overstocked in all lines except news paper.

(C.I.B. 28,408.)

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia further detailed Reports from the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" regarding the evidence given before the Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation in connection with the following articles:—

Iron and steel—

Steel rails, cast-iron pipes and valves, galvanised iron, and structural steel-work.

Electrotypes, stereotypes, original blocks, and matrices.

Spirit gas stoves (application for British preference).

Glue, gelatine, isinglass and jelly crystals.

Textile machinery and spare parts.

Netting wire (bounty on).

Sugar.

Windows, and glass for manufacture.

Tin ore (export duty on).

Tar oil.

Precious stones.

Fancy and sporting goods.

These Reports may be seen by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 32,379.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Supplement (No. 23) to the Customs Tariff Guide, dated 6th August, 1914, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on various articles on importation into the Commonwealth of Australia.

The following are the principal decisions given:—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		Under the General Tariff.	Under the United King- dom Preferen- tial Tariff.
Bulbs, syringe, of rubber, imported separately	350 (A)	25 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
Chain—			
Driving chain, imported separately as a complete article, <i>i.e.</i> , endless chain or chain ready for coupling ...	162 (C)	25 % "	20 % "
Driving chain, plain, imported in lengths and not made up or further manufactured	197	5 % "	Free
Electrical appliances and materials—			
Accumulator parts, <i>viz.</i> :—			
Separators, wooden, imported separately	306 (A)	35 % "	30 % <i>ad val.</i>

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—continued.**

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		Under the General Tariff.	Under the United King- dom Preferen- tial Tariff.
Guns and rifles, &c.—			
Fore-ends, wooden, for military rifles (as service fittings)	139 (G)	5 % <i>ad val.</i>	Free
Machinery and agricultural implements, &c.—			
Bending machines hydraulic rail ...	162 (C)	25 %	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
Blowers, rotary, for smelting ...	162 (A)	5 %	Free.
This item is to be interpreted as in- cluding high-pressure blowers of the fan type suitable for smelting. The admission of blowers under item 162 (A) is only to be allowed subject to security that the blowers will be used solely for smelting (as distinct from melting), otherwise item 162 (C) will apply, viz. ...			
Drive chain, imported complete, in- cluding sprocket wheels and chain...	162 (C)	25 %	20 %
Engines—			
Mounted on wooden skids	160 (C)	20 %	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
“ ” wooden trucks with wheels	161	25 %	20 %
Wheels, sprocket, for chain drives, imported separately	162 (C)	25 %	20 %
Nippers, sugar, used by confectioners for breaking candy, &c.	170 (A)	30 %	25 %
*Oils—essential oil of mixed spice, composed of essential oils	291	Free	Free
Paints, &c.—			
Oxide, red, ground in varnish	237	2s. 6d. per gall.	2s. per gall.
Pins, safety, gilt, with short chain and hook attached (claimed as minor articles for furs)	337	40 % <i>ad val.</i>	35 % <i>ad val.</i>
Weights, lead, for apparatus, being circular in shape, with two holes bored—some- times termed a “button”	170 (A)	30 %	25 %

* Revised decision.

(C. 13,350.)

The Board of Trade have received copy of a telegram, through the Colonial Office, from the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia stating that a Proclamation was issued on the 14th October prohibiting the exportation of coal from the Commonwealth, unless by consent of the Minister of Trade and Customs.

**Exportation of
Coal prohibited,
except under Permit.**

(C. 13,845.)

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The “New Zealand Gazette” for the 30th July last contains copy of a Minister’s Order (No. 1089), dated 28th July, 1914, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on various articles on importation into the Dominion of New Zealand.

**Customs
Decisions.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND**—*continued.*

The following are the principal decisions given :—

Articles	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		On Foreign Goods.	On Goods the produce or manufacture of any part of the British Dominions.
Belaco brake lining, for brakes of motor-cars...	482	Free	Free
"Brush-nosing" (cord covered with leather cloth), when declared for use in making brushes			
Potters' bats and tile-boxes, of fireclay... ..	142	3½ l. per lb.	3d. per lb.
*Cartons, printed, of cardboard— As printed wrappers... ..			
or As cardboard boxes	150	37½ % ad val	25 % ad val.
whichever rate is the higher.			
(See section 134 of the "Customs Act, 1913"†).			
Chains, coppered iron	371	10 % "	Free
Confectioners' iron ladles	379	Free	Free
Lamp, the Edison Miners' Electric Safety (not including the cells, which are to be separately classified under section 137 of the "Customs Act, 1913"‡)	325	Free	Free
"Press glass," a transparent material for applying to glass to imitate figured glass	483	Free	Free

* Revised decision.

† Section 134 of the "Customs Act, 1913" reads—

"If any goods can, apart from this section, be classed under two or more headings of the tariff, they shall be classed under that heading which imposes the highest rate of duty, to the exclusion of any heading which imposes a lower rate of duty."

‡ Section 137 of the "Customs Act, 1913" provides that, "when any dutiable article is imported in mechanical combination or connection with an article chargeable with a lower rate of duty, or with an article free of duty, the composite article shall be chargeable with the highest rate of duty chargeable on any of the mechanically combined or connected articles taken separately," except under certain prescribed conditions. (C. 13,648.)

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of an Order-in-Council, dated 7th August, 1914, which prohibits, under Section 47 of the "Customs Act, 1913," the exportation of certain warlike stores from the Dominion of New Zealand, except to other parts of the British Empire for naval or military use.

A further Order-in-Council, dated 8th August, 1914, has been received which also prohibits the exportation of various warlike stores from the Dominion to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Baltic Sea, with the exception of those of France, Russia (except the Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal.

The various warlike stores specified in the above-mentioned Orders-in-Council are similar to those stated in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 6th August (p. 345) and 13th August (p. 411) regarding the prohibition of the exportation of such stores from the United Kingdom.

(C. 13,591.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Board of Trade have received copy of Act No. 12 of 1914 (5 Geo. V.), which amends the "Revenue Act, 1905," with effect from 2nd September, 1914, regarding the rates of Customs duty leviable on various articles imported into Newfoundland.

The following statement shows the rates of duty leviable under the present Act on the various articles affected, as well as the rates previously in force:—

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.	
	Old Rates. (a)	New Rates. (a)
Sugar :		
Loaf, cut loaf, cube and castor per lb.		3 cents.
All other kinds of sugar, granulated or otherwise, white, brown or yellow		1½ "
Tea		5 "
Flour, wheaten, including duty on package ... per barrel		25 "
Kerosene oil, per gall		5 "
Beef, when salted in barrels, including duty on package per barrel		\$1.00
Pigs heads, jowls without tongues, hocks, feet and ribs, when salted in barrels, including duty on package	Free	\$1.00
Pigs jowls and tongues, when salted in barrels, including duty on package		\$1.50
Pork in barrels and half-barrels, viz. :—		
Mess family, prime mess, rump, extra prime bean, clear butt, and ham		\$1.50
Belly pork, or family mess or loin pork, including duty on package		\$2.00
Automobiles and other similar motor vehicles, and parts for same, and tyres ... ad. val.	30 %	45 %
[The italicised words are new.]		

(a) In addition to the above duties, a surtax of 10 per cent. of the amount of duty leviable at the rates given is imposed by Sec. 4 (a) of Act No. 26 of 1914 (4 Geo. V.).

A rebate equal to the amount of duty paid shall be allowed upon all kerosene oil imported to persons using the same in motor fishing boats, upon the production to the Assistant-Collector of the necessary evidence.

The Governor-in-Council is empowered to remit, by Proclamation, the whole or any part of the duties imposed by the present Act, whenever he shall deem it necessary.

(C. 13,338.)

MAURITIUS.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 193-4 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 23rd October, 1913, relative to the importation, &c. of opium into Mauritius under Ordinance No. 9 of 1913, the Board of Trade have now received copy of an amending Ordinance (No. 10 of 1914), dated 23rd July, which provides that it shall not be lawful to authorise the withdrawal of any opium

**Opium :
Withdrawals
from Store
by Medical
Practitioners, &c.
only.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***MAURITIUS**—*continued.*

from a store, except to medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists and veterinary surgeons.

[*Note.*—Previously, opium could only be withdrawn from a store by medical practitioners, dentists and pharmacists.] (C. 13,321.)

The Board of Trade are also in receipt of a copy of "The Copyright Ordinance, 1914 (No. 13 of 1914) which was assented to on the 23rd July last, and which makes further provision with regard to copyright in Mauritius.

Importation of Copyright Works. Under this Ordinance it is provided that "copies made out of the Colony of any work in which copyright subsists which if made in the Colony would infringe copyright under the Copyright Act, 1911, and as to which the owner of copyright gives notice in writing by himself or his agent to the Collector of Customs, that he is desirous that such copies should not be imported into the Colony, shall not be so imported and shall, subject to the provisions of this article, be deemed to be prohibited imports within the meaning of the Customs Ordinance, 1892."

"Before detaining any such copies, or taking any further proceedings with a view to the forfeiture thereof, the Collector of Customs may require the regulations under this article, whether as to information, conditions, or other matters, to be complied with, and may satisfy himself in accordance with those regulations that the copies are such as are prohibited by this article to be imported."

The Governor in Executive Council is empowered to make regulations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Ordinance, whilst penalties are prescribed for dealing with infringing copies of copyright works. (C. 13,320.)

EGYPT.

With reference to the notice at page 443 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th August respecting the prohibition of the exportation of all alimentary products from Egypt, the Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 26th September contains a notice to the effect that the exportation of dates from the Oasis of Siwa is to be allowed as an exception to the general prohibition.

RUSSIA.

With reference to the notice at pages 115-116 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 8th October respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain goods from Russia, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the prohibition in respect of benzine applies to all forms of the same, including heavy benzine (gasoline and ligroine).

(C. 13,756.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NORWAY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Norwegian Government have prohibited, as from the 1st October, the exportation from Norway of dyes prepared from tar, and organic by-products for producing tar dyes, such as aniline, naphthol, naphthylamine, &c.

(C. 13,166.)

SWEDEN.

The Board of Trade have received from the Foreign Office a list of articles the exportation of which from Sweden has been prohibited until further notice. This list is

as follows :—

- Bread, not specially mentioned.
- Conserves (edible goods of animal or vegetable origin), preserved in hermetically sealed or air-tight vessels.
- Grain, not milled and milled.
- Groats, not specially mentioned, macaroni and vermicelli.
- Potatoes.
- Rice, unhusked or with the outer husk only removed.
- Rice, ground.
- Salt, cooking.
- Bran.
- Cattle food, not specially mentioned, such as brewers' grains and wash, gluten foods, meal of maize cakes and other oil cakes, and maize-germ meal, even if with admixture of animal substances.
- Oil-cakes; cakes made of maize flour pressed together, acorns, ground or not, also arachides or earth-nuts.
- Straw and hay.
- Cartridges, not specially mentioned, loaded or not.
- Detonating caps (ignition caps).
- Dynamite and other explosives, not specially mentioned.
- Fire-arms, including also revolvers, pistols, machine-guns, and battery guns without carriages; also finished parts of such arms (not sporting guns).
- Foils, sabres, cutlasses, bayonets, swords, and similar weapons (with or without the scabbards belonging to them); also parts thereof.
- Fuses, safety and blasting.
- Glycerine.
- Gun-cotton.
- Gunpowder, common.
- Horses.
- Igniting material, not specially mentioned, for projectiles and guns, such as percussion and precipitation fuses, time fuses, double fuses, fuses and cartridges for beacon lights.
- Shot and bullets.
- Skis and ski staves.
- Smokeless powder.
- War material, not specially mentioned, and parts thereof.
- Boots and shoes.
- Furs.
- Carriages and vehicles with motors.
- Carriages and vehicles without motors for the conveyance of goods.
- Hides and skins which cannot be classed as furriers' goods; dressed, including those partly dressed, sole leather and insole leather, and walrus and hippopotamus hides.
- Manufactures of soft india-rubber; other goods not specially mentioned of soft india-rubber solely, or in combination with other materials; automobile tyres and parts thereof.
- Motor-cycles.
- Nickel, unmanufactured or crude.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***SWEDEN**—*continued.*

Saddlers' goods, even if of textile materials, and other manufactures, not specially mentioned, of leather or skin, even if in combination with other materials, such as harness, saddles, crops, whips, razor-strops, &c. also fencing and boxing gloves of all kinds, no matter what the nature of the material.

Pieces of leather and skin, stamped or cut out, but not further manufactured, not specially mentioned.

Sulphite spirit.

Animal oils, such as train-oil, sperm-oil, and lard-oil, animal fats not elsewhere included, such as spermaceti, blubber of domestic animals, bone-fat, wool-fat, also lanoline and degreas (tanners' fat).

Mineral oils, paraffin, mineral wax (ozokerite), and ceresine.

Vaseline, even if artificial, engine and cart grease, lubricating oils, consisting of a mixture of fatty oil and mineral oil, provided the latter is the chief component; also other lubricating substances, not specially mentioned, containing fat or oil.

Vegetable fatty oils.

Vegetable fats, such as palm-oil, palm-nut-oil, coco-nut-oil, cocoa-butter, which under ordinary temperatures do not as a rule assume a liquid form.

Coal, peat, coke, charcoal, briquettes, and other fuel not specially mentioned.

(C. 13,609.)

DENMARK.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the exportation of nickel ore from Denmark is prohibited.

**Exportation of
Nickel Ore Prohibited.**

(C. 13,131.)

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

With reference to the notice at page 705 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 10th September, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at The Hague to the effect that the Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies has recently reported by telegraph that the prohibition of the exportation of cassava and arachide products from the Netherlands East Indies was withdrawn on the 1st September.

**Exportation of
Cassava and
Arachide
Products
permitted.**

(C. 12,964.)

FRANCE.

The issues of the French "Journal Officiel" for the 23rd September and the 1st October contain two Presidential Decrees prohibiting the exportation and re-exportation from France of oilseed cake; brewery dregs (*drêches*) for feeding cattle; and beetroots destined for the manufacture of sugar.

Exemptions from this prohibition may, however, be accorded under conditions to be laid down by the French Ministries of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, and Finance.

(C. 13,181.)

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 29th September, which provides for the establishment of a Custom house at Tougourt. This Custom house is to be opened for (1) the exportation

**Establishment of
a Custom House
at Tougourt.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE (ALGERIA)—*continued.*

tion of goods sent in transit from Algerian ports under the conditions laid down by the Decree of the 17th December, 1896*; (2) the importation of natural or manufactured products of the Saharian South and of Tunis, the duty-free admission of which into Algeria is authorised by Article 6 of the Law of the 17th July, 1867; (3) the importation of goods subject to Customs or octroi-de-mer duties which are sent into Algerian Customs territory by way of the south.

(C. 12,862.)

PORTUGAL.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Portuguese Decree, No. 887, dated the 24th September, which provides that *metallic cords or cables with one or more electric conductors, covered with any kind of insulating materials, whether enclosed or not in textile materials completely impregnated (waterproofed), and protected or not by metallic sheathing*, shall be added to No. 557 of the Portuguese Customs Tariff, and shall accordingly pay import duty at the rate of 4 centavos per kilogramme.

(C. 13,663.)

The "Diario do Governo" for the 3rd October contains a Decree, No. 928, which provides that horses and other solidungulates (*solipedes*) imported into Portugal from foreign countries and destined for army service shall be exempt from Customs duty.

**Customs Duty on
Electric Cords
and Cables.**

**Duty-free Admission of
Horses for the Army.**

MOROCCO.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information from H.M. Minister at Tangier to the effect that the Treasurer-General of the Finance Department of the French zone in Morocco will, as an exception to the general rule, accept certificates delivered by British Consular officers in Morocco indicating the persons authorised to receive payment of claims of British firms arising out of damage to or loss of goods in Custom houses.

(C. 12,231.)

**Arrangements respect-
ing Claims by British
Firms against the
Customs for Goods lost
or damaged whilst
under Customs Control.**

CHILE.

The Chilean "Diario Oficial" for the 18th August contains a Law (No. 2919) which provides that mineral pitch destined for use in the manufacture of coal briquettes shall be admitted into Chile free of import duty.

(C. 13,349.)

* This Decree lays down the conditions under which certain classes of goods may be sent, free of Customs and octroi-de-mer duties, from certain Algerian ports to territories situated outside the region subjected to Customs and octroi-de-mer régime.

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Information regarding the present steamship services between the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

**Steamship
Services to the
Continent.**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PANAMA CANAL ZONE).

H.M. Legation at Panama City has forwarded a copy of an Executive Order of the United States Government, dated 9th July last, prescribing the rules and regulations for the operation and navigation of the Panama Canal.

**Rules for Navigation
of the
Panama Canal.**

The Order may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(M. 26,555.)

URUGUAY.

The "Diario Oficial" (Montevideo) of 3rd September publishes the text of a Decree prohibiting all wireless telegraphic communication between either warships or merchant vessels in the ports or territorial waters of the Republic. Disregard of this prohibition will result either in the dismantling of the wireless apparatus of the offending vessel, or else in access to the Uruguayan ports being refused.

**Wireless Telegraph
Messages between
Ships in Uruguayan
Ports, &c. prohibited.**

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

NORWAY.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) has forwarded a revised list of the mines in Norway, issued by the Norwegian Trade Intelligence Bureau.

**Revised List of
Mines.**

The list (which is in Norwegian) may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 30,881.)

CHILE.

H.M. Consul at Antofagasta (Mr. H. W. Bird) reports, under date 22nd August, that as the European markets are now closed the Chilean nitrate trade is practically paralyzed, and it appears that there are stocks on hand sufficient to supply the non-European markets for two years. Several large "oficinas" are continuing to work, but only, it is said, because they have not at present the money wherewith to close down and pay off their employees. Both national and foreign companies continuing to work are to be given assistance

**State of
the Nitrate
Industry.**

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***CHILE**—*continued.*

by the Government (see p. 183 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal.") Consumption of Chilean nitrate in the United States and elsewhere now only amounts to from one-tenth to one-sixteenth of the total production. (C. 13,291.)

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 17th October, 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	36s.	7d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	28s.	8d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	22s.	4d.

For further particulars see p. 252.

A statement is published on p. 253 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 17th October, 1914, as well as of imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

**Imports of
Agricultural
Produce.**

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 15th October, 1914, was 21,770 (including 18 bales British West Indian and 7 bales British West African), and the number imported during the forty-two weeks ended 15th October was 3,012,853 (including 6,265 bales British West Indian, 13,650 bales British West African, 27,835 bales British East African, and 2,914 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 15th October was 6,946 and during the forty-two weeks, 318,854.

For further details see p. 252.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Adelaide (Mr. J. K. Samuel) reports, under date 1st September, that shipments of wool, on a limited scale, were to have been commenced during that month. On that date freight quotations were $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb., plus 25 per cent. The rate of insurance against war risks was then 5 per cent. for United Kingdom ports. (C.I.B. 32,390.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the notice on p. 124 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 9th July last relative to the grading of South African maize, &c. for export, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the South African Trades Commissioner in London that the Minister of

**Grading of Maize
for Export:
Revised
Regulations.**

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***SOUTH AFRICA**—*continued.*

Agriculture has approved revised regulations for the grading of maize, Kaffir corn and jiba intended for export from South Africa. The new regulations came into force on 1st September last.

The text of these regulations may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 33,111.)

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

The Acting British Consul-General at Algiers (Mr. H. S. London)

Sahara Date Crops Prospects. reports that he has been informed by the Governor-General of Algeria that, according to information furnished by the local authorities, the crop of Sahara soft dates ("deglet nour") promises to be exceptionally good both as regards quality and quantity in the districts of the Zibans (Biskra), the Oued Rhir (Touggourth), and the Souf (El Oued). In recent years the average price of "deglet nour" on the spot, exclusive of packing charges, has been from 35 frs. to 40 frs. per quintal (about 14s. to 16s. per cwt.). It is anticipated, however, that this year the price will be markedly less in consequence of the lack of buyers.

Although the bulk of the date trade has hitherto been conducted through export houses in Marseilles, British importers could, if desired, address themselves direct to agents in Algiers or, better still, send their representatives to purchase the dates on the spot. The Algerian Government will be pleased to do all it can to facilitate the mission of such representatives, and will also, if necessary, arrange for the provision of packing cases. (C.I.B. 31,596.)

MISCELLANEOUS.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

According to a report in the "Board of Trade Labour Gazette" for

Labour Market in September. October,* based on 5,843 statistical returns, viz., 3,198 returns from trade unions (relating to 995,975 members), and 2,645 returns from employers (relating to 1,185,578 workpeople), employment in September was below the level of the months immediately preceding the war, but, on the whole, it showed a considerable recovery as compared with August. There was still a great deal of short time, but both this and the number of workpeople entirely unemployed were much less. To some extent the situation as regards employment for men was relieved by the large number of enlistments.

Work on Government contracts caused great activity in certain trades, and in some districts the shipbuilding, engineering, woollen, worsted, hosiery, boot, leather, clothing, and some miscellaneous trades have been very busy with much overtime. Employment also

* For list of principal contents, see p. 245.

*Miscellaneous.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.*

improved in the coal mining, iron and steel, tinplate, and cotton trades, and in the provincial districts of the building trades. There was some shortage of agricultural labourers owing to the number of men joining the army.

Compared with a year ago, when employment was good, there was a general decline, which was most marked in the pig-iron, tinplate, textile and pottery trades. The shipbuilding industry, however, remained at about the same level as in September, 1913.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of fish landed on the English and Welsh and Scottish coasts during the month and nine months ended September, 1914, as compared with the corresponding periods of the year 1913:—

—	Month of September.				Nine Months ended September.			
	1913.		1914.		1913.		1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
England and Wales	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
Fish, excluding shell fish	1,308,981	917,397	793,548	610,695	8,650,930	6,542,939	7,427,861	5,895,146
Shell fish	—	32,154	—	20,324	—	242,073	—	217,237
Total value ...	—	949,551	—	630,419	—	6,785,012	—	6,112,383
Scotland—								
Fish, excluding shell fish	380,208	217,683	242,017	149,027	6,563,052	3,275,957	6,264,335	2,508,079
Shell fish	—	7,500	—	4,692	—	54,278	—	52,068
Total value ...	—	224,983	—	153,629	—	3,330,235	—	2,560,147
Ireland—								
Fish, excluding shell fish	49,124	21,512	Not yet available.	532,969	255,716	Not yet available.		
Shell fish	—	3,325	—	—	24,549	—	—	—
Total value ...	—	24,837	—	—	—	260,265	—	—

NOTE.—The above figures are subject to correction in the annual returns.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Perth, W.A. (Mr. C. R. Penny), has forwarded a copy of an Act of the Western Australian Government, entitled "The Control of Trade in War Time Act," under the provisions of which a Commission is to be appointed to fix the maximum prices at which the necessaries of life are to be sold, and to prevent persons from withholding such commodities from the market.

(C.I.B. 29,009.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of September, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 have been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) for the first volume and 4s. 1d. (post free 4s. 7d.) for the second. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country; and in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that beginning with the issues for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries of *consignment* for imports, and countries of final destination, so far as known, for exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given, as mentioned above, on the same basis as those published (up to the year 1908) in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the October issue:—The Labour Market in September; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Retail Food Prices; Government Assistance to Trade Unions for Unemployment; Industrial Co-operative Societies in the United Kingdom in 1913; Census of England and Wales, 1911—Report on Occupations and Industries; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORT.

The following report of the Annual Series has been issued by the Foreign Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 5,386. Trade of the Consular District of Yokohama in 1913.

Price 2½d.

Textile trade.

Silk trade.

Metal market.

Railways and shipping.

Fertilisers.

Map.

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin London, W.C.

*Government Publications.***OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.**

Annual Statement of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom for the year 1913, with comparative Tables for the years 1909 to 1913. [Cd. 7,616.] Price 3s. 0d.

This return, which is compiled annually in the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade, contains statements of the entrances and clearances of sailing and steam vessels engaged in foreign and coast-wise trade at the several ports of the United Kingdom, together with statistics of vessels built and registered at each port, &c.

Forty-fourth Annual Report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Mint, 1913. [Cd. 7,565.] Price 1s.

The following table summarises the Imperial currency issues from the Royal Mint during recent years :—

Metal.	1912.	1913.	Mean of 10 years, 1903-1912.
	£	£	£
Gold	33,350,249	27,638,789	18,098,508
Silver	2,455,623	1,934,404	1,496,125
Bronze	323,235	314,525	159,657
Total	36,129,107	29,887,718	19,754,290

Bulletin of the Imperial Institute. Vol. XII. No. 3. July-September, 1914. Price 2s. 6d.

This issue of the Bulletin contains the results of investigations in connection with the quality of rubber from various sources, the economic products of the Zanzibar Protectorate, Sudan wheat, Burma pulse, and timbers from various countries; also special articles on the third International Congress of Tropical Agriculture, London, 1914, and on the agricultural resources of the Zanzibar Protectorate. Information is also given respecting the utilisation of fish and marine animals as fertilisers, the tin resources of Australia, South Africa and Nigeria, the trade in palm kernels, &c.

Passenger Movement from and to the United Kingdom. September. [Cd. 7,285-VIII.] Price $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Return showing for the month of September, and for the nine months ending September, in each of the years 1913 and 1914 :—

(1) The numbers of the passengers that left permanent residence in the United Kingdom to take up permanent residence in places out of Europe, and the numbers that arrived from places out of Europe to take up permanent residence in the United Kingdom; and

(2) The numbers of the passengers that left, or arrived in, the United Kingdom for, or from, places out of Europe; and the numbers of passengers between the United Kingdom and ports on the Continent of Europe, or within the Mediterranean Sea.

Report from the Select Committee on Patent Medicines, together with the proceedings of the Committee, Minutes of Evidence, and appendices. H.C. 414. Price 6s. 7d.; *Index and Digest.* H.C. 414 Ind. Price 11d.

*Government Publications.***FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.**

THE following Reports of H.M. Diplomatic and Consular Officers which have been issued in the Annual and Miscellaneous Series since the 1st January, 1914, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover).

The titles of the Miscellaneous Series are printed in italics.

No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
EUROPE—			EUROPE—continued.		
Austria-Hungary :			Italy :		
5346	Hungary, 1913	2d.	5375	Brindisi, 1913	2½d.
Bulgaria:			5350	Genoa, 1913	3d.
5320	Bulgaria, 1912-13	1½d.	5310	Italy, 1913	1½d.
Belgium and Colonies :			5314	Italy, Finances	2d.
5274	Antwerp, 1913	2l.	5391	Piedmont, Agriculture and Industries, 1913	2d.
5260	Belgian Congo, 1912	3½d.	5368	Rome, 1913	1½d.
5303	Katanga, 1913	1d.	5330	Sicily, 1913	3½d.
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5382	Farøe Islands and Iceland, 1913... ..	2½d.	5278	Netherlands, 1913	1½d.
5283	St. Thomas and St. Croix, 1913... ..	1d.	5336	Netherlands, Finances, 1913	1d.
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5256	Algeria, 1912	7d.	5315	Rotterdam, 1913	6½d.
5319	Bordeaux, 1913	4d.	5245	Surinam, 1910-12	3½d.
5279	Brest, 1913	1d.	Norway :		
5364	Calais, 1912	1½d.	5250	Norway (Supplementary), 1912... ..	2d.
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5324	Lyons, 1913	4½d.	5353	Lisbon, 1913... ..	3d.
5377	Marseilles, 1913	3½d.	5385	Lourenço Marques, 1913	3½d.
5323	New Caledonia, 1913	1½d.	5356	Madeira, 1913	1½d.
5371	Pondicherry and Karikal, 1913	1d.	5366	Oporto, 1913... ..	1½d.
5312	Réunion, 1913	1d.	5265	Portugal (Supplementary), 1912	1d.
5384	Society Islands, 1913	1½d.	5321	San Thomé and Principe, 1913	½d.
Germany and Colonies :			686	<i>Report on a Journey made from Chinde to Tite</i>	½d.
5244	Dantzic, 1910-12	4½d.	Roumania :		
5282	Dresden, 1913	1d.	5326	Roumania, 1913	3½d.
5379	Düsseldorf, 1913	3½d.	Russia :		
5352	German South-West Africa, 1913	3d.	5296	Batoum, 1913	3d.
5361	Mannheim, 1913	1d.	5354	Finland, 1913	4d.
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5275	Cyclades, 1913	2d.			
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*Government Publications.***Foreign Office Reports - continued.**

No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
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5302	Beirut and the Coast of Syria, 1913... ..	2½d.	5264	Arabistan, 1912-13 ...	1½d.
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5247	Smyrna 1912-13	4½d.	5254	Isfahan, 1912-13	4d.
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China:			NORTH AMERICA		
5335	Amoy, 1913	2d.	Mexico:		
5349	Canton, 1913	1d.	5281	Colima, 1913	1½d.
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5308	Chunkiang, 1913	1½d.	United States:		
5378	Chungking, 1913	2d.	5285	Baltimore, 1913	3½d.
5301	Foochow, 1913	1½d.	5347	Boston, 1913	3d.
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5309	Kiukiang, 1913	2d.	5332	New York, 1913	3d.
5270	Kiungchow, 1913	1½d.	5316	Philadelphia, 1913	2½d.
5388	Mengtze, 1913	1½d.	5351	Philippine Islands, 1913 ...	2½d.
5348	Nanking, 1913	1½d.	5318	Portland (Oregon), 1913 ...	4d.
5272	Newchwang, 1913	1½d.	5331	San Francisco, 1913	2½d.
5372	Ningpo, 1913	1½d.	5293	St. Louis, 1913	2½d.
5343	Pakhoi, 1913... ..	1½d.	5333	Savannah, 1913	3½d.
5376	Shanghai, 1913	2d.	CENTRAL AMERICA—		
5359	Shensi, 1913	1½d.	Costa Rica:		
5273	Swatow, 1913	1½d.	5363	Costa Rica, 1913	1½d.
5389	Teng Yueh, 1913	½d.	Panama:		
5344	Tientsin, 1913	1½d.	5338	Panama, 1913	2½d.
5341	Tsinan and Tsingtau, 1913	1d.	SOUTH AMERICA—		
5307	Wuchow and Nanning, 1913	1½d.	Argentina:		
5342	Wuhu, 1913	1½d.	5243	Buenos Aires, 1912-13 ...	8½d.
Corea:			687	Report on the Wine and Fruit Industries of Argentina	1½d.
5345	Corea, 1913	2d.			

*Government Publications.***Foreign Office Reports—continued.**

No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
SOUTH AMERICA—cont.			SOUTH AMERICA—cont.		
Brazil:			Peru:		
5262	Pará, 1910-12 and part of 1913... ..	2½d.	5322	Iquitos, 1913	1½d.
5380	Pará, 1913	2d.	5292	Peru, 1913	2½d.
5268	Porto Alegre, 1913	2½d.	Venezuela:		
5392	Rio Grande	1d.	5358	Caracas, 1912-13	2½d.
5317	São Francisco do Sul, 1913... ..	1d.	5360	Ciudad Bolivar, 1913	1d.
5280	São Paulo, 1913	1d.	WEST INDIES—		
Chile:					
5304	Antofagasta, 1913	1d.			
5276	Coquimbo, 1913	2d.			
Paraguay:			5289	Dominican Republic, 1913... ..	2½d.
5269	Budget for 1914	½d.	5288	Hayti, 1913	2½d.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following Reports relating to H.M. Colonial Possessions, issued since 1st January, 1914, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover):—

No.	Place.	Price.
Annual—		
780	British Guiana, 1912-13	4d.
781	Entomological Research Committee, 1912-13	1d.
782	Southern Nigeria, 1912... ..	4½d.
783	Jamaica, 1912-13	3½d.
784	British Honduras, 1912	2½d.
785	Northern Nigeria, 1912	5½d.
786	Malta, 1912-13	5½d.
787	Uganda, 1912-13	5d.
788	Mauritius, 1912	3½d.
789	Straits Settlements, 1912	5½d.
790	Trinidad and Tobago, 1912-13... ..	6½d.
791	East Africa Protectorate, 1912-13	8d.
792	Grenada, 1912	3d.
793	Leeward Islands, 1912-13	4d.
794	St. Lucia, 1912-13	2½d.
795	St. Vincent, 1912-13	3d.
796	Bermuda, 1912... ..	1½d.
797	Ceylon (Supplementary), 1912	4d.
798	Gibraltar, 1913	1½d.
799	St. Helena, 1913	2d.
800	Turks and Caicos Islands, 1913	1½d.
801	Seychelles, 1913... ..	2d.
802	Ceylon, 1913	3½d.
803	Bermuda, 1913	1½d.
804	Weihaiwei, 1913	2d.
805	Gambia, 1913	1½d.
806	Gold Coast, 1913	3d.
807	Gold Coast—Northern Territories, 1913	2½d.
808	Sierra Leone, 1913	3½d.
809	Bahamas, 1913-14	2½d.
Miscellaneous—		
87	Ceylon: Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey	1½d.
—	Cyprus: Report on the Prevention of Malaria	2½d.
88	Imperial Institute Reports—V. Oil-Seeds, Fats, and Waxes	8½d.
89	Nigeria: Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey of Southern Nigeria, 1913	1d.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.:—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Wheat Supplies in the United States and Canada.

"*Bradstreets*" (New York), 3rd Oct.

Wood Pulp Trade in Sweden.

"*Affärsvärlden*" (Gothenburg), 7th Oct.

Wattle Bark Industry in Natal.

"*South African Mining Journal*" (Johannesburg), 12th Sept.

Cocoa Cultivation in the West Indies.

"*West Indian Bulletin*" (Barbados), (No. 3), 1911.

Sugar Production in Russia, 1914-15 (Provisional Figures).

"*Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta*," (Petrograd), 19th Sept.

Sesamum Cultivation and Selection in the West Indies.

"*Agricultural News*" (Barbados), 26th Sept

Crop Prospects in Argentina.

"*Review of the River Plate*" (Buenos Aires), 18th Sept.

Perfume Industry in the Maritime Alps.

"*Bradstreets*" (New York), 3rd Oct.

Grain Exports of Russia in 1914.

"*Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta*" (Petrograd), 4th Oct.

Timber Trade of Sweden.

"*Affärsvärlden*" (Gothenburg), 7th Oct

Machinery and Engineering.

Irrigation Statistics of India.

"*Indian Engineering*" (Calcutta), 12th Sept.

Graphite and Boiler Scale.

"*Engineering News*" (New York), 24th Sept.

Transformers: Notes on.

"*South African Mining Journal*" (Johannesburg), 12th and 19th Sept.

Power Pumping in relation to Agriculture.

"*Indian Trade Journal*" (Calcutta), 17th Sept.

Reinforced-Concrete Flat-Slab Floors.

"*Engineering News*" (New York), 24th Sept.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Electrolysis Mitigation Tests.

"*Engineering News*" (New York), 24th Sept.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

Brass Industry: Sanitation and Safety Measures

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 1st Oct

Coal Trade in Peru.

"*Daily Consular Reports*" (Washington), 19th Sept.

Copper Refining: Cathode Potential.

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 3rd Oct.

Diamond Deposits of German South-West Africa (2nd Article).

"*South African Mining Journal*" (Johannesburg), 19th Sept.

Borax Production in United States in 1913.

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 3rd Oct.

Foundry Work Training.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 1st Oct.

Mining in India in 1913.

"*Indian Engineering*" (Calcutta), 12th Sept.

Cyanide Precipitates: Smelting Furnace.

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 3rd Oct.

Petroleum Production in Russia during Jan.-Aug, 1914.

"*Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta*" (Petrograd), 19th Sept.

The Electric Furnace in the Foundry.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 1st Oct.

Copper Market in the United States.

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 3rd Oct.

Mineral Industry Research in South Africa.

"*South African Mining Journal*" (Johannesburg), 19th Sept.

Pig Iron Prices in the United States.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 1st Oct.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

Railways in India.

"*Indian Trade Journal*" (Calcutta), 17th Sept.

Radio-telegraph Stations on the Panama Canal.

"*Weekly Commercial News*" (San Francisco), 19th Sept.

Railways, proposed, in German South-West Africa (before the War).

"*Daily Consular Reports*" (Washington), 23rd Sept.

*Foreign and Colonial Publications.***NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.****Textiles and Textile Materials.**

Spinning and Weaving in India.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),
 17th Sept.

Jute Mills in Calcutta: Position during
 1st half of 1914.
"Capital" (Calcutta), 17th Sept.

Manila Hemp Grading.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 24th Sept.

Waterproofing Fabric: Manufacture, Test
 and Use of.
"Engineering News" (New York),
 24th Sept.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Hayti: Trade Extension.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 24th Sept.

Paraguay: Trade and Commerce in 1913.
"Review of the River Plate" (Buenos
 Aires), 25th Sept.

United States: Bank Clearings for Sept.
"Bradstreets" (New York), 3rd Oct.

Federated Malay States: Trade Develop-
 ment.
"Straits Budget" (Singapore), 9th
 Sept.

Russia: Industrial Companies.
"Pravitelstvenni Vestnik" (Petro-
 grad), 11th Sept.

Morocco: Economic Review.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 22nd Sept.

Federated Malay States: Economic Con-
 ditions in Kedah in 1913. *"Straits
 Budget"* (Singapore), 9th Sept.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.

Japan: Trade and Commerce in 1913.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 18th Sept.

United States: Failures during September
"Bradstreets" (New York), 3rd Oct.

British Columbia: Commerce and In-
 dustries.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 23rd Sept.

Argentina: Sugar and other Industries of
 Tucuman Province.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington)
 21st Sept.

Canada: Commercial Review of Quebec
 Province.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 19th Sept.

Miscellaneous.

Wood Preserving Industry and Creosote
 Oil.
"Engineering News" (New York),
 24th Sept.

Paper-making in South Africa.
"South African Mining Journal"
 (Johannesburg), 12th Sept.

Shook Trade in Spain: Further Develop-
 ments.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 19th Sept.

Immigration and Emigration of the United
 States during January-July, 1914.
"Bradstreets" (New York), 3rd Oct.

Foodstuffs: Stocks in Russia.
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta"
 (Petrograd), 3rd Oct.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India—Railway Administration Report for 1913-14.

South Africa—

Department of Mines and Industries: Report for 1913—Parts III. and IV. (Mining
 Section).

Durban Chamber of Commerce: Report for 1913.

French Somaliland—Djibouti Chamber of Commerce Report for 1914 (in French).

Peru—Foreign Trade Account, 1913 (in Spanish).

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 42 weeks ended 15th October, 1914 :—

				Week ended 15th Oct., 1914.	42 Weeks ended 15th Oct., 1914.	Week ended 15th Oct., 1914.	42 Weeks ended 15th Oct., 1914.
				IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
				Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	...	...	...	15,927	1,977,043	2,278	120,668
Brazilian	...	...	...	1,105	208,876	—	15,764
East Indian	...	...	...	—	232,177	666	53,936
Egyptian	...	...	...	1,455	373,000	3,825	116,854
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	3,283*	221,157†	177	11,632
Total	...	...	...	21,770	3,012,853	6,946	318,854

* Including 18 bales British West Indian and 7 bales British West African.

† Including 6,265 bales British West Indian, 13,650 bales British West African, 27,835 bales British East African, and 2,914 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 17th October, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

						Average Price.		
						Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 17th October, 1914						36 7	28 8	22 4
Corresponding Week in—								
1907	...	...	...	...	...	35 9	27 2	18 7
1908	...	...	...	...	...	30 11	27 5	16 11
1909	...	...	...	...	...	31 8	27 7	16 11
1910	...	...	...	...	...	30 4	25 3	16 1
1911	...	...	...	...	...	32 9	31 5	19 11
1912	...	...	...	...	...	32 2	30 11	19 9
1913	...	...	...	...	...	30 11	28 8	17 9

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 17th October, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 17th October, 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	19	357
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	123	134
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	44,266	161,342
Mutton " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	33,515	46,370
Pork " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	21,029	16,550
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	11,537	13,100
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	90,436	98,779
Beef	"	462	1,501
Hams	"	7,337	12,360
Pork	"	4,415	4,062
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,596	2,293
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	15,901	8,168
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	51,974	60,590
Margarine	"	29,101	30,460
Cheese	"	35,043	70,458
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	71	224
" condensed	"	29,309	23,165
" preserved, other kinds	"	201	875
Eggs	Grt. Hunder	265,391	441,886
Poultry	Value £	439	1,760
Game	"	4,514	3,870
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	10,356	13,294
Lard	"	39,293	29,017
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	1,939,500	1,837,600
Wheat-meal and flour	"	263,300	334,100
Barley	"	512,000	998,800
Oats	"	55,000	124,700
Peas	"	3,680	105,405
Beans	"	107,460	13,190
Maize or Indian corn	"	952,800	1,704,300
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	177,384	101,667
Apricots and peaches	"	66	53
Bananas	Bunches	175,154	210,874
Cherries	Owts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	82,373	70,407
Lemons	"	16,814	14,087
Oranges	"	8,542	17,837
Pears	"	26,140	30,616
Plums	"	—	3,867
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	9,146	4,808
Hay	Tons	—	441
Straw	"	—	23
Moss Litter	"	845	1,587
Hops	Owts.	1,232	7,555
Locust beans	"	1,083	5,128
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	160,551	209,104
Potatoes	Owts.	298	35,204
Tomatoes	"	27,950	32,309
Unenumerated	Value £	1,911	5,118
Vegetables, dried...	Owts.	59	5,545
" preserved by canning	"	15,087	10,773

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britoom."
Commonwealth of Australia..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and New Zealand Insurance Buildings, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address, "Austere."

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz.: Commercial Statistics; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3d., the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15s. 2d. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; in Edinburgh to H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street; in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street; or to the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C. All applications regarding advertisement rates, &c., should be sent direct to the sole contractors for advertisements, Messrs. Laughton & Co., Ltd., 3, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 216.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to: *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911. PART II.—**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.****Decisions by the Umpire.**

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable :—

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE PAYABLE in respect of :—

1478. Workmen employed in an insured trade in a district which is rural in its character who usually follow in that district some occupation other than an insured trade—

(a) from the commencement of such employment if—

- (1) the workmen are employed at such a distance from their homes as to require them to travel by rail ; or
- (2) if they have been employed anywhere in an insured trade for a total of thirteen weeks in the two years preceding the commencement of the employment ;

(b) otherwise, after the employment has amounted to thirteen weeks in an insured trade.

This decision, together with decision B. 1477 below, supersedes decisions B 1288 (" Board of Trade Journal " of the 13th March, 1913) and B. 1373 (' Board of Trade Journal " of the 9th October, 1913).

1481. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in fixing lift enclosures in buildings, including the work of marking out, putting in position, &c. (Application 316)

1482. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in digging and constructing military entrenchments. (Application 322.)

1483. Workmen described as sheet metal workers, and engaged in the manufacture of—

- (1) Gear cases, petrol tanks, hoods, guards, silencers, rims, wings, sides, panels, bonnets, radiators, for motor cars or motor cycles ;
- (2) power-driven fans ;
- (3) sheet metal ranges for ships ; ships' funnels ; ventilator cowls for ships ;
- (4) automatic machines ; mechanically-actuated petrol air gas apparatus ;
- (5) power-driven tea mixing, milling and blending machines ;
- (6) tin rollers for spinning mules ; cylinders and copper rollers for drying machines ; sliver cans ;
- (7) submarine or divers' helmets ;
- (8) any other sheet metal work or stampings for use in the trades of mechanical engineering, shipbuilding, or construction of vehicles, except such articles as are specifically excluded by decision B. 1484 below.

This decision modifies any previous decision with which it may be in conflict.

*National Insurance Act, 1911.***B. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE NOT PAYABLE in respect of :—**

1477. Contributions are not payable (except by agreement between the employer and workman) in respect of workmen employed in an insured trade in a district which is rural in its character who usually follow in that district some occupation other than an insured trade, provided that *all* the following conditions are fulfilled :—

- (a) the workmen are employed so near their homes that they do not require to travel by rail;
- (b) the workmen have not been employed in an insured trade for more than thirteen weeks in the two years preceding the commencement of the employment; and
- (c) the employment has not amounted to more than thirteen weeks in an insured trade.

This decision, together with decision A. 1478 above, supersedes decisions B. 1288 ("Board of Trade Journal" of the 13th March, 1913) and B. 1373 ("Board of Trade Journal" of the 9th October, 1913).

1484. Workmen described as sheet metal workers, and engaged in the manufacture of :—

- (1) Despatch and other tin boxes, canisters, kegs, foot-warmers, travelling cases, cases for cues, &c. ;
- (2) bread, meat, biscuit or cake tins; strainers, bottles, wash-ups, drippers, cooking utensils, kettles, portable gas-heated boilers, milk cans, urns, &c. ;
- (3) sheet metal goods for ironmongery trade, such as ventilators, fire extinguishers, stoves, dustbins, tallboys, cowls, stove-pipes, baths, oil or water cans, tins for oil, colours, &c. ; tennis markers, domestic gas meters, ceiling decoration ;
- (4) sheet metal accessories for cycles and motor cycles, such as lamps, bells, pumps ;
- (5) tanks, cisterns, welded kitchen boilers ;
- (6) sheet metal generators for acetylene or petrol gas ;
- (7) movable furniture, shelving, lockers, desks, cupboards ;
- (8) sheet metal cylinders for packing and transit of explosives ; chargers for small arms ammunition ;
- (9) tubes for Axminster carpet weaving ;
- (10) sheet metal ducts for ventilating, extracting, conveying, exhausting, drying, or similar purposes, including cowls, heads, separators, but not including power-driven fans.

(This decision modifies any previous decision with which it may be in conflict.)

Notes.—Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXXVII.] October 29, 1914.

[No. 935]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH of the BOARD OF TRADE,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

TELEGRAMS { "Advantage, Stock, London."
Code :—5th Edition, A.B.C. TELEPHONES { Central 12807.
London Wall 4713
(3 lines).

The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 314.

A series of "Exchange Meetings," with concurrent exhibitions of samples of German and Austrian goods, is now being held at Wakefield House, 32, Cheapside, E.C. (see p. 278). All communications in this connection should be sent to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), Wakefield House, 32, Cheapside, E.C.; Telephone, City 2313.

Attention is called to the Sample Room at 73, Basinghall Street, and in particular to the following samples:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Feldspar—Montreal enquiry	29th Oct., 1914	260
Plush and Beaver Cloth for Hats—Montreal enquiry ...	" " "	260
Plush and Felt for Railway Carriages—Montreal enquiry ...	" " "	260
Porcelain Bodies for Mechanical Stoppers—Paris enquiry ...	" " "	271
Iron Channels for Venetian Blinds—San Sebastian enquiry	" " "	274
Show Cards—Melbourne enquiry	22nd " "	204
Pocket Knives for Advertising—Montreal enquiry	" " "	201
Dating Stamps, Perforating—Moscow enquiry	" " "	207
Java Canvas for Embroidery—Lyons enquiry	" " "	209
Springs for Spring Back Files—Algiers enquiry	" " "	210
Mexican Grass Fibre for Brushes—Milan enquiry	" " "	212
Iron Ralls for Blinds and Doors—San Sebastian enquiry ...	29th " "	—
Toothbrushes and Razors—Toronto enquiry	15th " "	134
Paper-fastening Eyelets—Arnhem enquiry	15th " "	144
Fabric for Ties—Toronto enquiry	8th " "	65
Chrome Leather—Coimbra enquiry	" " "	14
Leather for Boot Uppers—Corunna enquiry	" " "	15
Paper for Blue Prints, Tracing Paper—Milan enquiry ...	" " "	20
Insulators for Sparking Plugs—Milan enquiry	" " "	20
Pocket Knives for Advertising—Toronto enquiry	10th Sept., "	650
Wattle Bark—Standard samples from South Africa	3rd " "	636
Rubber and Caoutchouc from Bolivia	20th Aug., "	512

Attention is also called to the following notices:—

Registrar of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade	276
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	314
List of British Chambers of Commerce in Foreign Countries	315
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications, &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	310

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

N.B.—The attention of British manufacturers is called to pp. 281-4 of this issue, on which appear reports from H.M. Diplomatic and

Openings for British Trade.

Consular Officers giving information regarding the trade conditions in their respective countries and the classes of goods for which there is now an opening, owing to the cessation of supplies from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

NOTE.—In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the Royal Proclamations and Orders-in-Council relative to the partial prohibition of the exportation of certain articles, and the entire prohibition of the exportation of others, from the United Kingdom, which appeared in the following issues of the "Board of Trade Journal":—6th August, pp. 344-5; 13th August, pp. 406-11; 27th August, pp. 547-9; 3rd September, pp. 606-7; 10th September, pp. 671-3; 17th September, p. 747; 1st October, pp. 30-31; 8th October, p. 93; and 22nd October, p. 226; also the notice on p. 286 regarding the issue of special licences to export certain colours and dyestuffs.

UNITED KINGDOM.

In view of the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary and the fact that there are many articles hitherto imported from those countries which are of importance, if not of necessity, to British manufacturers, importers of such articles are invited by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade to supply information regarding their precise nature and quality, in order that steps may be taken to ascertain whether similar goods might be produced in this country, and, if so, where; or, if not, from what neutral sources they could be obtained.

Similarly, United Kingdom manufacturers now have the markets of Germany and Austria-Hungary closed to them, but in many cases there will be opportunities for the disposal of their products in this country.

Doubtless in a large number of cases importers and manufacturers have already taken steps to inform themselves on these points, but, from cases which have come under the notice of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, it is believed that in some instances it has not proved an easy matter to obtain the necessary information, and it is thought that in such cases the Branch may be able to render some assistance by placing manufacturers and buyers in communication with one another.

Applications have already been received in the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom who wish to get into communication with manufacturers or purchasers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from, or sold to, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Among a very large number of applications received, the following may be noted, in addition to those instanced last week on p. 199 and in previous issues:—

*Openings for British Trade.***UNITED KINGDOM—continued.****Articles desired to Purchase.**

Cane for chair making.	Lead pencils and crayons.
Celluloid and celluloid articles.	Metal frames and fastenings for handbags.
Chemicals—cyanides and prussiates.	Ribbons—silk, satin, hat bands.
Chip wood boxes for ointments, &c.	Studs—collar, &c.
Glassware—glass wool, lamp glasses, sand for glass making, bottles.	Transfers for pottery.
	Vacuum flasks.
	Zinc.

Articles desired to Sell.

Bedsteads.	Photographic materials—paper and cards for coating, sensitized paper and cards.
Boxes and cases—cardboard, gramophone sound boxes.	Picture frame mouldings.
Brushes.	Printing—Christmas cards, calendars, lithographic.
Builders' ironmongery—gas stoves, ranges, &c.	Tools and implements—machine tools, agricultural implements.
Chemicals for tanning industry.	Tyres for motors and cycles.
Cloths—cotton backed satin.	Waterproofing paste and solutions.
Electrical apparatus—dynamos and parts, telegraph and telephone apparatus.	Willows for baskets and chairs.
Engines—petrol, gas, and oil.	Window frames—steel, wood.
Furniture—office, wicker work, bentwood.	

Articles desired to Purchase by Firms abroad.

Names of firms abroad open to purchase have also been received in respect of articles of the following classes:—

Canvas—Java for embroidery (30,792).	Furniture coverings—plush, cretonne, silk damask, gobelins (31,194).
Celluloid goods (C.M. 4).	Musical instruments, accordions and gramophones (C.M. 4).
Chemicals and drugs—(31,194).	Perforating dating stamps (29,221).
Dynamos (C.M. 4).	Pruning scissors (31,208).
Electric fittings (C.M. 4).	Sewing machines (C.M. 5).
Fish—smoked salmon, pickled herring (31,208).	
Fruit, dried—evaporated apples, &c. (31,194).	

Note.—The numbers in brackets should be quoted in enquiries regarding any of the above-mentioned goods.

United Kingdom firms interested in any of the above-mentioned articles are invited to write to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., with a view to being placed in communication with the enquirers. A more detailed list of enquiries has been published and may be obtained by United Kingdom firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

*Openings for British Trade.***BRITISH INDIA.**

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence in India reports that an English timber merchant and contractor in that city is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of cheap *light railway material*. He states that he is in touch with all likely purchasers of this class of material.

United Kingdom manufacturers of light railway material may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. (C.I.B. 34,147.)

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that he has received the following enquiries from firms in the Dominion:—

A Montreal manufacturer of soap polish, &c. desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *ground feldspar*. A sample of ground feldspar of the quality desired may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. *See Notet.* (C.I.B. 33,805.)

A Montreal agent would like to secure agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *plush for hats, beaver cloth and trouserings*. Samples of the plush and beaver cloth hitherto used may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. *See Notet.* (C.I.B. 33,809.)

A Montreal firm desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *plush and felt* of the standard used by all the railways in the Dominion. Samples of the plush and felt may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. *See Notet.* (C.I.B. 33,806.)

A Montreal firm wishes to obtain an agency for United Kingdom manufacturers of *cork insulating covering* such as is used on refrigeration pipe-work. *See Notet.* (C.I.B. 33,807.)

Notet.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

*Openings for British Trade.***CANADA—continued.**

An agent in Ontario wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *electrical, contractors', and engineers' supplies*. See Note†. (C.I.B. 34,441.)
Electrical, Contractors' and Engineers' Supplies.

An agent in Vancouver, B.C., desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *general dry goods and hardware*. See Note†.
Dry Goods; Hardware. (C.I.B. 34,442.)

An agent in Vancouver, B.C., who has hitherto represented German and Austrian manufacturers, desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of the following articles:—*Gloves (fabric and silk), hosiery (Lisle), mantle cloths, broad cloths, and curl cloths (made to imitate Astrachan, Persian lamb and pony skin), and fancy linens (table cloths, d'oyleys, centre-pieces, side board scarfs and fancy linen towels)*. See Note†. (C.I.B. 34,444.)
Gloves; Hosiery; Cloth; and Fancy Linen.

A Montreal agent desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *heavy and light chemicals, druggists' sundries, fancy leather and rubber goods*. See Note† and also Note on p. 258.
Chemicals; Druggists' Sundries; Fancy Leather and Rubber Goods. (C.I.B. 34,445.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 35,442.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A Lancashire firm of soap manufacturers wishes to get into touch with Canadian importers of household soap.
Household Soap.

A Lancashire firm desires to get into touch with Canadian importers of gas, oil and gasoline engines; wood-working machinery; electric motors and plant generally; machine tools; paper bag making machinery, &c.
Internal Combustion Engines and Motors; Wood-working Machinery; Machine Tools; Plant for making Paper Bags.

A slate merchant in North Wales makes enquiry for names of Canadian importers of slates.
Slate.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

A North of England firm manufacturing ferro-prussiate and ferro-gallic photo-papers and linens, and
Photocopic and Tracing Papers, &c. ; Drawing Papers and Drawing Instruments, &c. also tracing papers, and dealing in British-made tracing cloths, drawing papers and drawing office materials of every description, desires to get into touch with Canadian importers.

A United Kingdom firm of Christmas card manufacturers makes
Christmas Cards. enquiry for names of Canadian importers of these cards.

Enquiry is made by a manufacturer in North Wales for names
Roofing Slates. of Canadian importers of roofing slates.

A London firm manufacturing varnishes, terebenes, japans and
Varnishes ; Paints ; Enamels ; lacquers, paints, enamels, printing inks, &c. wishes to appoint agents in Eastern and Western Canada.
Printing Inks, &c.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Montreal firm asks for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of
Carriage and Motor Car Lamps. *carriage and motor car lamps (electric, gas and oil).*

A New Brunswick engineer desires to secure the agencies of United
Hardware ; Engineers' Sundries, &c. Kingdom manufacturers of *hardware, engineers' sundries, &c.* wishing to do business in the Maritime Provinces.

A Toronto importer asks for names of United Kingdom firms able
Chloride of Magnesia ; Magnesite. to supply *chloride of magnesia and magnesite.* See Note on p. 258.

A Toronto firm desires to secure the agency of a United Kingdom
Druggists' Specialities. firm manufacturing a good speciality which could be sold through the drug trade.

A Toronto firm reports a good market for *Sheffield cutlery*, and asks
Sheffield Cutlery. for names of manufacturers.

Enquiry is made by a firm in Toronto for names of United Kingdom
Biscuits, &c. manufacturers of *biscuits or other foodstuffs* requiring Canadian representation. See Note on p. 258.

A Toronto sales agent and importer of hardware reports a market for
Steel Balls. *steel balls* used in connection with the manufacture of ball-bearing machinery, and is prepared to take up United Kingdom agencies.

A Montreal firm which has hitherto imported *steel balls* for ball-bearing machinery from Germany, is prepared to
Steel Balls. receive offers from United Kingdom manufacturers.

*Openings for British Trade.***CANADA—continued.**

Enquiry is made by a correspondent in Toronto for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *split (close joint) or solid tube ferrules* for connecting the spring wire used in the manufacture of military and uniform caps.


Tube Ferrules for connecting Spring Wire used in making Military, &c. Caps.

A correspondent in Hamilton, Ontario, asks for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *ladies' and gentlemen's kid gloves* desirous of extending their Canadian business.

Kid Gloves.

A Montreal manufacturers' agent wishes to obtain agencies of United Kingdom firms manufacturing goods of a non-technical nature, such as *leather, shoe-findings, hardware, carpets, glassware, metal tubing, or specialities of various kinds.*

Leather; Shoe-Findings; Hardware; Carpets; Glassware; Metal Tubing, &c.

 **Note.**—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 35,921.)

HOME ENQUIRY.

A Glasgow firm desires the addresses of Canadian exporters of potash and pearl ash.

Potash; Pearl Ash.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Canadian company seeks supplies of *porcelain handles for gas cocks, basin and bath cocks*, and invites quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers.

Porcelain Tap Handles.

A Montreal firm wishes to be placed in correspondence with United Kingdom manufacturers of *jam and pickles*, seeking a business connection in the Province of Quebec.


Jam and Pickles.

A firm in Ontario wishes to obtain the addresses of United Kingdom manufacturers of *white china for decorating purposes*, in order to replace supplies previously obtained from Germany and Austria.

White China.

A Canadian correspondent, who states that he is in a position to ship large quantities of railway sleepers, cut to dimensions, wishes to correspond with United Kingdom importers.

Market sought for Railway Sleepers.

 **Note.**—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

*Openings for British Trade.***AUSTRALIA.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that tenders are invited by the Victorian Government Railways for the supply and delivery of
Insulated Wire; (1) 343 miles of rubber-covered copper wire; (2) 100
Track Relays; neutral track relays; and (3) 3 static transformers,
Transformers. 50 k.vc.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c. may be obtained* from the Victorian Railways Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Secretary to the Railways Commissioners at the above-mentioned address, up to 11 a.m. on 16th December in the case of (1) and (2), and 28th December in the case of (3).

A preliminary deposit of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total amount of the tender is required in the case of (1) and (2), and of £2 in the case of (3). Local representation is necessary.

Copies of the specifications, &c. may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned articles at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 34,788.)

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Agent-General for Victoria that tenders
Tarpaulin Canvas. are invited for the supply and delivery of 100,000 yards of tarpaulin canvas.

Copies of the specification and conditions of contract, with form of tender, may be obtained from the Consulting Engineers to the Victorian Government, Messrs. John Coates & Co., Ltd., 115, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Tarpaulin Canvas," and accompanied by a preliminary deposit, must be delivered to the Agent-General for Victoria, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C., not later than 11 a.m. on 4th November. (C.I.B. 35,126.)

NEW ZEALAND.

A report has been received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand to the effect that tenders are invited by the Public Service Stores Tender Board at Wellington for the supply and delivery of (1) 50 miles of insulated and braided wire, twin twisted; (2) 7,000 dry cells for telephones; and (3) 8,000 reams of manifold paper and 600 reams of absorbent paper.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c. may be obtained on application to the Controller of Stores, Post and Telegraph Department, Wellington, N.Z. Tenders must be accompanied by a bank cheque for £20 in the case of (1) and £10 in the case of (2) and (3).

Sealed tenders will be received by the Chairman, Public Service

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and owing to forms having to be obtained from Australia this intimation will be of use only to firms having agents in the Commonwealth who can be instructed by cable.

*Openings for British Trade.***NEW ZEALAND**—*continued.*

Stores Tender Board, Wellington, N.Z., up to 5 p.m. on 25th November.*

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c. may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 34,790.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that, according to the local press, the **Electric Lighting and Power Plant.** ratepayers of Pahiatua have approved the raising of a loan of £10,000 to establish electric lighting and power works in the borough. (C.I.B. 34,789.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

A United Kingdom firm, with a branch in Durban, is prepared to act as buying agent in South Africa for wattle bark, which is now said to be obtainable there at exceptionally low prices. **Buying Agency required for Wattle Bark; Leather Goods.** The same firm is also prepared to act as selling agents in South Africa for United Kingdom manufacturers of cheap leather goods, such as *belts, bags, trunks, cheap boots, leggings, &c.*, made from leather produced by wattle bark tanning.

Communications regarding this enquiry should be addressed to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Plymouth. (C.I.B. 34,465.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that tenders are invited by the Johannesburg Municipal Council for the supply of a *tramway lay-out (points, crossings, rails, &c.)*. **Tramway Material.**

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be obtained† from the office of the Controller of Stores, Municipal Offices, Johannesburg.

Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Plein Square, Johannesburg, up to noon on 4th December.

A copy of the specification and form of tender, together with a blue print, may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of tramway material at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 34,775.)

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and therefore this intimation will be of use only to firms having agents in New Zealand who can be instructed by cable.

† It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and owing to forms having to be obtained from South Africa this intimation will be of use only to firms having agents in the Union who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

GIBRALTAR.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies notify that sealed tenders for the supply during 1915 of 4,000 tons of steam coal to the Government of Gibraltar will be received at the Offices of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W., up to noon on 16th November.

Copies of the form of tender and conditions of contract may be obtained on application to the Crown Agents, as above.

(C.I.B. 36,278.)

EGYPT.

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that a firm in that city, which has hitherto been representing a German firm, desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *railway material* and all kinds of *machinery*; also exporters of *coal* and *oils*.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Cairo.

(C.I.B. 34,357.)

The London Agent for the Egyptian Government notifies that tenders* are invited by the Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs Administration for the supply and delivery of 530 impermeable *tarpaulins*.

Copies of the specification, containing form of tender and form of bank guarantee, may be purchased, price 4s. each, from Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

Sealed tenders addressed to the General Manager, Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs, Cairo, will be received by him up to 10 a.m. on 1st January, 1915. The tenderer must forward by 24th December to the Superintendent of Stores, Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs, Cairo, a sample of the tarpaulin it is proposed to supply.

A provisional deposit equal to 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer is required to qualify any tender.

A copy of the specification may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of tarpaulins at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 36,280.)

* Domicile (legal) in Egypt is necessary for the contractor. For conditions under which temporary (legal) domicile may be obtained by British firms at the British Consulate at Cairo, see p. 176 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th January, 1911, and p. 176 of the issue of 25th April, 1912.

*Openings for British Trade.***EGYPT**—*continued.*

H.M. Consul at Cairo also reports that tenders are invited by the Egyptian Coast Guard Administration for the supply of 4,330 tons of large *Cardiff and Newcastle* coal required during the year 1915. Copies of the specifications and conditions of tender may be obtained from the Director-General, Coast Guard Administration, Cairo, by whom sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 1st December.

Coal. *A provisional deposit equal to 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer must accompany each tender. The tenderer must be a person residing in Egypt, or must have a representative in that country, and must give in his offer an address in Egypt at which notices may be served upon him.*

A copy of the specification and conditions of tender may be seen by United Kingdom coal exporters at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 35,768.)

EGYPT AND SUDAN.

A firm of export merchants and manufacturers' agents in London is sending its manager on a visit to Egypt and the Sudan, and is desirous of getting into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of the following articles who desire representation in Egypt:—*Asbestos slates and sheets; electrical goods; paints, varnishes, &c.; sanitary goods; cement; wrought iron tubes; engineers' stores; agricultural machinery and implements.*

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Statistical and Information Department, London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C.

(C.I.B. 31,590.)

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Clive Bayley) reports that a firm in Ekaterinoslav desires to get into touch with manufacturers in the United Kingdom, or preferably their local agents, who can supply the following articles:—*Electric motors and parts, lathes, drilling machines, wood-working machinery and benches, steam engines, materials for electrical installations, iron and steel implements and tools, belting, furnace bricks, tool steel compressors, Manila hemp ropes and steel ropes.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate-General, Moscow, furnishing the names of their local agents (if any).

(C.I.B. 34,144.)

*Openings for British Trade.***RUSSIA**—*continued.*

H.M. Consul-General also reports that a Moscow firm desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *dyes and colours* who could supply the following varieties:—(1) Diamin, primulin, diamineral, teoflavin, diaminogen, benzopurple, tetrazo ready prepared for use in dyeing; (2) Auramine, blue new methylene, brilliant green colour, teoflavin, azure turquoise and new victory, rosy and brown fuchsine, crystalline violet, blue indoin, aloaline indigo in pigment form; (3) Sulphureous: immedial, katigen, teogen, pirogen; and (4) Indantren. See Note on p. 258.

United Kingdom dye and colour manufacturers may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate-General, Moscow.

(C.I.B. 35,425.)

NORWAY.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that an agent in that city desires to get into touch with United Kingdom exporters of *raw cocoa, coffee, rice, grain, feeding stuffs, oils, chemicals, and other raw materials.* See Note†, and also Note on p. 258.

(C.I.B. 34,172.)

H.M. Consul also reports that a firm in that city desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom producers of *iron, steel, and other metals.* See Note†, and also Note on p. 258.

(C.I.B. 34,141.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate, Christiania.

* * * *

The British Vice-Consul at Bergen (Mr. D. F. S. Filliter) reports that he has received the following enquiries from local firms:—

Enquiry is made by an importer, who is prepared to pay cash against bill of lading, for quotations and samples of *olein, lithopone, and zinc white.* See Note† on next page, and also Note on p. 258.

An engineer requires quotations from a firm near Hull or Newcastle able to supply *soil pipes and connections.* See Note† on next page.

A paper dealer wishes to receive prices from United Kingdom manufacturers of *real parchment, packing twine, moleskin and drill for use in making account books.* See Note† on next page.

*Openings for British Trade.***NORWAY**—*continued.*

A glass and porcelain dealer would be glad to receive quotations from
Glass, China and Earthenware ; reliable United Kingdom manufac-
Brass Goods ; Cutlery. turers of cut and pressed glassware,
china, earthenware, brass goods and
cutlery. See Note†.

A tanner requiring supplies of *hides and dried Indian skins, and also*
Hides ; Skins ; Tanning *tanning materials and extracts, wishes*
Materials and Extracts. *to get into communication with United*
Kingdom exporters. See Note†, and
also Note on p. 258.

A dealer in *sewing machines* wishes to receive quotations from United
Sewing Machines. Kingdom manufacturers of those goods. *See*
Note†.

An agent desires connections with United Kingdom firms able to
supply basic slag. Delivery is to be made in
Basic Slag. *January, and prices should be based on the per-*
centages of phosphoric acid in the slag, as
determined by a Norwegian Government control station. See Note†.

A weaving factory wishes to receive quotations from United
Worsted and Botany Yarns ; Kingdom manufacturers of *worsted*
China Cotton. *and Botany yarns, in all shades of*
grey and mixtures, and also for
cleaned China cotton. See Note †, and also Note on p. 258.

A dealer in fishing tackle and rope work, willing to do business
Catechu ; Canvas Buoys ; Twine ; on a cash basis, desires to hear
Cod Nets ; Bombay Yarn and Hemp. from United Kingdom firms able
to supply Catechu bark ex-
tract, canvas buoys for use as floats for fishing nets, thread twine of
Italian hemp, cod nets, Bombay yarn and Bombay hemp. See Note †,
and also Note on p. 258.

A spinning mill company wishes to receive quotations from United
Fishing Nets ; Twine ; Thread ; Kingdom firms able to supply *cotton*
Bombay Hemp ; Manila Rope. *seine nets and herring nets, twine of*
Italian hemp, pack thread, Bombay
hemp, coir thread, cotton thread, and Manila rope. See Note†, and
also Note on p. 258.

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporter of the goods
 mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the respective
 enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of
 the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they
 should address any further communications regarding the enquiries
 to the British Vice-Consulate, Bergen.
 (C.I.B. 32,357.)

*Openings for British Trade.***NORWAY**—*continued.*

A dealer in building materials wishes to get into communication with United Kingdom exporters of *Portland cement, plaster, sanitary pipes, flooring tiles, firebricks, and galvanised netting.* See Note †.

Enquiry is made for the names and addresses of United Kingdom manufacturers of *mantelpieces and the finer kinds of tiles.* See Note †.

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Vice-Consulate, Bergen. (C.I.B. 32,357.)

NETHERLANDS.

H.M. Consul at Amsterdam (Mr. J. J. Broderick) reports that a firm in that city desires to import for its own account the following goods of United Kingdom manufacture:—*Tinplate boxes for stamping pads, clocks, and machines for printing and perforating tramway tickets.* The firm claims to be able to give considerable orders if prices are suitable. See Note †. (C.I.B. 32,266.)

The same firm also desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *technical and chemical articles and of office supplies* of all kinds with a view to representing them in the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies. See Note †. (C.I.B. 32,266.)

H.M. Consul at Amsterdam also reports that an agent in that city desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of the following articles:—*Boots, cutlery, glass and earthenware, oil lamps, brushes, textiles, haberdashery, leather goods, provisions, cement, ironmongery, enamelled ware, toys, fancy goods, margarine packing paper, and stationery.* See Note †. (C.I.B. 33,766.)

H.M. Consul further reports that an agent in Amsterdam, who states that he could sell large quantities of gas and steam coal for use in the Netherlands, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom exporters.

Coal.

(C.I.B. 33,447.)

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the articles mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate, Amsterdam.

Openings for British Trade.

NETHERLANDS—continued.

The "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" of 14th October notifies that a concession has been granted by the Ministerie van Waterstaat to the "Eerste Nederlandsche Electrische Trammaatschappij" for the construction and working of electric tramways from Haarlem to Bloemendaal, and from Haarlem to Overveen.

The "Staatscourant" of 15th October notifies that a concession has been granted by the Ministerie van Waterstaat to the "Ooster Stoomtram Maatschappij" of Utrecht for the construction and working of tramways from Zeist to Arnhem, with a branch from Sandenburgerlaan to Wijk, near Duurstede, and from Zeist to Amersfoort.

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) reports that a manufacturers' agent in that city, able to correspond in English and claiming considerable experience in his business, is desirous of taking up the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of raw hides, leather for boots, travellers' requisites, morocco leather goods, toys, cheap jewellery, cutlery, copper piping and similar wares, stationery and tissues. See Note on p. 258.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Lyons. (C.I.B. 30,664 : 32,807.)

The following commercial enquiries have been received from the British Chamber of Commerce, 9, rue des Pyramides, Paris, to which address all relative communications should be sent:—

Enquiry is made for United Kingdom manufacturers of woollen chest protectors. (Reference No. G.W. 1,033). See note on p. 258. (C.I.B. 34,049.)

Enquiries have been received for United Kingdom spinners of knitting wool. (Reference No. G.W. 1,034). See Note on p. 258. (C.I.B. 34,057.)

Enquiry is made for United Kingdom manufacturers of the porcelain bodies of mechanical stoppers. A sample of such stopper may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (Reference No. G.W.—1041) (C.I.B. 35,082.)

Enquiry has been received for United Kingdom manufacturers of pyrometers (dial) for steam heaters. (Reference No. G.W.—1042.) (C.I.B. 35,127.)

Communications relating to these enquiries, quoting the reference numbers, should be addressed to the Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce, 9, rue des Pyramides, Paris.

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

The Acting British Consul-General at Algiers (Mr. H. S. London) reports that a variety of cheap *lace* hitherto sold in the streets of that town, as well as some of the better quality lace sold in the shops, is of German origin, and has been imported through a German agency which was established at Marseilles.

Lace.

The name and address of a local trader who is willing to take up this business on behalf of a United Kingdom manufacturer prepared to make the lace required may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but any further communications in this connection should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, Algiers.

(C.I.B. 33,067.)

FRANCE (MARTINIQUE).

According to a report from H.M. Consul at Martinique (Mr. H. J. Meagher), 29 cars were imported into that island in 1913, as against only one in 1912, the vehicles being mostly low-priced machines of American manufacture. Eight French cars were received and 21 American.

Motor Cars.

FRANCE. NETHERLANDS.

A gentleman with a good business connection in France and the Netherlands, who is starting shortly on a business tour in those countries as the representative of United Kingdom manufacturers of tool steel and metal soap, is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of other *engineers' supplies* and allied articles with a view to representing them.

Engineers'

Supplies, &c.

The name and address of the enquirer may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the Belgian Consulate-General in London, 40, Finsbury Square, E.C.

(C.I.B. 36,276.)

PORTUGAL.

H.M. Consul at Lisbon (Mr. P. A. Somers Cocks, C.M.G.) reports that he has received the following enquiries from local firms:—

A Lisbon firm wishes to purchase *cutlery* of United Kingdom manufacture. See Note†.

Cutlery.

A Lisbon firm desires to purchase from United Kingdom manufacturers the following goods:—*Uncovered copper wire, rubber-covered wires and cables (suitable for electric light), brass tubes, electric light accessories, electric bells and accessories; also mantles for gasoline lamps, and accessories, such as burners and glassware.* See Note † on next page.

Electrical Goods and Accessories; Gasoline Lamp Mantles and Accessories.

*Openings for British Trade.***PORTUGAL**—*continued.*

An agent in Lisbon desires to represent a United Kingdom manufacturer of cotton tablecloths and napkins. See **Cotton Napery.** *Note†.*

A Lisbon firm desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of the following articles:—**Enamelled Iron Baths; Electric Fans and Lamps; Gas Mantles, Globes, &c.** *Enamelled iron baths, electric fans, metallic filament lamps, gas mantles, chimneys, shades, and globes for gas lamps. See Note†.*

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the articles mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate, Lisbon. (C.I.B. 30,699.)

* * * * *

H.M. Consul at Oporto (Mr. H. Grant) reports that a firm in that city desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of **Hosiery Machinery; Plant for Motor Car Works.** *hosiery machinery and of articles used in the manufacture of motor car accessories.*

*See Note.**

H.M. Consul at Oporto also reports that enquiries have been made in that city for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Bar Iron; Angle Iron; Beams, &c.** *bar iron, angle iron, beams, &c. who wish to appoint agents there. See Note.**

*Note.**—United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned articles should communicate direct with the British Consulate, Oporto. (C.I.B. 32,680.)

H.M. Consul at Lisbon reports that there is now a very considerable demand in that city for cleaned rice, which has hitherto been imported from Hamburg and Bremen. **Cleaned Rice.** (C.I.B. 34,802.)

SPAIN.

H.M. Consul at Madrid (Mr. A. Jackson) reports that he has received an enquiry from a firm in Saragossa which desires to represent United Kingdom firms exporting the following products:—**Preserved Fruits and Vegetables; Lime Tartrate; Fruit Pulp; Licorice Root; Tin Waste; Superphosphates.** *Preserved fruits and vegetables, prepared fruit pulp for making jam, lime tartrates, licorice root for the manufacture of extracts, waste and cuttings of tinware for the purpose of extracting tin. The firm, said to be an important one, also desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of superphosphates.*

United Kingdom manufacturers, &c. of the above mentioned articles may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Madrid. (C.I.B. 32,040.)

*Openings for British Trade.***SPAIN**—*continued.*

H.M. Consul at Madrid also reports that a firm in that city desires to get into touch with United Kingdom firms who can supply *skins* and *furs* of all kinds, and, more particularly, *goat-skins*. See Note on p. 258.

United Kingdom dealers in skins and furs may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Madrid. (C.I.B. 29,734.)

H.M. Consul at Seville (Mr. A. L. Keyser) reports that an agent in that city desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of the following articles:—*Machinery and materials for printing, lithographing, book-binding, &c.; paper; stationery; drugs; and fine chemicals (including photographic chemicals)*. See Note on p. 258.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned articles may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Seville. (C.I.B. 34,098.)

The British Vice-Consul at San Sebastian (Mr. A. Budd, M.V.O.) reports that an agent in that city wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom firms who could supply *iron channels, L section*, for Venetian blinds and doors.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned articles may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where also samples may be seen. Any further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Vice-Consulate, San Sebastian. (C.I.B. 34,356.)

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 16th October notifies that a concession has been granted by the "Ministerio de Fomento" to Don José F. Solórzano y Freire for the construction of an electric tramway from Ferrol to Santa María de Neda (see p. 151 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th July last).

The "Gaceta" of 17th October contains a decree authorising the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas, Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid, to call for tenders for the dredging of the port of Alicante at an estimated cost of 283,038 pesetas (about £10,480).

A further decree authorises the execution of dredging works at the port of Ibiza, Balearic Islands, at an estimated cost of 296,988 pesetas (about £11,000).

*Openings for British Trade.***ITALY.**

H.M. Vice-Consul at Venice (Mr. G. Campbell) reports that he has received the following commercial enquiries:—

A firm in Venice desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *hygienic sanitary ware*, such as **Sanitary Ware.** *baths, basins, closets, tiles, &c. See Note†.*

An agent in that city desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *pulp.* **Pulp.** *See Note†.*

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned articles may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Vice-Consulate, Venice.

(C.I.B. 34,321.)

GREECE (NEW TERRITORIES).

H.M. Minister at Athens reports that the Greek Government has ratified the following contracts for surveys of **Railway Material.** new railways, all of which are to be of the 1.44 metre (4 ft. 8½ in.) gauge:—

Kalabaka-Kozani-Sorovitz line and the Kozani-Verria line by the German firm of Lentz and Company.

Drama-Cavalla line and the Larissa-Kozani line by Mr. Emile Garguilo.

Salonica-Angista line by the "Compagnie des Chemins de Fer Orientaux."

Kalabaka-Yanina line (*viâ* Kozani and Sorovitz) by the Batignolles Company.

(C. 11,949.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Commercial Attaché in France reports that an enquirer in New York offers to take up the matter of representing in the United States of America manufacturers in the United Kingdom who are desirous of competing in that market for the supply of the following

Articles in Demand: *See details in italics.*

goods, for which there is stated to be a good demand at present:—*Ball bearings; bristles; paper and wood pulp; condensed milk; coal tar products; lithographic inks; chemicals for textiles; graphite; toys; canned-goods; salts of potassium; watch crystals; watch dials; carbon suitable for cinematographs, &c. See Note on p. 253.*

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications in this connection to the British Consulate-General, New York.

(C.I.B. 33,796.)

*Openings for British Trade.***CHILE.**

The "Diario Oficial" (Santiago) of 29th August contains a decree, dated 27th August, approving the project of **Electric Lighting Plant.** Señores Emilio Rodriguez and Eduardo Arzon for the establishment of an electric lighting system in the town of Curepto. Work must be commenced within a period of six months from the date of the decree and completed within a further twelve months.

BRAZIL.

According to a report by the British Vice-Consul at Maceio, State of Alagoas (Mr. K. C. Macray) motor cars are now **Motor Cars.** being imported into that district, and this branch of trade should expand considerably as the Government is improving the streets in the city, and also the roads connecting the suburbs. The United States supply most of the cars, as they are cheaper than British cars which are not advertised and put forward with sufficient energy.

The "Diario Oficial" of 1st October contains a decree approving the plans of the "Companhia Paulista de Estradas de Ferro" for the extension of the Rio Claro-Itirapina line to São Carlos, at a cost of 1,632,773 milreis (about £95,200), and authorising the company to make surveys for further extensions.

Jewellery ; Linen and Silk Goods. See notice on p. 283.

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.**Confidential Information.**

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from the Board of Trade Correspondents in the Crown Colonies, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1913, 1,048 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 170,895 copies) to firms on the Special Register.

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information—continued.

interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

The great volume of information distributed under this system has rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service *which includes the regular supply of the weekly "Board of Trade Journal,"* and accordingly firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

The "Journal" itself contains a large amount of information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

EXHIBITIONS.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence at Calcutta has forwarded the following particulars of forthcoming agricultural and horticultural exhibitions to be held in the Provinces of Bengal, Madras, Burma and Assam, furnished by the Directors of Agriculture in those Provinces:—

WHERE HELD.	DATES.	PARTICULARS.
BENGAL.		
Suri	30th January to 4th February, 1915.	Cattle and Produce Show.
Bankura	22nd to 25th January, 1915.	Agricultural and Industrial Exhibitions.
MADRAS.		
Ootacamund	Held annually in May.	Flower Show, held by the Nilgir Horticultural Society.
Madras	Held annually in February to March.	Flower Show, held by the Agri-horticultural Society, Madras.
Madras	Held annually in April.	Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, held by the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society.
Mysore	Held annually in October.	It is known as the Mysore Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition. Held by the Mysore Government.
Ernaculum (Cochin State)	Held annually from September to October.	It is known as the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition and Cattle Show, Cochin State. Held by the Cochin Government.

Exhibitions.

WHERE HELD.	DATES.	PARTICULARS.
MADRAS — <i>continued.</i>		
Pudukottai, near Trichinopoly	Held annually in December.	It is known as the Sree Marthanda Agricultural, Industrial and Educational Exhibition. Held by the Pudukottai Durbar.

BURMA.

Rangoon...	Held annually in February.	Horticultural and Agricultural Exhibition. Held by the Agri-horticultural Society of Burma on a very small scale.
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ASSAM.

Shillong ...	Held annually in September.	Agricultural Show.
Kahima ...	April, 1915 ...	A small Show of Vegetables and Flowers.

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence has also forwarded a copy of the prospectus of this year's Mysore Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, which may be consulted by British firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (Ex. 9,607.)

“ EXCHANGE MEETINGS ” OF MANUFACTURERS AND BUYERS.

Samples of German and Austrian Fancy Goods.

In connection with the scheme, details of which have previously been announced, for exhibiting at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, Foreign Samples Section, 32, Cheapside, E.C., samples of goods hitherto obtained from Germany and Austria, an exhibition of fancy goods was held at that address on October 22nd and 23rd, for the purpose of bringing British manufacturers into direct touch with importers, wholesale firms and shipping houses.

The number of samples shown exceeded 2,000, and the number of visits paid to the exhibition amounted to about 750.

Prior to the meeting the Board of Trade made enquiries in manufacturing districts with a view to ascertaining how far British manufacturers were endeavouring, or were prepared to endeavour, to produce goods formerly obtained from enemy countries; consequently a considerable amount of business was actually transacted, while negotiations were set on foot with a view to business in the future. As a result of investigations made, it seems probable that in some important sections of this trade, British firms will be able to capture a considerable amount of business formerly in German or Austrian hands.

Many enquiries were answered in the course of the meeting, while those handed in to the enquiry room are now being replied to by letter.

A complete list of those firms who have expressed their preparedness to purchase or to manufacture certain articles is being printed for circulation to firms interested.

"Exchange Meetings" of Manufacturers and Buyers.

Copies of this list may be obtained by *bonâ fide* buyers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, either at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., or at 32, Cheapside, E.C.

Exchange Meetings already held in addition to that for the fancy goods trade have dealt with toys, and also with earthenware, china and glassware. An Exchange Meeting for cutlery, electro-plate and clocks is now being arranged, and Exchange Meetings for other trades will follow in quick succession.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Further Issue of Special Memoranda.

In connection with the campaign which the Board of Trade are undertaking to assist and supplement the efforts of British manufacturers and merchants to profit by the present opportunity for establishing themselves in markets previously held by German and Austrian or Hungarian firms, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has prepared memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades. Memoranda on the following trades have already been issued, those issued since the publication of last week's "Board of Trade Journal" being shown in *italics* :—

Agricultural machinery.

Aluminium and aluminium wares.

Anchors, grapnels and chains.

Artificial flowers.

Baskets and basketware.

Boilers and boiler-makers' wares.

Boot polishes.

Boots and shoes (except of rubber).

Brass and brass wares, &c.

Brewing and distilling machinery and apparatus.

Brooms, brushes and brush-makers' wares.

Building and furniture fittings (including locksmiths' wares).

Buttons, studs, &c.

Carbons for electric lighting.

Carpets, rugs and matting.

Cast iron goods (stoves, baths, &c.).

Cement.

Chemicals, heavy.

Cotton gloves.

Cotton hosiery (stockings and socks).

Cotton prints.

Cotton yarns.

Cutlery.

Cycles and parts thereof.

Electrical appliances and apparatus.

Enamelled hollow ware.

Engine and boiler packing.

Feathers, ornamental.

Feeding stuffs (oilcake and bran).

Felt hats and fezzes.

Fertilizers.

Fire-proof bricks, retorts, crucibles, &c.

Furniture.

Glassware, hollow (glass bottles, &c.).

Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wire, and electro-plate.

Implements and tools.

Internal combustion and explosion motors, gas turbines, &c.

Iron and steel bars, angles, rods, hoops, &c.

Iron and steel plates and sheets.

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

Iron and steel wire.	Railway wheels and axles (complete) and tyres and axles.
Iron and steel wire manufactures.	Road locomotives (including steam-rollers).
Jewellery and trinkets.	Rubber tyres for motor cars and motor cycles.
Lace and embroidery.	<i>Rubber wares (other than machinery belting, tyres for cycles, motor cycles and motor cars, and toys).</i>
Leather gloves and glove leather.	Saddlery, harness and miscellaneous leather wares.
Linen manufactures (including yarn).	Scientific instruments and apparatus (except electrical).
Lubricating oils and greases.	Screws, nails, bolts and nuts of iron and steel.
Machine tools.	Sewing, &c. cotton.
Machinery belting.	Sewing and knitting machines.
Medicines comprising drugs and medicinal preparations.	Soaps.
Men's cotton and woollen clothing.	Stationery (writing materials, note books, &c.).
Motor cars.	Stoneware, earthenware and chinaware.
Motor cycles.	Straw plait and straw hats
Musical instruments.	Tin wares, including tin/foil.
Oilcloth and linoleum.	Toys and games.
Painters' colours and materials (including varnish).	Tubes, pipes and fittings of iron and steel.
Perfumery and cosmetics.	Umbrellas and sunshades.
Photographic goods.	Women's and girls' clothing.
Pins and needles.	<i>Wooden wares.</i>
Printing and lithographic machines.	Woollen and worsted piece goods.
Products of the printing industry.	
Pumps and pumping machinery.	
Rail locomotives.	
Railway material of iron and steel (except rolling stock and wheels, tyres and axles).	

Memoranda on a certain number of other trades will be issued in due course.

Copies of these memoranda are being sent to British Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, and a large number of British manufacturers and merchants, as well as to the press.

The issue of the memoranda is only the first step. The Commercial Intelligence Branch is prepared to receive and answer personal and written enquiries for further information with regard to particular trades and markets (see also pp. 258-9). Any British manufacturer or merchant who desires to be furnished with more detailed information as to openings affecting his particular business should address the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., who will be prepared to give any further particulars possible respecting *names*

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

of buyers, rates of import duty, &c., or to make special enquiries through H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Trade Correspondents of the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the British Self-Governing Dominions, India, the Colonies and Protectorates, or through British Consular Officers in neutral foreign countries.

The Board of Trade National System of Labour Exchanges have on their books, at the present time, particulars with regard to large numbers of skilled and unskilled workpeople who are seeking employment.

Employers desiring workpeople should notify their vacancies to the nearest Labour Exchange.

The Exchanges will give special attention to requests from employers for special classes of workpeople for new trades, and for workpeople (men or women) to replace temporarily those who have taken military or naval service.

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.**Special Reports on Commercial Conditions and Trade Openings.**

In connection with the scheme which the Board of Trade have initiated for assisting British manufacturers and traders to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the war for securing trade formerly in the hands of German, Austrian or Hungarian rivals, the following information has been received from H.M. Consular Officers in addition to that published in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

Note.—In considering the openings for trade mentioned in the following reports regard should be had to the note on p. 258 of this issue relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles.

Algeria.—The Acting British Consul-General at Algiers writes, under date 9th October, that it is of prime importance to United Kingdom firms desiring to enter the Algerian market that they should not lose sight of the progressive methods which have been adopted by their German competitors.

All correspondence must be in French as few of the local firms understand any other language. Invoices should give prices in French currency, and the metric system of weights and measures should always be employed. The majority of the catalogues sent to Algiers by British firms are in English and therefore of little practical use. For the moment English catalogues would perhaps be better than none at all, but the sending of such must be regarded purely as an emergency measure and should be followed by French editions with the least possible delay. The Acting Consul-General suggests that when catalogues in English are sent they should have a slip with the following note in bold type affixed to the outer cover:—"Catalogue en anglais envoyé à titre provisoire, un catalogue en français suivra dès qu'il pourra être préparé." It need hardly be pointed out that catalogues which serve for Algeria will serve equally well for the whole of France and for other French Colonies.

Trade Conditions Abroad.

Prices quoted must include customs duty and other charges, so that the purchaser may know at once exactly what the goods are going to cost him. This has been the practice of German firms, but the English quotation, at the best, includes only the freight to Algiers, and the buyer has then to ascertain the extra expenses he will have to meet, and, on account of the complicated French tariff*, that generally means that he must consult a clearing agent. It should not be a very difficult matter for British exporters to work out the duty sufficiently closely to enable them to quote inclusive prices. One of the leading clearing agents in Algiers informed the Acting Consul-General that German goods are sent regularly to a forwarding agent there with full specifications of the contents of the packages (for customs purposes). When cleared the goods are delivered free to the consignees' warehouse, if in Algiers, or forwarded by sea or rail if necessary, but all charges for duty, clearing, and re-forwarding are always paid by the shippers.

German firms are said to be always ready to make even the most trivial alterations in order to meet their customers' ideas; this applies particularly to the machinery trade. Moreover, German packing is exemplary as regards all classes of goods, but it is of special interest in the case of glass lamp shades and similar fragile goods. A local importer has informed the Acting Consul-General that this fact alone has induced him to patronise German firms; all breakages are at his own risk, and whereas he has found as much as 30 to 40 per cent. of breakages in consignments from the United Kingdom, similar goods sent from Germany have only 1 or 2 per cent. damaged.

(C.I.B. 33,067.)

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Brazil.—The following information, which has been received from H.M. Consul at Pernambuco, was written before the outbreak of the war:—

The essential requirement for successful trading in Brazil is to be represented by persons who are familiar with the business methods and language of the country. Catalogues and price lists should, whenever possible, be in the Portuguese language (never in Spanish), and the prices quoted in Brazilian currency. A full knowledge of the intricacies and peculiarities of custom-house formalities is also needed.

It should be borne in mind by British firms wishing to extend their trade to Brazil that full duties are payable on samples on arrival, and no abatement is allowed when taken away. It is therefore the rule to dispose of such samples before leaving the country, and this can generally be done at a profit. No duty, however, is payable in the case of such samples as could not be of any practical use or value, e.g., hats, gloves, boots, &c., and they have all to be so mutilated on arrival as to render them worthless. It will at once be under-

* A translation of the French Customs Tariff [Cd. 5,127/10] has been prepared by the Board of Trade, and may be obtained, post free, for 1s. 2½d. from the usual Sale Agents for Government publications.

Trade Conditions Abroad.

stood that such mutilated samples are not of much practical use to show to prospective customers as they do not flatter the eye, and, except in special circumstances, the idea of bringing such samples is scarcely worth serious consideration. A commercial traveller arriving in Brazil should first of all obtain the services of a trustworthy *despachante* or other agent to assist him with the formalities of the custom-house, and if desired, introduce him to firms with whom he would be likely to do profitable business.

A very remunerative trade is done by travelling retailers who go about the country visiting all the places where profitable customers are likely to be found. *Jewellery* would appear to be the most convenient and paying article owing to its portability, and it is said that a net annual profit of £2,000 is by no means an unusual gain in this particular line of business. H.M. Consul considers that there is no reason why articles of British manufacture should not successfully compete against those of foreign make. *Linen and silk goods* are also favourite articles for sale by itinerant travellers, and though somewhat bulky for transport, generally leave a good margin for profit. Before doing business of any kind in the Pernambuco district it is necessary to obtain a licence from the State Government, which varies in price according to the line of business adopted. A good knowledge of the people and language is essential, as well as a certain amount of tact and astuteness. Bills for jewellery or linen are generally obtained from the purchaser and negotiated at one or other of the banks.

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Mexico.—H.M. Consul at Mexico City points out to British firms who may be contemplating embarking upon business in Mexico that, in his opinion, the present moment is wholly unpropitious for such action. The revolutionary disturbances of the past three years have, he states, reduced the financial condition of that country to a state of chaos, and it is difficult to foresee any immediate improvement in the commercial situation. The state of the money market fluctuates daily, always going from bad to worse, and merchants in all classes of business are loth to replenish their stocks.

(C.I.B. 34,277.)

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Venezuela.—H.M. Vice-Consul at Carácas, referring to the opportunity which now presents itself for United Kingdom manufacturers to capture the large German trade in Venezuela, states that the lightest possible crates and cases should be used when forwarding goods to Venezuela, as duty is levied on gross weight. H.M. Vice-Consul understands that the pre-eminent position held by Germany in the earthenware trade in Venezuela is largely due to their use of light crates. It may appear foolish to pack earthenware in light crates, but the fact remains that, even if the percentage of breakages is higher, yet owing to the difference in the rates of duty the importer's profits are higher than if the goods were packed in heavy crates with little or no ensuing breakage.

Trade Conditions Abroad.

The German articles which find a ready sale in Venezuela are cheap and of rather inferior quality. German manufacturers know how to display their samples to the best advantage, and fully realise the great attraction which wealth of colour and a little artistic arrangement have for the people of the country. (C.I.B. 34,416.)

MORATORIUM LAWS AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES ABROAD.**Greece.**

With reference to the notice on p. 806 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th September relative to the Moratorium in Greece, H.M. Minister at Athens reports, under date 19th October, that the operation of Article 2 of the Law of 13th January, 1914 (see p. 641 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th March last), has been extended to 13th January, 1915.

N.B.—The Article referred to above states that during the operation of the law the Courts may defer at their own discretion, either once for all, or repeatedly, the progress of the proceedings for compulsory execution or carrying into effect of a sale by auction. Similarly they may abstain from deciding on petitions for bankruptcy either for a definite period or indefinitely. (C.I.B. 35,048.)

Russia.

With reference to the notice on p. 225 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the Moratorium in Russia, H.M. Embassy at Petrograd reports that an Imperial Ukase of 19th September/2nd October further extends the Moratorium on bills of exchange executed prior to 17th/30th July, 1914, of which the place of execution or payment is in one of the Governments adjacent to the theatre of war (for list, see "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th October, p. 158). Such bills cannot now be protested, and no steps can be taken to recover upon them for a period of 4 months from the date of maturity of the bill. (C.I.B. 35,005.)

Sweden.

With reference to the notice on p. 29 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st October relative to the Moratorium in Sweden, H.M. Minister at Stockholm has forwarded a translation of a Swedish Royal Proclamation of 18th September which provides that, as regards payment of debts to creditors domiciled outside Sweden, debtors shall be entitled to a postponement until 1st November, 1914, if the debt was contracted prior to 5th August or had not fallen due for payment prior to 16th July, 1914. Under the law no restriction is made in the postponement to which the creditor would have been entitled under previous Moratorium Acts.

The translation of the Proclamation may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 34,092.)

ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS AND GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

Importation of Sugar Prohibited.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

EXTENDING THE PROHIBITIONS CONTAINED IN THE PROCLAMATION OF THE
9TH SEPTEMBER, 1914, RELATING TO TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS by Our Proclamation dated the 9th day of September, 1914, called the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, certain prohibitions, as therein more specifically set forth, were imposed upon all persons therein referred to:

AND WHEREAS by Our Proclamation dated the 30th day of September, 1914, the prohibitions contained in the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, were extended, and the importation of sugar was prohibited as therein more specifically set forth:

AND WHEREAS by Our Proclamation dated the 8th day of October, 1914, Our Proclamation of the 9th September, 1914, called the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, was amended as therein more specifically set forth:

AND WHEREAS it is desirable to revoke Our Proclamation dated the 30th day of September, 1914:

NOW, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared as follows:—

1. The aforesaid Proclamation of the 30th day of September is hereby as from the date hereof revoked, and from and after the date hereof this present Proclamation is substituted therefor.

2. The importation into the United Kingdom of all sugar is hereby prohibited provided that the foregoing prohibition shall not extend to sugar (not being raw or refined sugar made or produced by an enemy or in an enemy country, or refined sugar made or produced from raw sugar made or produced by an enemy or in an enemy country):—

(a) cleared from the port of shipment to this country on or before the 26th October, 1914;

(b) imported under contract made prior to the 4th August, 1914.

3. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by Our licence, or by the licence given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade, whether such licence be granted especially to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons.

4. The words "enemy" and "enemy country" and "person" shall have the same meaning in this Our Proclamation as in Our said Proclamation of the 9th day of September, 1914.

Given at Our Court at *Buckingham Palace* this twenty-sixth day of October, in the Year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***EXPORT OF COLOURS AND DYESTUFFS.****Issue of Special Licences.**

With reference to the Order of Council dated 8th September, 1914, which prohibited the exportation from the United Kingdom of dyes and dyestuffs obtained from coal tar, the Board of Trade desire it to be known that on their recommendation licences have been granted to certain firms to export some or all of the colours and dyestuffs specified in the appended schedule, on the express condition that the reasonable requirements of consumers in the United Kingdom in respect of such colours and dyestuffs are first supplied. Any British consumers of these colours and dyestuffs who are unable to obtain the supplies they require should communicate with the Board of Trade.

Cross Dye Black FG.	Thionol Yellow G.
" " " 70223.	Thionol Orange I.
" " " T Extra 20 % strong.	Thionol Brown G conc.
" " " BF.	Thionol Khaki I.
" " " BX 20 % strong.	Thionol Brown O.
" " " RX 20 % strong.	Thionol Brown R.
" " " TF.	Thionol Dark Green.
Sulphur Bronze 136.	Thionol Brilliant Green 6 G X conc.
Sulphur Brown 4R.	Thionol Brilliant Green 4 G X conc.
" " 2D.	Thionol Brilliant Green G X.
" " 2R.	Thionol Green 3 R.
" " 731.	Thionol Purple B conc.
Sulphur Yellow Y.	Thionol Corinth G X.
" " R.	Thionol Brilliant Corinth R X.
Sulphur Drab N.	Thionol Corinth B L X.
Methyl Violet ST.	Cachou R.
" " Base 2B.	Cachou 2 R.
Magenta Powder FA.	Cachou O X.
" Crystals FA.	Thionol Blues.
Methyl Blue 2B	Thionol Blacks.
Methylene Blue ZF.	Leather Brown L X.
Auramine O.	Dianol Fast Yellow A R.
" O. Conc.	Dianol Brilliant Red X.
Cerise FDA.	Dianol Dark Green N.
Green Crystals A.	New Coccine.
" " Y.	Phosphine.
Bismarck Brown R. 100s.	Leather Orange F.
" " Y. 100s.	Wool Scarlet 390.
" " Concentrated.	Wool Scarlet 285.
" " R. "	Dianol Oranges.
Chrysoidine R. Powder.	Prune 516.
" Y. Powder.	Wool Black 3015.
" Crystals.	Fast Milling Black B.
Nigrosine D.	Era Chrome Blacks.
" G.	Era Chrome Brown M.
" P.	Era Chrome Brown B.
Soluble Nigrosine X.	Chrome Red Brown.
Nigrosine 32391.	Chromotrope M.
Induline A.	Archelline 2 R.
" B.	Ponceau R.
Soluble Blue A.	Ponceau 2 R.
" " B.	Orange 4 G B.
" " C.	Chrome Green Y.
Spirit Blue.	Alizarine Yellow 3 G.
" " 2B.	Crumpsall Yellow Y Y F P.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***TELEGRAMS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.****Revised Regulations.**

The Postmaster-General has issued the following revised regulations regarding registered addresses and the use of codes in foreign telegrams:—

Registered Addresses.—The use of registered addresses in Extra European telegrams from this country is permitted, as from the 26th October, under the following conditions:—

(1) The address must have been registered before the 1st July last.

(2) It can only be used as the address of a telegram—its use as the signature still being prohibited.

(3) Telegrams having such addresses can only be sent to the following countries:—

(a) British Possessions in the Extra European system and Egypt.

(b) French Possessions in the Extra European system, namely:—Annam, Cochin China, Comoro Islands, French Somali Coast, French Guiana, French India, French West Africa, Madagascar, New Caledonia, P'oulo Condore, Réunion, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Tonquin, and the following islands in the West Indies, *viz.*, Guadeloupe, Les Saintes, Marie Galante and Martinique.

(c) Japan, Chosen (Corea), Formosa, Kwang Tung Peninsula and Japanese Saghalien (Karafuto).

(d) Belgian Congo.

(e) United States.

In the case of telegrams destined for the countries mentioned in (b), (c), (d) and (e) above, the sender should be required to insert the full name and address of the addressee on the back of the telegram form, in order that these particulars may be furnished in the event of an enquiry being received by Service message.

Code Telegrams.—The Army Council, which controls the arrangements for the censorship of submarine cablegrams throughout the Empire, has relaxed, as from 1st November, the prohibition against the use of code, subject to the following regulations:—

(1) The use of code will only be permitted in telegrams passing between the United Kingdom on the one hand and British Possessions and allied or neutral countries outside the European telegraph system on the other.

(2) The use of code is at present prohibited by the following Extra European Administrations:—Argentine Republic, Brazil, Danish Possessions, Dutch East Indies, French Possessions, Italian Possessions, and Angola (Portuguese).

(3) The following codes, selected in consultation with the Board of Trade, are authorised:—A.B.C. 5th Edition; Scott's Code 10th Edition; Western Union Code; Lieber's Code. Messages in private code or in any other unrecognised code will be stopped before reaching the Censors.

(4) Neither private supplements nor the numerical equivalents of the phrases in published codes are admissible. It should be

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***TELEGRAMS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—continued.**

remembered that groups or series of numbers and similar expressions (*e.g.*, prices of stocks) are not necessarily admissible because they appear in code. If the decode would not have passed the Censors, neither will the coded message be passed.

(5) All messages in code will be decoded under arrangements made by the Post Office for submission to the Censors. Every effort will be made to avoid delay in this operation. It will, however, tend to expedite the transmission of telegrams if persons handing in coded telegrams would deposit at the same time translations of the messages.

(6) In all cases the name of the code used must be indicated on the form.

(7) No charge will be made for the transmission of the name of the code, but a fee of sixpence will be charged for each outward telegram in code.

RESTRICTIONS ON ALIENS.**Extension of Prohibited Areas.**

With reference to the notice on p. 749 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th September, and to previous notices, relative to the restrictions on aliens in the United Kingdom, it is notified that the "London Gazette"* of 27th October publishes a list of additions to the prohibited areas previously proclaimed under the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914.

ENEMY SHIPS IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

The "London Gazette" of 27th October publishes the following notification which H.M. Government have issued to the Representatives of Foreign Maritime Powers in London, with the request that they should communicate it to their Governments:—

Since the outbreak of war certain ships of enemy countries have remained in the Suez Canal.

Some of these vessels were detained by the Egyptian Government on account of hostile acts committed in the Canal; some because there was reason to apprehend that they contemplated hostile acts; others, though perfectly free, have refused to leave the Canal in spite of the offer of a free pass, thus disclosing their intention to use the ports of the Canal merely as ports of refuge, a measure which is not contemplated by the Suez Canal Convention.

H.M. Government do not admit that the conventional right of free access to and use of the Canal enjoyed by merchant vessels implies

* Price 1s. 0½d. (post-free) from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***ENEMY SHIPS IN THE SUEZ CANAL—continued.**

any right to make use of the Canal and its ports of, access for an indefinite time to escape capture, since the obvious result of permitting any such course must be greatly to incommode and even to block the use of the ports and Canal by other ships, and they are consequently of opinion that the Egyptian Government are fully justified in the steps which they are taking to remove from the Canal all enemy ships which have been long enough in the Canal ports to show clearly that they have no intention of departing in the ordinary way, and that they are putting the Canal and its ports to a use which is inconsistent with the use of the Canal in the ordinary way by other shipping.

NAVAL PRIZES.**Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions.**

With reference to the notice on p. 227 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions, the "London Gazette" of 23rd October contains the results of the proceedings instituted in the Supreme Court of Ceylon in respect of the ship "Furth," and in the Royal Court of St. Lucia in respect of the ships "Lorenzo" and "Thor."

The "Gazette" of 27th October contains the result of proceedings in the Gibraltar Supreme Court in respect of the ship "Slawentzitz."

The same issue of the "Gazette" also notifies the formation of a British Prize Court at Alexandria, and publishes the names of vessels in respect of which proceedings have been instituted in Egypt and the Straits Settlements.

The issues of the "London Gazette" referred to may be obtained, price 1s. 0½d. (post-free) each, from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

Names of Vessels Captured or Detained.

With reference to the notice on p. 97 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th October relative to Naval Prizes, it is notified that the issues of the "London Gazette," dated 23rd and 27th October, contain further lists of vessels detained or captured by His Majesty's Armed Forces.

Vessel Captured by the French Naval Authorities.

The "London Gazette" of 27th October states that a notification is published in the French "Journal Officiel" of 17th October to the effect that parties interested in the German sailing vessel "Barmhek," captured on August 17th last, should send in their claims to the Conseil des Prises, 24, Rue Vauban, Bordeaux, before 17th November next.

Vessels Detained by Russian Naval Authorities.

The Board of Trade are informed by the Foreign Office that British subjects interested in cargoes in the vessels "Karl Friederich Larsen" and "Erika Fischer" should despatch their claims for compensation, supported by all possible proofs of ownership, to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Petrograd.

(H. 14,470.)

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

BRITISH VESSELS DETAINED AT HAMBURG.**Remittance of Funds to Crews.**

The Board of Trade have been informed by the Consul-General of the United States in London that he is prepared to remit to his colleague in Hamburg funds supplied by shipping companies for the support of captains and crews of British vessels detained at Hamburg.

ENEMY VESSELS IN NEUTRAL PORTS.**Netherlands Indies.**

H.M. Consul-General at Batavia has telegraphed, under date 13th October, that the following enemy vessels were then sheltering in ports in the Netherlands Indies:—Anhalt, Arsterturn, Castellpelesch, Drachenfels, Emden, Freiberg, Gernis, Goldenfels, Hagen, Hohenfels, Hoerde, Iserlohm, Imkenturm, Kleist, Luneburg, Lubeck, Linden, Machew, Manila, Ninive, Numidia, Offenbach, Orsova, Preussen, Roon, Rheinland, Silesia, Stolberg, Sydney, Schonfels, Sithonia, Scandia, Teopao, Uhenfels, Ulm, Westmark, Wismar. (H. 14,366.)

Portuguese West Africa.

H.M. Consul at Loanda has telegraphed, under date 15th October, that the following enemy vessels were then sheltering at Loanda:—Adelaide, Ingbert, and Ingraban. (H. 14,582.)

STATE WAR RISKS INSURANCE ABROAD.**Japan.**

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) has forwarded a translation of a law and accompanying regulations relating to the Japanese State war risks insurance scheme.

The law only applies to vessels registered in Japan and trading on specified voyages, to all imports and exports into or from Japan by steamers of any nationality, and to any cargo laden in the above-mentioned vessels. Vessels commandeered by the Japanese Government or on hire with or chartered to that Government or any foreign Governments or persons of foreign nationality are excluded from the scheme.

The translation of the law and regulations may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 35,851.)

TRADE OF SOUTH AFRICA IN 1913.

Report of H.M. Trade Commissioner.

In his Report on the trade of South Africa during 1913, which has just been issued*, H.M. Trade Commissioner for the Union (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) states that, as compared with the year 1908, the total trade of that country last year, which amounted to £109,456,629, shows an increase of £39,740,951, or 57 per cent. Of this astonishing increase the import trade accounts for £17,314,265, or an increase of 68 per cent., and the export trade for £22,426,686, an increase of 50·7 per cent. Unfortunately, the average rate of increase, as shown during this quinquennial period, has not been maintained during the last twelve months, but the apparent set back is due to passing events and temporary causes rather than to any inherent weakness or to the effects of over-trading or unwarranted optimism in the four years preceding. It is remarkable, however, that, in spite of the severity of the drought and the dislocation of trade and loss to industry caused by social and industrial upheavals, the trade figures for 1913 show an actual increase on those of 1912, the import trade, including specie, having advanced from £39,845,210 in 1912 to £42,797,077 in 1913, and the export trade from £63,272,743 to £66,659,552. In order to appreciate the significance of these results one must consider the extent to which industry was affected in 1913 by the causes already alluded to, though it is quite impossible yet to estimate the full extent of the loss occasioned thereby, as the effects must necessarily be more apparent in the trade returns for the year 1914.

As regards the effect of the drought there has, on the one hand, been a considerable falling-off in the production of certain staple articles of export, while there has at the same time been a large increase in the imports of articles which compete with South African products, *e.g.*, the exports of maize decreased from £143,000 to £65,000, while, on the other hand, the imports of maize during the same period rose from £4,000 only, in 1912, to £94,000 in 1913. Other classes of grain also showed declines in the export returns, while the following figures, representing the value of imported foodstuffs, prove conclusively the disastrous extent to which production was affected in South Africa by the drought:—Imports of flour rose from £498,000 to £742,000, an increase of 49 per cent.; wheat from £395,000 to £1,060,000, an increase of nearly 170 per cent.

That there has been less money generally available for spending purposes is reflected in the imports of manufactured and finished articles, such as clothing, textiles, and household goods. For example, imports of apparel and slops decreased by £90,000; haberdashery and millinery by £92,000; boots, shoes and footwear by £21,000; cotton blankets and rugs by £101,000; woollen blankets and rugs by £83,000; enamelled ware by £19,000; furniture by £54,000; paraffin oil by £22,000; printed books by £33,000; and galvanised corrugated iron by £33,000.

As regards the effect of industrial troubles in South Africa, the efficiency or productive power of the Witwatersrand gold mining area

* Cd. 7,648. Price 4d. Obtainable from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications.

Trade of South Africa in 1913.

was considerably impaired by the holding up of the industry and the subsequent native labour shortage caused by the industrial unrest which commenced with the July strike. Moreover, it would appear that the monetary loss of gold production during the critical period might reasonably be assumed to be anything from £1,000,000 to £2,500,000. At the low estimate of £25 and £2 10s. per month for wages paid for white and non-white labour respectively on the mines of the Witwatersrand, the loss in wages alone amounts to over £1,360,000 for the period July, 1913, to February, 1914.

Import Trade.—The following table shows the value of the principal classes of goods imported into South Africa in 1912 and 1913, exclusive of Government stores and specie :—

—	1912.	1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease(—).
	£	£	£
Foodstuffs	6,253,226	7,485,281	+ 1,232,055
Material for agriculture and farming	1,729,850	2,030,399	+ 300,549
Mining material	1,692,471	1,799,758	+ 107,287
Electrical material	917,186	983,624	+ 66,438
Miscellaneous machinery and requisites therefor.	1,767,057	1,949,839	+ 182,782
Building and constructional material	1,910,595	2,169,702	+ 259,107
Requirements for other local industries.	4,219,084	4,323,999	+ 104,915
Clothing and wearing apparel ...	6,541,137	6,373,208	— 167,929
Textiles... ..	3,528,178	3,347,395	— 180,783
Furniture and household requisites	2,017,298	1,896,562	— 120,736
Goods indicating surplus spending power of the people.	2,341,987	3,072,374	+ 730,387
Educational and office supplies ...	752,210	753,526	+ 1,316
Drugs, chemicals, apothecary ware, surgical requisites, &c.	633,410	630,082	— 3,328
Miscellaneous imports	1,640,378	1,592,849	— 47,529
Total	35,934,067	38,408,598	+ 2,474,531

It is at once apparent that the classes mainly responsible for the decreases represent goods required in connection with the home and the person, which, of course, means that the spending power of the people has been affected. Against this, however, it must be pointed out that the class specially designated "Goods indicating the surplus spending power of the people" shows an actual increase of a very considerable amount; but this apparent paradox is explained by the fact that the increased imports of motor-cars, motor-cycles, and motor spirit actually exceeded by £2,180 the total increase in the whole class, which amounted to £730,387; that is to say, if the motor trade were withdrawn from the class in question, the figures would provide further evidence that the country had considerably less to spend on personal comforts and luxuries. In this connection, it should be remembered that in a country of great spaces, such as South Africa, the motor has come to be a necessary means of locomotion for business, farming, and trading purposes, as well as merely a pleasurable pastime.

The value of the *motor cars and parts* imported increased from £577,924 in 1912 to £1,100,867 in 1913, the share of the United

Trade of South Africa in 1913.

Kingdom in the two years being about 54 per cent. and 40 per cent. respectively, that of Canada about 9 per cent. and 14 per cent. respectively, and that of the United States 25 per cent. and 35 per cent. respectively. Thus it will be seen that Canadian and American manufacturers are steadily overtaking United Kingdom firms in the value of the motor cars supplied to South Africa. *Motor cycles* representing a value of £223,524 were imported into the Union in 1913, as against £154,236 in 1912.

Of the total imports of *agricultural machinery* in 1913 the United Kingdom contribution represented 38 per cent., as against 33 per cent. in 1912, while the importation of *agricultural implements* from the United Kingdom advanced from a share of 33 per cent. in 1912 to 39 per cent. in 1913. The share of the United States has, however, considerably declined, and British firms have every reason to be congratulated on the enterprise they are showing in studying the requirements and in meeting the wants of South African farmers.

It appears that a great deal of German *electrical plant*, bought and delivered in the years 1910 and 1911, could not be put into operation until the end of 1913, owing to the fact that the necessary supply of motive power was not available, and H.M. Trade Commissioner is informed that trouble with some of the foreign-made plant has recently occurred to an alarming extent, and that the faults are due not only to an over-rating by the makers of the capacities of the various machines, but, in some cases, to bad design and manufacture.

There is no doubt that British trade has made great advances in the production of larger electrical power units during recent years, though there is room for still further improvement. The keenness of foreign manufacturers makes a progressive policy imperative, if United Kingdom manufacturers are to hold their own in this branch of trade.

The imports of *iron and steel piping and fittings* in 1913 amounted to £49,200, and the item is one to which United Kingdom manufacturers should continue to give very close attention, especially in view of the great efforts which have been made by Germany to capture this trade by means of her "solid-drawn" tubing.

The total value of *cotton goods* imported amounted to £3,210,741; although £26,317 less than the value of the imports of 1912 it is noteworthy that the United Kingdom increased her trade in 1913 by a sum of £57,474, and her relative percentage by 2.44. The only other country showing an increase in this trade was Italy, whose imports of cotton goods increased by £21,256, and her percentage by 0.68. On the other hand German trade fell by £48,527, and Belgium lost £43,966.

H.M. Trade Commissioner points out that it is interesting to note that a close examination of the trade returns for successive years from 1908 reveals the fact that this great expansion of trade synchronises exactly with the consummation of the political union of the four Colonies, a fact which suggests that the notable change in the constitutional arrangements of the country and the consolidation of its financial and economic interests inspired the community and the overseas investing public with greater confidence, which awakened a new spirit of enterprise and industrial development in South Africa.

Trade of South Africa in 1913.

Export Trade.—Whilst the total export trade in 1913 maintained the steady growth it has shown for several years, the export of *foodstuffs* overseas decreased from £791,921 to £393,789, furnishing further evidence as to the effects of the drought. The principal items contributing to this decrease were maize, which fell by £378,323, oats by £30,535, and other cereals by £20,431. The exports of "*agricultural and farm produce*" amounted to £12,031,980, an increase of £1,512,772, made up chiefly by increased exports of feathers, hides and wool. The increase in the exports of *minerals* amounted to £2,462,084, which would have been materially greater but for the industrial disturbances previously alluded to. Owing to these occurrences, the exports of gold actually showed a decrease; on the other hand, the diamond mining industry, which was not affected by the disturbances, not only made up for this loss, but converted what would have been a total decrease in this group into a substantial increase. (*See also notice on p. 303.*)

The need for representation.—There is no doubt that the vigour of foreign competition and the steady expansion of industries in other countries, as well as the growth of nascent industries in the Union market itself, is making the task of maintaining the position of United Kingdom trade a more difficult one from year to year. This pressure calls for a more active policy on the part of British manufacturers in perfecting their selling arrangements in the South African market. An active selling-agent, or direct representative, not only of necessity extends the business of his principals, but his daily contact with the requirements of a market, and his acquired knowledge as to the methods and doings of his competitors, together contribute to keep his home principals alive and progressive. As regards the South African market, the centre of gravity has, to a great extent, shifted from London to South Africa. There was a time when the buying was left to the discretion of the London or other United Kingdom buying houses, but, while orders continue to pass through the same channels as hitherto, the importing firms in South Africa are now in a better position (made possible by the presence of agents of British and of foreign firms) to specify, in respect of a very large number of their orders, the names of the makers whose goods they require,

These remarks likewise apply in regard to all large buyers, such as mining firms, the railways, and, to a great extent, the principal Corporations or Municipalities of South Africa. This being so, H.M. Trade Commissioner regards the proper selection and appointment of agents as one of the most vital necessities for strengthening the forces of British trade in its struggle against foreign competition in overseas markets. But, for manufacturers to be successful in this matter, the greatest discretion must be exercised in selecting the proper class of agent or merchant-firm to accord with the character of the goods to be represented. In this matter the Trade Commissioner is at all times ready to assist manufacturers, and communications on this and other subjects affecting British trade interests may be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, P.O. Box 1346, Cape Town.

TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

The following summary table has been prepared at the Board of Trade showing the total imports and exports of merchandise of the principal countries for which the particulars can be given up to July, 1914, inclusive, and referring in all cases to the same period, *viz.*, the seven months ended July. The corresponding figures for 1913 and 1912 are added for comparison:—

	Imports (<i>see Note</i>). SEVEN MONTHS ended JULY.			Exports (Domestic) (<i>see Note</i>). SEVEN MONTHS ended JULY.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
France	192,223,000	196,436,000	198,557,000	149,032,000	156,431,000	153,767,000
Spain	22,398,000	30,065,000	27,554,000	23,463,000	24,056,000	21,808,000
Egypt†	14,010,000	15,524,000	16,787,000	17,757,000	15,343,000	17,180,000
United States	215,275,000	212,219,000	237,725,000	255,557,000	271,769,000	245,695,000
Brazil	35,126,000	41,084,000	26,837,000	36,066,000	31,068,000	30,775,000
Japan|| ... ..	40,591,000	47,044,000	43,664,000	27,748,000	34,313,000	37,457,000
British India	58,148,000	69,988,000	71,129,000	98,008,000	96,555,000	101,132,000
Canada	71,580,000	82,055,000	62,346,000	35,076,000	39,936,000	39,064,000
British S. Africa	22,512,000	24,656,000	24,121,000	12,755,000	16,756,000	14,307,000
United Kingdom	347,226,000	373,124,000	368,148,000	267,299,000	304,220,000	299,863,000

† Including bullion.

|| Exclusive of trade with Taiwan (Formosa) and Chosen (Corea).

The latest figures available as regards other countries from which returns are received by the Board of Trade are as follow:—

	Imports (<i>see Note</i>).			Exports (Domestic) (<i>see Note</i>).		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia* (6 months) ...	51,875,000	59,527,000	74,957,000	63,132,000	59,533,000	71,508,000
Germany (6 months) ...	260,588,000	267,048,000	269,314,000	205,391,000	243,050,000	249,248,000
Belgium (6 months) ...	90,939,000	91,931,000	92,126,000	74,115,000	70,020,000	74,169,000
Switzerland (6 months) ...	36,277,000	36,541,000	34,938,000	26,058,000	26,420,000	27,846,000
Italy† (6 months) ...	73,923,000	76,145,000	73,711,000	45,764,000	48,377,000	50,952,000
Austria-Hungary (5 months) ...	62,299,000	57,816,000	64,274,000	43,171,000	45,702,000	46,590,000
Mexico (2 months) ...	2,890,000	3,805,000	2,254,000	2,928,000	2,558,000	3,077,000
Argentina‡ (6 months) ...	35,073,000	41,835,000	34,203,000	48,982,000	58,616,000	42,747,000
Australia (6 months) ...	39,925,000	36,252,000	38,714,000	26,963,000	28,995,000	35,260,000

* European, Russo-Finnish, and Black Sea Frontiers.

† Including bullion and specie.

‡ Including silver bullion.

§ Value of principal articles only.

Note.—The foregoing figures are exclusive of bullion and specie, except where otherwise stated.

The values stated for the latest year shown are provisional and subject to rectification. In some cases all the values are those *declared* by importers or exporters, as in the United Kingdom; in others they are based on an official schedule of values which is subjected to revision after the close of each year, the values used in the current returns being those fixed in the latest completed revision. In general, the values so fixed represent the level of prices in the preceding year. The countries adopting the system of official values annually revised are:—Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain and (for imports) Germany and Switzerland. Exports from Switzerland and Germany are returned at “declared” values. *The figures in italics are*

Trade of Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

based, wholly or mainly, on the prices of some earlier year than that under which they are shown.

In the case of Russia, Germany, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Egypt, Argentina, Japan, Canada, and the United Kingdom, the import figures given in the above summaries represent imports for home consumption. In all cases the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of "nationalised" goods, i.e., goods originally imported for consumption, and which, if dutiable, have been charged with duty, but which are subsequently re-exported.

For detailed particulars regarding the trade of the several countries, reference should be made to the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions, including figures received up to 14th October, 1914," to be obtained (price 3d., post free 1½d.), either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.**COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.**

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia further detailed reports from the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" regarding the evidence given before the Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation in connection with the following articles:—

**Inter-State Commission
for Tariff Investigation.
Reports of Evidence.**

Raw minerals used in the manufacture of paints and colours.
Kalsomine, cold water paint and distemper.
Salt.
Musical instruments.
Works of art.
Steel rails.
Marine engines and boilers.
Vessels of 500 tons and under.
Watches.
Game.
Eggs.
Marble.

The Reports may be seen by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 33,812.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

CEYLON.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of an Ordinance (No. 14 of 1914) which was assented to on the 3rd August last, and which amends the Customs Ordinance No. 1 of 1871 relative to the issue of warehouse warrants in Ceylon.

**Amended Regulations
respecting Stamp Duty
on Warehouse
Warrants.**

The present Ordinance provides that "every warrant, whether issued by a Collector of Customs or by a keeper of a bonded warehouse, shall bear a stamp duty of 50 cents, and such duty shall be denoted by adhesive stamps. Such duties shall be liable in all matters relating to stamp duty, to the provisions of the Ordinances relating to stamp duties, so far as the same shall be applicable thereto."

(C. 14,011.)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia copy of Customs By Laws (Nos. 296 and 298) dated 26th August last, relative to the free importation of certain minor articles and tools of trade into the Commonwealth, as follows:—

**Free Importation
of certain
Minor Articles and
Tools of Trade.**

By Law No. 296.

The undermentioned "minor articles" for use in the manufacture of goods within the Commonwealth may be admitted free under Customs tariff heading No. 131 of the Customs Tariff 1908-11, with effect from 8th August, 1914:—

Woven smallware (labels, tapes, webbings, galloons, &c.).

Worsted yarn—provided security be given by the owner that it will be used for that purpose only, and that evidence of such use be given to the satisfaction of the Collector within six months after delivery by the Customs.

By Law No. 298.

The following tools of trade, when not made wholly of wood, and not being machines, may be admitted free under Customs Tariff heading No. 168, with effect from the 24th July, 1914:—

Jewellers' tools:

Doming punches;

Doming cutters;

Perloirs.

(C. 14,291.)

A copy of a Customs Order (No. 1748), dated 3rd September, 1914, has been received relative to the marking of collars in accordance with the provisions of regulation 8 (h) issued under the Commerce Act of the Commonwealth of Australia.

**Commerce Act;
Marking of
Collars.**

The Order states that in the case of "collars" with the whole of the external portion composed of pure linen and with the interior

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

fillings of cotton provided for stiffening purposes only, the words "Linen and Cotton" will be accepted, even should the cotton predominate as regards the weight of the collars as a whole.

When the external portion is not composed wholly of linen and the total weight of all the cotton in the collar is greater than the weight of the linen the words "Cotton and Linen" must appear.

(C. 14,288.)

GIBRALTAR.

The Board of Trade have received copy of an Ordinance (No. 16 of 1914), dated 6th October, which provides for the regulation of the importation of foodstuffs into Gibraltar.

**Importation of
Sugar Prohibited,
except under
Licence.**

Under this Ordinance, it is provided that no person shall import, for purposes of trade, any sugar into Gibraltar without a licence first had and obtained from the Colonial Secretary.

No fee will be charged in respect of such licence, which, however, will be issued subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be imposed by the Governor.

The Governor is empowered to amend the Ordinance in respect of any foodstuff, and to make rules for the better carrying of its provisions into effect.

EGYPT.

With reference to the notice at page 443 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th August respecting the prohibition of the exportation of all alimentary products from Egypt, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Egyptian Government have authorised the exportation under licence of the whole of the Egyptian rice crop of 1913, and that, in addition, permission will be granted for the export of rice in a quantity not exceeding one-half of all shipments of rice to Egypt from abroad as from September 25th.

Firms desiring to secure supplies of rice from Egypt for consumption in the United Kingdom or allied countries should instruct their agents to apply to the Egyptian Customs for licence to export.

(C. 14,272.)

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Petrograd "Messenger of Finance" dated September 21st/October 4th publishes a Russian Customs Circular (No. T. 8045), dated the 6th/19th September, which abrogates

**Tariff Classification
of certain Scissors.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

RUSSIA—continued.

the provisions of previous Circulars with regard to the tariff classification of gardening scissors, scissors for cutting metals, and tailors' scissors under paragraph 2 of Section 161 of the Russian Tariff (as hand tools, at the rate of 1 rouble 80 copecks per pound). Henceforth such scissors, even though with special fittings, are to be assessed for duty as cutlery wares under Section 158 of the Tariff (20 roubles 40 copecks per pound). (C. 14,423.)

NORWAY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Norwegian Department of Finance and Customs has issued a Circular deleting automatic weighing machines from the list of machines and apparatus which are allowed to be imported into Norway free of duty in virtue of the Note to No. 393 of the Customs Tariff.

[Automatic weighing machines are now, therefore, subject to duty at the rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.] (C. 14,227.)

With reference to previous notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from Norway, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that gold and silver worked up into ornaments or articles for use are allowed to be exported from Norway.

Exportation of Gold and Silver Ornaments, &c. allowed.—

Exportation of Sheep prohibited.

It should be noted that the list of prohibitions covers *sheep*, in addition to the articles, &c., already notified in the "Board of Trade Journal" of which the exportation from Norway is prohibited. (C. 14,127.)

NETHERLANDS.

The "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 15th October contains a Royal Order which prohibits the exportation of petroleum from the Netherlands.

Exportation of Petroleum, Potatoes and Lead prohibited.— By Royal Order, published in the "Staatscourant" for the 17th October, the exportation of potatoes was prohibited.

Exportation of Charcoal Briquettes and Timber for Use in Mines permitted.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that a Decree has been issued which again enforces the prohibition of the exportation of *lead*, which had been temporarily withdrawn; and that the prohibition of the exportation of *charcoal briquettes and timber for use in mines* has been withdrawn.

(C. 14,109 & 14,412 & 14,732.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***FRANCE.**

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 15th October contains a Presidential Decree which prohibits the exportation and re-exportation of the undermentioned articles from France:—

**Exportation of
certain Articles
prohibited.**

Acetone; acetic acid and medicinal salts thereof; carbolic or phenic acid; salicylic acid; methylic and ethylic alcohol; anhydrous alumina; aluminium; antipyrine; aspirin; bauxite; bismuth and salts of bismuth; bromium and bromides; caffeine; indiarubber, balata, gutta-percha, crude or melted down; chloral; chloroform; chloride of lime; scrap iron and steel; wood creosote; coal creosote; cresol and derivatives thereof; oxygenised water; sulphuric ether; ferro-chrome; ferro-nickel; formol; glycerine; mineral tar; iodine; iodides and iodoform; iron filings and forge-scales; filings and waste of copper, tin, zinc, pure or alloyed; nickel (ore and metal), pure or alloyed; nitrite of soda; potassium, potash and salts of potash; amidopyrine ("pyramidon"); caustic soda; sulphonal; theobromine; trioxymethylene.

The Decree provides, however, that exemptions from the prohibition may be accorded under conditions to be determined by the Ministers of War and Finance.

(C. 14,759.)

The "Journal Officiel" for the 17th October contains a Presidential Decree which prohibits the exportation and re-exportation of eggs of fowl and game from France.

**Exportation of
Eggs prohibited.**

(C. 14,413.)

The "Journal Officiel" for the 19th October contains a Presidential Decree which prohibits the exportation and re-exportation of cotton and cotton waste from France.

**Exportation of Cotton and
Cotton Waste Prohibited.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 15th October, which abrogates temporarily, as from the 16th October, the Customs duties on fresh meat imported into France. This concession is not applicable in Algeria.

**Temporary
Suspension of
Customs Duties
on Fresh Meat.**

(C. 14,352.)

FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 12th September contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 10th September, which abrogates temporarily, as from the 9th September, the Customs duties on the undermentioned live animals imported into France and Algeria:—

**Temporary
Suspension of
Customs Duties
on Certain
Live Animals.**

Oxen; cows; bulls; steers, bullocks and heifers; calves; rams, ewes and wethers; lambs; goats; kids; pigs and sucking pigs—(paragraphs 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 bis, 12 and 13 of the Customs Tariff).

(C. 14,607.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***FRANCE (GUADELOUPE).**

The Board of Trade are informed by H.M. Vice-Consul at Guadeloupe that the Customs duties leviable on potatoes, cattle and codfish have been suspended by Ordinances of the 31st August and the 7th September.

Unless further prolonged, the suspension of duties is to remain in force until the 30th November, 1914 in the case of potatoes, and until the 31st December, 1914 in the case of cattle and codfish. (C. 14,620.)

PORTUGAL AND PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

The "Diario do Governo" for the 14th October contains a Decree (No. 948) which prohibits the re-exportation to foreign countries from Portugal, the adjacent Islands, and the oversea Provinces of the under-mentioned articles:—rice, sugar, codfish (*bacalhau*), cereals, pulse (*legumes*), and medicaments. (C. 14,609.)

URUGUAY.

With reference to the notice at page 368 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 6th August on the subject of a Bill respecting a consumption duty on beer, wines, and liqueurs imported into Uruguay, the Uruguayan "Diario Oficial" for the 22nd September contains a Law on the subject, dated the 17th September.

As regards wines, liqueurs, bitters, cognac, &c. the provisions of this Law are the same as those of the Bill, particulars of which were given under paragraphs (2) and (3) in the above-mentioned notice. The Law, however, makes no provision for a consumption duty on imported *beer*, and it contains the following clause, which did not appear in the Bill:—

Artificial wines or similar beverages, whatever be the name under which they are sold, shall continue to pay consumption duty at the present rate of 7 centesimos per litre. (C. 14,221.)

The Uruguayan "Diario Oficial" for the 21st September contains a Law, dated the 16th September, which imposes a statistical tax on imports into and exports from Uruguay, at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per mil. in the case of imports and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per mil. in the case of exports. The tax is to be assessed on the official values of the goods, and is applicable to both dutiable and duty-free goods.

The liquidation of the statistical tax as regards imported goods is to be effected in conjunction with the other additional duties (3 per cent. for port works; $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for Consular service; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per mil. for "*patente de giro*"), thus giving a total of *four per cent.* under the head of "general additional duties." (C. 14,220.)

PROPOSED EXCISE CHANGES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Bill "to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," which passed the House of Representatives on the 25th September.

**Proposed Increase
of Internal
Revenue Tax on
Beer, and Creation
of other Internal
Revenue Taxes.**

The Bill proposes to supplement the Government revenues by increasing the tax that is now levied on *beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors*, brewed or manufactured

and sold, or stored in warehouse, or removed for consumption or sale within the United States, from 1 dollar per barrel containing not more than 31 gallons to 1 dollar 50 cents per barrel. Provision is also made for a tax of 12 cents per gallon on *dry wines* manufactured and sold in the United States, and of 20 cents per gallon on *sweet wines* manufactured and sold in the United States. It is further proposed to subject *gasoline, motor spirits, naphtha, and other products, obtained from crude, partially refined, or residuum oils, and suitable for motor power*, to a tax of 2 cents per gallon.

(C. 13,714.)

EXCISE TARIFF CHANGES.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 767-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 17th September last respecting certain proposed excise duties in Canada, the Board of Trade have now received copy of an Act (No. 6 of 1914), which was assented to on the 22nd August last, and which amends the Inland Revenue Act (cap. 51 of the Revised Statutes of 1906), as amended by Act No. 34 of 1908, relative to the excise duties leviable on spirits, malt and tobacco distilled or manufactured in the Dominion.

The rates of excise duty leviable under the Act, which came into force on the 7th August, 1914, are the same as those previously stated in the above-mentioned issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."

(C. 14,214.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Information regarding the present steamship services between the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

**Steamship
Services to the
Continent.**

RUSSIA.

H.M. Embassy at Petrograd reports, under date 8th October, that, according to the official "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 25th September/8th October, the Council of Ministers has approved the proposal of the Minister of Commerce to increase by 50 per cent. the existing rates of the shipping and tonnage (pood) dues. The proposal will be carried into effect.

**Increase of
Shipping Dues.**

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY. SOUTH AFRICA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa has forwarded a copy of the Report of the South African Mines Department for 1913, from which it appears that the total value of the mineral output of the Union for the year was £52,924,990, as compared with £52,711,761 in 1912.

The following table shows the production of the chief minerals during 1913, the figures for 1912 being added for purposes of comparison :—

							1912.	1913.
							£	£
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,691,688	37,374,553
Silver*	...	...	...	...	...	...	124,374	115,822
Diamonds	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,061,489	11,389,807
Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,999,378	2,240,458
Coke...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,980	15,862
Copper	...	...	...	...	...	...	556,978	507,856
Tin	...	...	...	...	...	...	367,699	436,550
Asbestos	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,882	16,028
Graphite	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,155	1,257
Magnesite	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,673	1,194
Lead	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,654	1,199
Salt...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,059	77,142
Lime	...	...	...	...	...	...	129,470	118,984
Flint	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,395	3,789

* Contained in gold bullion and base metal ores.

The industrial disturbances of July, 1913, which resulted in a diminution in the number of natives employed on the Witwatersrand for the remaining six months of the year, caused a fall in the total output of **gold** to the value of some £1,320,000 as compared with 1912. Consequently, there was also a slight falling-off in the production of **silver**. On the other hand, **diamonds** showed an improvement over 1912 to the value of £1,328,318, due largely to the increase in the price, while **coal** also showed an increase in value of about £240,000. There is a slight falling off in the **copper** exported, which will probably be continued in future years as the Namaqualand mines become worked out; the output of the northern Transvaal will, however, tend to meet the deficiency in Namaqualand. The improvement in the value of **tin** exported, however, balances the loss in copper.

The Report above referred to contains, in addition to details of the mineral output during 1913 of the Union and of each of the respective Provinces, the following information which may be of interest to British firms:—

Machinery and stores consumed.—Statements are published showing the quantity and value of the machinery, material, and stores purchased by the various classes of mines in each Province of the Union, and showing also the value of the direct imports of these goods without the aid of Union merchants or middlemen.

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***SOUTH AFRICA**—*continued.*

Mechanical equipment.—A special section is devoted to the mechanical equipment of the mines and other industries, and detailed tables are provided showing the numbers of prime movers, hoists, drills, &c. in use on the different mining fields.

Mining undertakings.—A further section contains a list of mining undertakings, with the addresses of their responsible officials.

The Report may be consulted by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 32.859.)

GERMANY.

The "Kölnische Zeitung" of 6th October quotes some striking figures provided by the Union of German Iron and Steel Workers, indicative of the extent to which German industry is suffering by the war.

The total production of pig-iron by German works during the month of August, 1914, amounted to 625,927 metric tons as compared with 1,564,345 tons in July, whilst the average output for the month of August during the three years 1911-1913 was 1,492,000 tons.

The following figures, comparing the production in July and August, show where the falling-off has taken place, and it will be noticed that Bessemer iron is the only item which shows an increase :—

						July, 1914.	August, 1914.
						Metric tons.	Metric tons.
Foundry iron	...	...	...	...	...	259,942	97,788
Bessemer iron	...	...	...	...	...	19,076	23,162
Thomas iron	...	...	...	...	...	1,045,586	390,658
Steel iron and spiegeleisen	...	...	...	...	...	203,968	100,305
Puddled iron	...	...	...	...	...	35,773	14,014
						1,564,345	625,927

According to the "Neues Wiener Journal" of 23rd September, the curtailment of production in the German iron and steel industry, due to the war, has also caused prices to rise. The Pig Iron Syndicate has increased the price of pig iron by 5 marks per metric ton, and a similar increase has been made for Luxemburg material. In the Steel Works Syndicate 12½ marks more per metric ton is being asked for all new contracts in semi-manufactured products, and even more for shaped iron. A rise of about a mark per metric ton has been made for ore. Much higher prices are being asked for rolled iron, sheet iron being on the average 20 marks a metric ton more, bar, hoop and strip iron 15 marks, and rolled wire 20 marks. Business at these higher prices is, however, small, activity being displayed only in those goods required for immediate use.

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***GERMANY**—*continued.*

The "Kölnische Zeitung" of 23rd September reports that the coal production of the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate only amounted to 4,623,000 metric tons in August, 1914, as compared with 8,855,000 metric tons in July, and 8,670,000 metric tons in August, 1913. This output in August only amounted to about one-third of the authorised output.

The output of coke amounted to only 1,390,022 metric tons in August, 1914, as compared with 1,787,077 metric tons during the corresponding month of last year. The production of briquettes, on the other hand, rose to 401,389 metric tons, as compared with 390,402 metric tons during August, 1913.

Mark=11·3d. Metric ton=2204·6 lbs.

VENEZUELA.

The "Gaceta Oficial" (Caracas) of 19th September contains a decree which declares inalienable all coal mines and deposits of naphtha, petroleum, asphalt and pitch in Venezuela, which up to that date were not the property of private persons or companies. All such mines and deposits will in future be under the direct control of the State.

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns, in the week ended 24th October, 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	37s. 2d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	28s. 7d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	22s. 5d.

For further particulars see p. 312.

A statement is published on p. 313 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 24th October, 1914, as well as of imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

**Imports of
Agricultural
Produce.**

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 22nd October, 1914, was 35,767, and the number imported during the forty-three weeks ended 22nd October was 3,048,620 (including 6,265 bales British West Indian, 13,650 bales British West African, 27,835 bales British East African, and 2,914 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 22nd October was 2,806, and during the forty-three weeks, 321,660.

For further details see p. 312.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**

The following figures of the exports of cultivated rubber from the Straits Settlements during the month of September, 1914, are from telegraphic information received by the Malay States Information Agency in London, the corresponding figures for September, 1913, being added for purposes of comparison :—

—	1913.	1914.
	Tons.	Tons.
September	1,057	1,602
January-September	8,305	13,017

These figures include transhipments of rubber from various places in the neighbourhood of the Straits Settlements, such as Borneo, Java, Sumatra and the Non-Federated Malay States, but do not include rubber exports from the Federated Malay States.

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Clive Bayley) reports, under date 9th October, that the acreage under flax in Russia during the past season was about 5 per cent. less than in 1913. Owing to the very hot dry weather which prevailed during most of the growing season, the quantity of flax fibre available for sale during the coming season is estimated at about 40 per cent. less than in 1913, and the quality of the crop will also be considerably lower. Many fields were completely burned by the sun and in others the crop is very irregular, and the amount of short flax offered on the markets this season will be large.

The weather during the retting season was very favourable, excepting in the Motchevets districts, where a scarcity of water was reported in the retting ponds at the beginning of this period.

Odd small lots which have been hurried forward by the peasants are now appearing on the markets, but it is still too early to get a definite idea of what the crop will eventually yield. (C. I. B. 34,669.)

GREECE.

H.M. Minister at Athens has forwarded a translation of a Greek Royal Decree, dated 6th/19th September, which imposes an additional contribution, in kind, of 15 per cent. on currants exported abroad. The collection of this contribution, which is payable under the same conditions as the permanent contribution fixed by Art. 2 of the Currant Retention Law of 17th/30th July, 1905, was to begin in the Customs Houses within 20 days of the date of the publication of the decree and ceases at the end of the present currant season, i.e., 22nd August, 1915. The proceeds of the sale of the currants so contributed is to be deposited with the National

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***GREECE**—*continued.*

Bank of Greece for account of the State and will be employed to cover any losses incurred by the State from the insurance of currant cargoes against war risks (see p. 811 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th September); any balance remaining over will be utilised in due time in favour of currant growers.

The translation of the Decree above referred to may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.
(C. 13,024.)

MISCELLANEOUS.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

The following particulars regarding the quantity and value of fish landed on the Irish coasts since July last have now been received and complete the fishery statistics for the United Kingdom published in recent issues of the "Board of Trade Journal"; the corresponding figures for 1913 are added for purposes of comparison:—

	1913.		1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Six months, January to June—	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>£</i>
Fish, excluding shell fish	324,755	145,008	320,752	123,939
Shell fish	—	8,140	—	8,687
Total value	—	153,148	—	132,626
Month of July—				
Fish, excluding shell fish	85,050	35,270	63,512	22,409
Shell fish	—	6,921	—	4,998
Total value	—	42,191	—	27,407
Month of August—				
Fish, excluding shell fish	74,040	33,926	27,988	12,935
Shell fish	—	6,164	—	2,284
Total value	—	40,090	—	15,219
Month of September—				
Fish, excluding shell fish	49,124	21,512	36,133	16,511
Shell fish	—	3,324	—	968
Total value	—	24,836	—	17,479
Nine months, January to September—				
Fish, excluding shell fish	532,969	235,716	448,380	175,794
Shell fish	—	24,549	—	16,937
Total value	—	260,265	—	192,731

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of September, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 have been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) for the first volume and 4s. 1d. (post free 4s. 7d.) for the second. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country; and in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transhipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that beginning with the issues for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries of *consignment* for imports, and countries of final destination, so far as known, for exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given, as mentioned above, on the same basis as those published (up to the year 1908) in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the October issue:—The Labour Market in September; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Retail Food Prices; Government Assistance to Trade Unions for Unemployment; Industrial Co-operative Societies in the United Kingdom in 1913; Census of England and Wales, 1911—Report on Occupations and Industries; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports have been issued by the Colonial Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 811. Fiji, 1913. Price 2d.

No. 813. Basutoland, 1913-14. Price 1d.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom in each of the last fifteen years from 1899 to 1913. [Cd. 7,636.] Price 1s. 11d.

This is the sixty-first number of a publication which is compiled annually in the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade. It

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin London, W.C.

Government Publications.

embodies in a concise form the more important statistical data available from official sources in regard to the finances, trade, shipping, mines, agriculture, fisheries, railways, tramways, banking operations, education, &c. of the United Kingdom during the past fifteen years.

Trade of South Africa. Report to the Board of Trade on the Trade of the Union of South Africa (and Rhodesia) for the year 1913, by His Majesty's Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Solihern Holland). [Cd. 7,648.] Price 4d.

This Report contains an analysis of the trade of the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia during 1913, and deals with the extent of foreign competition in that market. Among the Appendices to the Report are tables showing the values of the imports (in detail) into the Union, and the chief imports from the United Kingdom, the United States and Germany. (See also article on pp. 291-4.)

Board of Trade (Department of Labour Statistics). Report on Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom in 1913, with comparative statistics. [Cd. 7,635.] Price 11d.

This volume is the twenty-first of a series of Annual Reports presented to Parliament, dealing with the changes in rates of wages and hours of labour of workpeople in the United Kingdom for a full week's work, exclusive of overtime.

During the greater part of 1913, the upward movement in wages, which began in 1910 and continued through 1911 and 1912, proceeded at an accelerated rate; and, although there was a falling-off in the last few months, the total net increase in wages for the year has only been exceeded twice, *viz.*, in 1900 and in 1907, since these statistics were first collected in 1893. The outstanding feature of the year was the increase of wages in the building trades, which was by far the largest recorded during the period for which statistics are available.

As in 1912, the coal-mining industry was the preponderant factor, accounting for 55 per cent. of the aggregate net increase in 1912, and for 57 per cent. in 1913. The building trades accounted for 13 per cent. of the total, compared with 6 per cent. for the previous year. The increase in the engineering and shipbuilding trades was 8 per cent. of the total, the same percentage as in 1912; while the increase in the textile trades was 5 per cent. of the total, as compared with 11 per cent. in 1912.

Explosives Act, 1875 (38 Vict. c. 17). Thirty-Eighth Annual Report of His Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives; being their Annual Report for the year 1913. [Cd. 7,650.] Price 5½d.

This report deals with the work of H.M. Inspectors of Explosives under the Explosives Act of 1875 in connection with the manufacture, storage, packing and conveyance, and importation, &c. of explosives. The appendices to the Report include *inter alia* a list of explosives authorised for manufacture or importation, and details of the importation of explosives during 1913.

Correspondence relating to the Continuance of the Administrative Provisions of the Charter of the British South African Conference [Cd. 7,645.] Price 5d.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.:—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Lumber Trade Conditions in the United States.

"*West Coast Lumberman*" (Seattle), 1st Oct.

Timber Trade in Sweden.

"*Afärsvärlden*" (Gothenburg), 14th Oct.

Agricultural Results in Queensland and Tasmania, 1913-14.

"*Journal of Commerce*" (Melbourne), 2nd Sept.

Timber and Lumber Trade of British Columbia.

"*Daily Consular Reports*" (Washington), 1st Oct.

Crop Prospects in Canada.

"*Canadian Miller*" (Montreal), Oct.

Onion and Raisin Trade of Valencia District (Spain).

"*Daily Consular Reports*" (Washington), 26th Sept.

Fruit and Vegetable Production in Australia in 1912-13.

"*Journal of Commerce*" (Melbourne), 2nd Sept.

Machinery and Engineering.

Producer Gas Engines: Indicator Tests (2nd Article).

"*Commonwealth Engineer*" (Melbourne), Sept.

Irrigation in the Sutlej District.

"*Pioneer Mail*" (Allahabad), 25th Sept.

Power Looms: Practical Tuning and Construction

"*Canadian Textile Journal*" (Montreal), Sept.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Modern Blast Furnaces: Measurements.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 8th Oct.

Ore Deposits of Australia.

"*Australian Mining Standard*" (Sydney), 27th August.

Platinum Deposits in Southern Nevada (United States).

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 10th Oct.

Steel Castings: Prevention of Piping.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 8th Oct.

Nitrate Industry in Chile.

"*Daily Consular Reports*" (Washington), 25th Sept.

Mineral Production of Queensland during January-June 1914.

"*Journal of Commerce*" (Melbourne), 2nd Sept.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

Metal Mines: Mechanical Ventilation.

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 10th Oct.

Aluminium Supply and its Future Price.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 8th Oct.

Nickel Production, &c. in Canada.

"*Monetary Times*" (Toronto), 11th Sept.

Metal Prices in United States.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 8th Oct.

Mineral Development Opportunities in Canada.

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 10th Oct.

Lode and Alluvial Mining in Australia.

"*Australian Mining Standard*" (Sydney), 27th Aug.

Quicksilver Situation.

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 10th Oct.

Producer Gas in New Zealand.

"*Commonwealth Engineer*" (Melbourne), Sept.

Pig Iron Production in United States in September, 1914.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 8th Oct.

Rail Finishing Temperatures.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 8th Oct.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

Motor Highway of the Canadian Pacific Coast.

"*Daily Consular Reports*" (Washington), 30th Sept.

Railway Gauges in India

"*Indian Engineering*" (Calcutta), 19th Sept.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Textile Industry in Canada.

"*Canadian Textile Journal*" (Montreal), Sept.

Cotton Crop Prospects in India.

"*Times of India*" (Bombay), 26th Sept.

Silk Trade of America.

"*Possell's Textile Journal*" (Philadelphia), Oct.

Silk Markets in Japan.

"*Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade Journal*" (Yokohama), 15th Sept.

Jute Crop Forecast in India for 1914.

"*Indian Trade Journal*" (Calcutta), 24th Sept.

Silk Industry of China.

"*Possell's Textile Journal*" (Philadelphia), Oct.

*Foreign and Colonial Publications.***NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.****Textiles and Textile Materials—cont.**

- Cotton Industry of Bombay.
"Cotton Topics" (Bombay), 13th Sept.
 Silk Fibre Splitting: Prevention
"Posselt's Textile Journal" (Philadelphia), Oct.
 Woollen Cloth Manufacture: Raw Materials.
"Canadian Textile Journal" (Montreal), Sept.
 Cotton Outlook.
"Cotton Topics" (Bombay), 6th Sept.
 Artificial Silk Dyeing.
"Canadian Textile Journal" (Montreal), Sept.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- Bahama Islands: Commercial Review, 1913.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 28th Sept.
 Canada: Trade with Germany and Austria-Hungary (before the War).
"Industrial Canada" (Toronto), Oct.
 Portuguese West Africa: Commercial Review
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 30th Sept. and 1st Oct.
 Italy: Economic Situation.
"Il Sole" (Milan), 12th Oct.
 Brazil: Trade Situation.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 29th Sept.
 Canada: German Investments.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 11th Sept.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.

- New Zealand: Financial and Commercial Progress.
"Australian Mining Standard" (Sydney), 27th Aug.
 United States: Comparative Prices of Commodities.
"Bradstreet's" (New York), 10th Oct.
 Newfoundland: Commercial Conditions.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 29th Sept.
 Canada: Development of Northern Ontario.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 11th Sept.
 Argentina: Trade and Commerce in 1913.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 26th Sept.

Miscellaneous.

- Paper Drying.
"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 15th Sept.
 Fisheries in Canada.
"Canadian Fisherman" (Montreal), Oct.
 Soda Pulp Production: Improvement of.
"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 15th Sept.
 Fisheries in Norway.
"Fiskets Gang" (Bergen), 14th Oct.
 Wood Pulp Industry in Sweden.
"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 15th Sept.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.**British India—**

- Maritime Trade of Bihar and Orissa: Report for 1913-14.
 Maritime Trade of Bengal: Report for 1913-14.
 Mines Report for 1913.

Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa—Bulletin No. 41 on Sweet Jowar. No. 42, on Cane Crushing in the United Provinces.

Canada—Toronto Harbour Commissioners' Report for 1913.

New South Wales—

- Department of Mines Report for 1913.
 Contract Prices for Stores and Services in Sydney, 1911-15.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 43 weeks ended 22nd October, 1914 :—

				Week ended 22nd Oct., 1914.	43 Weeks ended 22nd Oct., 1914.	Week ended 22nd Oct., 1914.	43 Weeks ended 22nd Oct., 1914.
				IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
				Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	...	...	...	27,663	2,004,706	1,761	122,429
Brazilian	...	...	...	—	208,876	100	15,864
East Indian	...	...	...	2,867	235,044	668	54,604
Egyptian	...	...	...	—	373,600	256	117,110
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	5,237	226,394*	21	11,653
Total...	...	...	...	35,767	3,048,620	2,806	321,660

* Including 6,265 bales British West Indian, 13,650 bales British West African, 27,835 bales British East African, and 2,914 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 24th October, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

				Average Price.		
				Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 24th October, 1914	...	...	...	37 2	28 7	22 5
Corresponding Week in—						
1907	...	...	...	36 3	27 7	18 10
1908	...	...	...	30 8	27 5	16 11
1909	...	...	...	31 10	27 9	17 0
1910	...	...	...	30 4	25 4	16 2
1911	...	...	...	33 1	31 7	20 6
1912	...	...	...	33 1	31 6	19 10
1913	...	...	...	30 7	28 7	18 0

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 24th October, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 24th October, 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	53	161
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	—	232
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	183,916	156,019
Mutton " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	50,544	64,743
Pork " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	23,345	13,708
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	13,987	9,979
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	95,310	92,969
Beef	"	569	700
Hams	"	13,188	11,263
Pork	"	4,741	3,712
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,485	4,358
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	20,464	9,220
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	69,705	60,248
Margarine	"	27,632	29,869
Cheese	"	104,792	36,223
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	46	228
" condensed	"	27,308	31,008
" preserved, other kinds	"	320	324
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	178,861	474,143
Poultry	Value £	500	2,987
Game	"	323	3,311
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	20,628	11,182
Lard	"	37,700	19,751
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	2,397,100	2,394,000
Wheat-meal and flour	"	337,300	203,200
Barley	"	531,500	1,421,500
Oats	"	31,100	130,400
Peas	"	4,600	55,246
Beans	"	127,820	42,410
Maize or Indian corn	"	1,027,800	1,696,500
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	178,254	119,208
Apricots and peaches	"	140	1
Bananas	Bunches	232,264	144,396
Cherries	Owts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	71,805	42,595
Lemons	"	17,670	8,483
Oranges	"	7,612	5,875
Pears	"	23,768	28,901
Plums	"	—	898
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	4,148	3,597
Hay	Tons	60	456
Straw	"	2	47
Moss Litter	"	1,509	1,929
Hops	Owts.	3,311	9,854
Locust beans	"	48,000	10,998
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	204,330	182,413
Potatoes	Owts.	1,889	29,034
Tomatoes	"	21,590	25,720
Unenumerated	Value £	2,916	6,206
Vegetables, dried	Owts.	358	6,633
" preserved by canning	"	9,372	16,863

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."
Commonwealth of Australia..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and New Zealand Insurance Buildings, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address, "Austere."

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz. : Commercial Statistics; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3d., the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15s. 2d. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; in Edinburgh to H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street; in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street; or to the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C. All applications regarding advertisement rates, &c., should be sent direct to the sole contractors for advertisements, Messrs. Laughton & Co., Ltd., 3, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 276.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to: *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following is a list of Chambers of Commerce established in certain foreign countries in the interest of British trade:—

- Argentina** ... British Chamber of Commerce for the Argentine Republic, Calle Sarmiento 643, Buenos Aires.
(Agent in London—Mr. D. Begg, 793, Salisbury House, E.C.)
- Balkan States** ... See Turkey.
- Belgium** ... British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium (Incorp.), 2, Rue de la Bourse, Brussels.
- Egypt** ... British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo.
(Agents in Suez and London—Messrs. Back & Manson, Egypt House, 36, New Broad Street, E.C.)
- France** ... British Chamber of Commerce, Paris (Incorp.), 9, Rue des Pyramides, Paris.
(Correspondents in all the principal towns of France. Commercial Representative in France of the Commonwealth of Australia.)
British Chamber of Commerce for the French Riviera and Principality of Monaco, 4, Avenue Massena, Nice.
- Italy** ... British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa.
Branches—18, Via Andegari, Milan.
Scali d'Azeglio 3 p. p., Leghorn.
(Delegates at Rome, Naples, &c.)
- Persia**... ... British Chamber of Commerce, Bushire.
British Chamber of Commerce, Mohammerah.
- Portugal** ... British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal, 4, Rua Victor Cordon Lisbon.
- Russia** ... Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, 4, Gorochovaia, St. Petersburg.
Branches in Odessa and Warsaw. Agency in Kiev.
- Spain** ... British Chamber of Commerce for Spain, 9, Plaza de Cataluña, Barcelona.
Branch—15, Calle de San Agustin, Madrid.
(Delegates at Cartagena, Valencia and Canary Islands.)
- Tunis** ... British Chamber of Commerce, Rue Es-Sadikia, 35, Tunis.
- Turkey** ... British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States (Incorp.), 34-35, Tunnel Han, Galata, Constantinople.
Branches—51, Boulevard Maria-Louisa, Sofia, Bulgaria.
7, St. Theodore Square, Athens, Greece.
1, Strada Academiei, Bucharest, Roumania.
47, Kniez Mihailova Ulitcha, Belgrade, Servia.
(Correspondents at Salonica and Beirut).
British Chamber of Commerce at Smyrna, Local Honischer, 21, Smyrna.

N.B.—The majority of these Chambers issue periodically a Journal or annual report, which can be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.**Part II.—Unemployment.****(Applications to the Umpire.)**

In pursuance of Regulations made by the Board of Trade and dated 26th day of March, 1912, Notice is hereby given that the Umpire (Unemployment Insurance) has received application for decision as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following persons:—

326. **Piecework counters** in the Shipbuilding trade.

National Insurance Act, 1911.

Any representations with reference to the above application may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 12th November, 1914.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above application on or after 16th November, 1914.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

3. If before the date specified in the notice any representations with reference to the application are made in writing to the Umpire by or on behalf of any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or the Board of Trade, the Umpire shall take those representations into his consideration, and the Umpire may at any time before the said date require any persons to supply to him such information in writing as he thinks necessary for the purpose of enabling him to give a decision.

All such representations and information shall be open to inspection by any employer or workman appearing to the Umpire to be interested or any persons authorised in that behalf by any such employer or workman or the Board of Trade.

4. Any persons claiming to be interested may apply to the Umpire to be heard by him orally in reference to any application under these Regulations, and the Umpire may, in any case in which he thinks it desirable, require the attendance of any person before him to give oral information on the subject of any application.

The decisions of the Umpire upon the foregoing will be announced in the "Board of Trade Journal" in due course.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911. PART II.—
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable:—

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE PAYABLE in respect of:—

1485. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in repairing quarry tubs or wagons.

Note.—Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

Openings for British Trade.

Consular Officers giving information regarding the trade conditions in their respective countries and the classes of goods for which there is now an opening, owing to the cessation of supplies from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

NOTE.—In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the Royal Proclamations and Orders-in-Council relative to the partial prohibition of the exportation of certain articles, and the entire prohibition of the exportation of others, from the United Kingdom, which appeared in the following issues of the "Board of Trade Journal":—6th August, pp. 344-5; 13th August, pp. 406-11; 27th August, pp. 547-9; 3rd September, pp. 606-7; 10th September, pp. 671-3; 17th September, p. 747; 1st October, pp. 30-31; 8th October, p. 93; and 22nd October, p. 226; also the notice on p. 286 of 29th October regarding the issue of special licences to export certain colours and dyestuffs.

UNITED KINGDOM.

In view of the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary and the fact that there are many articles hitherto imported from those countries which are of importance, if not of necessity, to British manufacturers, importers of such articles are invited by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade to supply information regarding their precise nature and quality, in order that steps may be taken to ascertain whether similar goods might be produced in this country, and, if so, where; or, if not, from what neutral sources they could be obtained.

Similarly, United Kingdom manufacturers now have the markets of Germany and Austria-Hungary closed to them, but in many cases there will be opportunities for the disposal of their products in this country.

Doubtless in a large number of cases importers and manufacturers have already taken steps to inform themselves on these points, but, from cases which have come under the notice of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, it is believed that in some instances it has not proved an easy matter to obtain the necessary information, and it is thought that in such cases the Branch may be able to render some assistance by placing manufacturers and buyers in communication with one another.

Applications have already been received in the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom who wish to get into communication with manufacturers or purchasers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from, or sold to, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Among a very large number of applications received, the following may be noted, in addition to those instanced last week on p. 259 and in previous issues:—

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

Articles desired to Purchase.

Aluminium powder and ware.	Gloves, fabric.
Carbons for arc lamps.	Montan wax.
Cane pulp.	Mouth organs.
Glassware — Cheap bottles,	Pocket flash lamps.
medicinal; for laboratory	Vacuum flasks.
work; opal glass.	

Enquiries have also been received for the names of United Kingdom firms prepared to undertake the *extraction of oil from nuts*.

Articles desired to Sell.

Art canvas, art linens, and other decorative fabrics for wall hangings, embroidery.	Cast wheels for heavy commercial vehicles.
Blade sections, special, in steel and brass, as required for A.E.G. turbines.	Hosiery needles.
Carbonate of potash.	Machinery for corrugating paper sheets.
	Pin tickets for drapers.
	Safety razor blades.

Articles desired to Purchase by Firms abroad.

Names of firms abroad open to purchase have also been received in respect of articles of the following classes:—

Boxes—small tin (32,266).	Glassware—cut and pressed (32,357).
Building materials—cement, plaster, pipes, tiles (32,357).	Motor launches (32,655).
China and earthenware (32,357).	Parchment—real (32,357).
Cutlery (30,699).	Sewing machines (32,357).
Electric supplies—wire, cables, bells, &c. (30,699).	Soil pipes and connections (32,357).
Feldspar—ground (33,805).	

Note.—The numbers in brackets should be quoted in enquiries regarding any of the above-mentioned goods.

United Kingdom firms interested in any of the above-mentioned articles are invited to write to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., with a view to being placed in communication with the enquirers. A more detailed list of enquiries has been published and may be obtained by United Kingdom firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that he has received the following enquiries from firms in the Dominion:—

A firm in Vancouver, B.C., hitherto representing a large German firm, is desirous of securing the agency of a United Kingdom steel works manufacturing all classes of steel products, including high-speed drill steel, steel pipes, tubes and sheets. See Note† on next page.

(C.I.B. 34 432.)

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

An agent in Vancouver, B.C., desires to secure the representation of
Leather; Shoe Findings; United Kingdom manufacturers of *leather*
Boots and Shoes, &c. and *shoe findings*, as well as *boots, shoes, &c.*
See Note†, and also Note on p. 318.
(C.I.B. 35,815.)

An agent in Vancouver, B.C., wishes to represent United Kingdom
Building Materials; manufacturers and exporters of *building*
Contractors' Supplies. *materials and contractors' supplies.* *See*
Note†.
(C.I.B. 35,816.)

An agent in Ontario is desirous of representing United Kingdom
Hosiery, Underwear, &c.; manufacturers of ladies' and gentlemen's
Fancy Goods. *hosiery and underwear*, also *sweaters* and
any *fancy goods* suitable for the dry goods
trade. *See Note†.*
(C.I.B. 35,817.)

An agent in Quebec wishes to secure the representation of United
Textiles. Kingdom manufacturers of *dry goods*, particularly
piece-goods, such as *dress goods, cottons, linens,*
hemp and jute goods, &c. *See Note†.*
(C.I.B. 35,819.)

A Montreal agent desires to secure the representation of United
Steel Tyres for Kingdom manufacturers of *steel tyres* for loco-
Locomotives, &c. *motives and other rolling stock.* *See Note†.*
(C.I.B. 35,824.)

A Montreal agent is desirous of securing agencies of United Kingdom
Hosiery and Gloves. manufacturers of *cotton and cashmere hosiery*
and *fabric gloves.* *See Note†.*
(C.I.B. 35,825.)

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field)
Rolled Steel reports that a fairly large amount of *rolled steel*
Sections. *sections* has been imported from Germany by
buyers in that district. The sections mostly used
there are those utilised in skylights, cornices, stair-cases, hand-rails,
elevators, &c.

The names and addresses of some of the likely buyers of rolled steel sections may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of this class of goods on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.
(C.I.B. 27,953.)

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Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

The following enquiries have been received at the **Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.**, whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 36,978.)

HOME ENQUIRY.

A Leicester correspondent makes enquiry for names of Canadian **Joiners' and Carpenters' Tools.** importers of British-made *joiners' and carpenters' tools* in Canada.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A number of Canadian wholesale merchants dealing in smokers' sundries are desirous of corresponding with **Smokers' Sundries.** United Kingdom manufacturers of *cigarette papers, pipes, cigarette cases, &c.*

A Toronto correspondent asks for catalogues of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Thermometers.** *thermometers.*

A large number of Canadian firms are prepared to correspond with **Knitting Machines and Accessories.** United Kingdom manufacturers of *knitting machines, knitting machine needles, &c.*

An important Western Canada engineering company, which has **Steel Beams for Buildings.** for some years imported annually from Luxemburg a large quantity of *broad flange beams for buildings*, asks to be placed in touch with high-class United Kingdom steel manufacturers able to fill orders.

Enquiry is made by a Winnipeg firm for names of United **Chequered Plate; Steel Plate.** Kingdom manufacturers of *chequered plate and steel plate.*

An important Canadian wholesale chemical firm, which has formerly **Drugs; Chemicals; Brushes; Mirrors; Fancy Leather Goods; Chemical Glassware, &c.** made large purchases of *drugs and chemicals* from Germany and Austria, is prepared to receive quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers (See Note on p. 318); it has also imported from Germany such goods as *hair brushes, cloth brushes, hand mirrors, fancy leather goods, chemical glassware, &c.*

Enquiry is made by a Canadian correspondent for names of United **Thermometer Glass.** Kingdom makers of *glass for the manufacture of thermometers.*

A Winnipeg firm, which has for some years imported from Germany **Clocks and Watches; Cheap Jewellery.** *chime clocks, low-priced alarm clocks, low-priced watches, and cheap jewellery*, is prepared to consider offers from United Kingdom manufacturers.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

A well-known trading company in the Canadian North-West, which has formerly imported from Germany and Austria a very wide range of *hardware, druggists' sundries, food products, dry goods* of every description, *tobacconists' sundries, stationery, jewellery, &c.*, is now desirous of receiving United Kingdom offers.

Hardware ; Druggists' Sundries ; Food Products ; Dry Goods ; Tobacconists' Sundries ; Stationery ; Jewellery, &c.

A number of Canadian firms ask for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *glove button fasteners, button hooks, dress fasteners* and similar goods. Enquiries are also made for names of United Kingdom makers of *buttons* of all descriptions.

Glove Button Fasteners ; Button Hooks ; Dress Fasteners ; Buttons.

Enquiries are being made by Canadian firms for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *lustre coats*.

Lustre Coats.

Enquiries are made by firms in Canada for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *gloves, hosiery (woollen and cotton, &c.), linens, knitted goods, braids, laces, &c.*, similar to goods formerly imported from Germany and Austria.

Gloves ; Hosiery ; Linens ; Knitted Goods ; Braids ; Laces, &c.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. whence further information may be obtained :— (C.I.B. 38,069.)

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A firm of brokers, commission merchants and manufacturers' agents in Halifax, Nova Scotia, asks to be placed in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *hardware* seeking representation.

Hardware.

A Canadian company manufacturing handles of all kinds and having a resident London agent, would be glad to quote for the requirements of United Kingdom firms.

Market sought for Handles.

A Nova Scotia owner of large deposits of infusorial earth, who states that he is in a position to offer supplies, both crude and washed, invites correspondence from United Kingdom importers.

Market sought for Infusorial Earth.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that a firm in Melbourne, which has hitherto represented a German firm, desires to secure the representation of a United Kingdom manufacturer of cheap qualities of *silk piece goods* suitable for neckties. Samples of the goods required may be *inspected* at the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

United Kingdom manufacturers of silk piece goods may *obtain* the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, Commerce House, Melbourne. (C.I.B. 34,793.)

A London company, having branches in Australia and travellers covering the whole of the Commonwealth, is willing to act as agents on behalf of United Kingdom manufacturers of goods suitable for the *grocery, confectionery, and allied trades*.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Statistical and Information Department, London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 35,235.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, up to 3 p.m. on 8th December,* for the supply and delivery of (1) one *wire testing machine* (Schedule No. 1,130); and (2) 1,000 *condensers* (Schedule No. 1,133). See Note †.

(C.I.B. 36,397.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Brisbane (Mr. M. Finucan) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Brisbane, up to noon on 6th January, 1915,* for the supply of (1) about 54 tons of *bronze and copper wire*, also *binders, sleeves and tapes* (Schedule No. 326); and (2) 484 yards of *paper insulated and lead-covered cable* (Schedule No. 327). See Note †.

(C.I.B. 37,355.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Perth, W. A. (Mr. C. R. Penny) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Perth, up to 3 p.m. on 16th December,* for the supply of 2 *Wheatstone receivers*, 12 *rheostats* and *condensers* combined, and 1 *testing rheostat*, suitable for use on a 220 volt circuit (W. A. Schedule No. 339). See Note †.

(C.I.B. 37,358.)

Note †—A deposit of 2 per cent. on the first £500 and of 1 per cent. on the amount above that sum is required with each tender. The tenderer, if not resident in Australia, or if a company registered outside the Com-

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation will therefore be of use only to firms having agents in the Commonwealth who can be instructed by cable.

*Openings for British Trade.***AUSTRALIA**—*continued.*

monwealth, must name an agent in Australia to receive notifications of acceptance and other notices under the contract.

Copies of the specifications, conditions and forms of tender may be obtained from the offices of the respective Deputy Postmaster-General. Preliminary deposits may be paid at the offices of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W.

Copies of the specifications, &c., may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

H.M. Trade Commissioner reports that tenders are invited by the

Boiler Tubes;

Iron Angles.

Victorian Government Railways for the supply and delivery of (1) about 130 tons of *brass locomotive boiler tubes*, and (2) about 10 tons of best

Yorkshire iron angles.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c. may be obtained from the Victorian Railways Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne. Sealed tenders will be received by the Secretary to the Railways Commissioners at the above-mentioned address, up to 11 a.m. on 11th November* in the case of (1), and 28th December* in the case of (2).

A preliminary deposit of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the amount of the tender is required in each case. Local representation is necessary.

Copies of the specifications, &c. may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned articles at the Commercial Intelligence Branch as above.

(C.I.B. 36,398.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified

Electric Power

Plant; Boilers;

Coal Conveyor;

Cable, &c.

that tenders are invited by the Port Elizabeth City Council for the supply of the following plant required in connection with the municipal electric supply undertaking:—Section A, engine room plant, comprising *turbo-generators, high tension switch gear, and converting plant*; Section B, boiler house plant, comprising *boilers, and coal conveyor*; Section C, *high tension and telephone cables.*

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender, &c. may be obtained from the London agents of the Port Elizabeth City Council, Messrs. Davis & Soper, 54, St. Mary Axe, E.C., on deposit of £5, which will be returned upon receipt of a *bond fide* tender. Sealed tenders will be received by Messrs. Davis & Soper up to noon on 26th November.

(C.I.B. 37,608.)

EGYPT.

H.M. Consul-General at Alexandria (Mr. D. A. Cameron, C.M.G.)

**Petroleum and
Benzine.**

reports that tenders are invited by the Egyptian Coast Guard Administration for the supply of (1) 190 metric tons of *petroleum*; and (2) 6 metric

* See Note on previous page.

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT—*continued.*

tons of benzine. Copies of the specifications and conditions of tender may be obtained from the Director-General, Coast Guard Administration, Cairo, by whom sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 1st December.

A provisional deposit equal to 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer must accompany each tender. The tenderer must be a person residing in Egypt, or must have a representative in that country, and must give in his offer an address in Egypt at which notices may be served upon him.

Copies of the specifications and conditions of tender may be seen by United Kingdom oil refiners at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 37,331.)

With reference to the notice on pp. 10-11 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st October relative to a call for tenders by the Egyptian Coast Guard Administration for the supply of (1) general stores, including wood, rope, stable necessities, marine stores, bicycles, and clothing, required during the year 1915, and (2) clothing required during the three years 1915-17, H.M. Consul-General at Alexandria (Mr. D. A. Cameron, C.M.G.) reports that the time for the receipt of tenders has been extended, and that sealed tenders will now be received up to noon on 30th November.

Copies of the specifications and conditions of tender may be obtained from the Director of Stores, Coast Guard Administration, Alexandria.

A provisional deposit equal to 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer must accompany each tender. The tenderer must be a person residing in Egypt, or must have a representative in that country, and must give in his offer an address in Egypt at which notices may be served upon him.

Copies of the specifications and conditions of tender may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned articles at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 28,984 . 26,181.)

EGYPT AND SUDAN.

A firm of export merchants and manufacturers' agents in London is sending its manager on a visit to Egypt and the Sudan, and is desirous of getting into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of the following articles who desire representation in Egypt:—*Provisions, groceries (especially tea and biscuits), and cheap confectionery.*

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Statistical and Information Department, London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C.

(C.I.B. 31,590.)

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul at Riga (Mr. V. H. C. Bosanquet) reports that the present is an opportune moment for an endeavour by British exporters to capture the trade with Russia in *oranges* and *lemons*, which has hitherto been carried on through Hamburg. In order to secure this trade, however, a special study should be made of the conditions obtaining in the Russian fruit market. An essential feature of the trade is that all goods should be re-packed in the United Kingdom before shipment, and the damaged fruit removed. Long credits are not demanded, but British traders must be represented by agents of standing and ability.

Riga is a distributing centre for the Moscow and Petrograd trade. (C. 13,305.)

The British Vice-Consul at Baku (Mr. R. A. McDonell) reports that merchants in Trans-Caspia are urgently seeking markets for the lucerne and clover seed crop of the district. For example, the representative of a large firm has applied to the Vice-Consul to find customers for 300,000 pounds (about 4,800 tons) of clover seed. This is mostly exported to America and has hitherto gone through the hands of a Hamburg firm, and the exporters are now at a loss to find the actual consumers. A large quantity of the seed was awaiting export in September and October, and the producers are now seeking distributing agents to replace those of Hamburg. A large quantity of seed used for the preparation of "santonin" is also awaiting buyers.

All communications in this connection should be addressed to the British Vice-Consulate, Baku. (C.I.B. 31,216.)

RUSSIA (POLAND).

H.M. Consul at Warsaw (Mr. H. M. Grove) reports that there is a good opening in that city for United Kingdom manufacturers of *nickel sheet iron*, hitherto supplied from Germany in large quantities. A sample of this article may be *inspected* by United Kingdom manufacturers interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. See Note †.

(C.I.B. 34,415.)

H.M. Consul also reports that there is a good opening there for *sanitary appliances and fittings*, such as closets, closet suites, lavatories, pedestal "bidets," earthenware sinks, toilet combinations, plug basins, urinals, fire-clay baths, &c. See Note †.

(C.I.B. 34,389.)

Note †.—Communications in this connection, accompanied by catalogues, &c., should be addressed to the British Consulate, Warsaw.

Openings for British Trade.

NORWAY.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that tenders* are invited by the Norwegian State Railways for the supply of 27,064 tons of *steel rails and fishplates* and 3,305 tons of *bedplates*.

Copies of the specifications and drawings may be obtained, on payment of 50 öre per drawing, from "Hovedstyrets kontor for baneanliggende, Statsbanerne," Christiania, at which address also sealed tenders, marked "Anbud paa Skinner, m.v.," will be received up to 3 p.m. on 27th November. No special form of tender is required, *but local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian) is essential.* (C.I.B. 36,981.)

DENMARK.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Copenhagen reports that he has received the following commercial enquiries from firms in that city:—

An agent desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *textiles*. See Note†, and also Note on p. 318.

An agent wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *Metal Goods; Cycles; Motor Cars and Parts*. *metal goods, cycles, motor cars and parts, &c.* See Note†.

An agent is desirous of representing United Kingdom manufacturers of *Electrical Machinery; Machine Tools; Iron and Brass Fittings; Pumps*. *of electrical machinery and apparatus, machine tools, iron and brass fittings for steam and water, pumps of all kinds (including centrifugal, steam plunger, &c.).* See Note†.

An agent wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *Textiles; Straw and Felt Hats; Haberdashery*. *textiles, straw and felt hats, and haberdashery (including needles, ribbons, knitting yarn, sewing cotton, and silk.* See Note†, and also Note on p. 318.

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the Commercial Attaché, British Legation, Copenhagen. (C.I.B. 36,065.)

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) reports that he has received the following enquiries from local firms:—

A firm, which hitherto has obtained *leather boot laces* from a German firm in Paris, desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of such goods. See Note† on next page.

* It should be noted that in all Norwegian Government contracts a preference of from 10 to 15 per cent. (sometimes more) is given to Norwegian manufacturers.

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE—*continued.*

A contractor and engineer who has hitherto purchased from German firms, wishes to get into touch with **Contractors' Locomotives.** United Kingdom manufacturers of *contractors' locomotives.* See Note† on next page.

A Lyons firm, which has hitherto obtained its supplies from Germany, wishes to hear from United Kingdom **Raw Materials for Leather Dressings.** exporters of the *raw chemicals used in the manufacture of boot-leather dressing.* See Note†, and also Note on p. 318.

A firm in Lyons wishes to obtain the names of United Kingdom **Imitation Rubber.** manufacturers of *imitation rubber.* See Note †.

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate, Lyons. (C.I.B. 35,021.)

Enquiries have also been received by H.M. Consul from firms in Lyons desirous of purchasing the following **Articles in Demand.** articles in the United Kingdom:—*Upholstery leather, hinge fittings, locks, iron and copper fittings for tent poles, glass for opticians, adhesive paper, ready-made clothing, cheap dress and tailoring materials, pure gelatine for wine trade, tannin, phosphates of ammonia and soda, sulphate of copper, bichromate of soda, turpentine, gum for confectionery, &c., general hardware, beeswax, also imitation gold leaf and sulphate of baryta.* Samples of the last two articles may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. See Note on p. 318.

Communications in this connection should be addressed by manufacturers and exporters in the United Kingdom to the British Consulate, Lyons. (C.I.B. 34,691.)

The British Vice-Consul at Toulouse (Mr. T. Huggins) reports that a firm of agents in that city asks for the names and addresses of United Kingdom firms wishing to be represented in France for the following **Articles in Demand.** articles:—*Drapery for men and women, cotton and flannel tissues, flannel, fancy articles (scarves, jerseys, &c.), blankets, gloves, haberdashery, machinery (including agricultural), tanned goods (skins and material), office requisites (including typewriters, fountain and other pens), purses and Morocco leather goods, lace, hardware, and tools.* See Note on p. 318.

United Kingdom firms may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communication regarding the enquiry to the British Vice-Consulate, Toulouse. (C.I.B. 35,891.)

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE—continued.

The following commercial enquiries have been received from the **British Chamber of Commerce, 9, rue des Pyramides, Paris**, to which address all relative communications should be sent:—

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of looms. (Reference No. G.W. 1,043.)

Looms.

(C.I.B. 36,311.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of textile beltings for body belts. **Textile Beltings for Body Belts.** (Reference No. G.W. 1,046.) See

Note on p. 318.

(C.I.B. 37,301.)

Enquiry has been received for the names of United Kingdom buyers of walnut logs suitable for gun stocks. **Market sought for Walnut Logs for making Gun Stocks.** (C.I.B. 36,899.)

Communications relating to these enquiries, quoting the reference number, should be addressed to the **Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce, 9, rue des Pyramides, Paris.**

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

The British Vice-Consul at Bône (Mr. H. A. Scratchley, M.V.O.) reports that there is a ready sale in that town for **Cheap Jewellery and Fancy Goods.** *articles de bazar, i.e. cheap goods similar to better quality articles sold by jewellers, silversmiths, &c.*

The British Vice-Consul is of opinion that United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned articles can secure a share of this trade as soon as present stocks are exhausted, and adds that a good commercial traveller with samples could easily earn the cost of his journey.

United Kingdom manufacturers interested should communicate direct with the British Vice-Consulate, Bône. (C.I.B. 36,301.)

FRANCE (TUNIS).

Articles in Demand. See notice on p. 342.

SPAIN.

The British Vice-Consul at San Sebastian (Mr. A. Budd, M.V.O.) reports that there is a demand in that district for the following articles:—**Syphons, &c.; Fish; Cotton; Jute; Paper Pulp; Chemicals; Potato Starch; Colours; China Clay; Paraffin.** *Syphons, bottles (syphon) for effervescent drinks, cod fish, cotton, jute, paper pulp and ingredients used in the manufacture of paper and textures, chloride of lime, sulphate of aluminium, chemical bisulphate paste (crude and white), potato starch, colours (especially ultramarine), china clay, and paraffin for soap and candle-making. See Note on p. 318.*

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN—continued.

The British Vice-Consul adds that it is desirable that United Kingdom manufacturers, &c. of the above-mentioned articles should forward samples, price-lists, and particulars to him at the Vice-Consulate, San Sebastian.

(C.I.B. 34,390; 34,391.)

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 22nd October notifies that tenders for the installation of three electric cranes will be received by the "Junta de Obras del Puerto de Alicante," Alicante, up to noon on 28th December.

Electric Cranes. Tenders must be accompanied by drawings and full particulars in Spanish; prices must be quoted in pesetas and weights and measures are to be in the metric system. *A deposit of 1,500 pesetas (about £55) is required to qualify any tender. Local representation is necessary.*

The "Gaceta," containing the conditions of tender (in Spanish), may be consulted by United Kingdom crane builders at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The "Gaceta" of 24th October contains a decree authorising the Port Authorities at Santander to carry out wharf improvements at that port at an estimated cost of 140,151 pesetas (about £5,190).

Material for Wharf Construction. The same issue of the "Gaceta" contains a decree authorising the "Ministerio de Fomento" to arrange for the execution of drainage works in the district of Corcovado on the Rio Mula, in the Province of Murcia, at an estimated cost of 1,119,520 pesetas (about £41,460).

Articles in demand: See notice on p. 341.
German Goods to be replaced.

ITALY.

H.M. Consul at Milan (Mr. J. H. Towsey) reports that a firm in that city desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of motor road rollers (petrol or benzine).

Motor Road Rollers. United Kingdom manufacturers of motor road rollers may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Milan.

(C.I.B. 33,987.)

GREECE (CRETE).

German and Austrian Goods to be replaced. See notice on p. 338.

Openings for British Trade.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Santo Domingo reports that a few years ago there were apparently no roads in the Dominican Republic which were practicable for wheeled traffic all the year round. Good roads, however, are now under construction by the Public Works Department, although progress is very slow. A road from the capital to the north, now a difficult and often dangerous trail, will probably be begun during the current year; when completed, the journey to Monte Cristy will be possible by motor car in 15 hours, whereas now it requires six or more days of hard riding.

Railways are also urgently required. There are at present two small narrow-gauge lines in the north, one from Puerto Plata to Santiago and Moca, and the other from Sanchez to Salcedo and La Vega. It is proposed to connect these two systems by a line from Salcedo to Moca. The construction of a line from Manzanillo Bay to Santiago is contemplated by an American company. (C. 13,005.)

BRAZIL.

H.M. Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. D. R. O'Sullivan Beare) has cabled to the effect that a firm in that city is prepared to supply Brazilian chilled beef at the rate of 1,000 tons per month, price to be quoted f.o.b. Santos.

United Kingdom meat importers desirous of taking advantage of this opportunity should communicate *by cable* with H.M. Consul-General, Rio de Janeiro. (C.I.B. 37,265.)

ARGENTINA.

The "Boletin Oficial" (Buenos Aires) of 21st September publishes the text of a law granting, to the "Compañía **Railway Material.** Francesa de los Ferrocarriles en la Provincia de Santa Fé," a concession for the construction and working of a railway, of one metre gauge, starting from the station of Charadai and running in a westerly direction for a distance of 95 kiloms. (about 59 miles), and a branch line in a north-westerly direction about 100 kiloms. (62 miles) long. Plans and estimates relative to the construction of the lines must be submitted to the Executive Authorities within a year of the signing of the contract; work must be begun within six months from their approval and completed within a further two years.

CHINA.

The Acting British Consul at Chefoo (Mr. G. A. Combe) reports that an opportunity is afforded by the war for United Kingdom manufacturers of *artificial indigo* and *aniline dyes* to capture the Far Eastern trade in these commodities, which has hitherto been monopolised by Germany to a great extent.

Openings for British Trade.

CHINA—*continued.*

The Acting British Consul adds that from figures furnished him by the Commissioner of Customs at Chefoo it appears that during 1913 the imports of artificial indigo into China were valued at Hk. taels 9,633,000, and of aniline dyes at Hk. taels 5,402,000.

United Kingdom manufacturers of dyes interested should communicate direct with the British Consulate, Chefoo. *See Note on p. 318.*

Haikwan tael = 3s. 0½d.

(C.I.B. 34,318.)

JAPAN.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports that a British firm in Kobe, interested in the export from Japan of zinc ore, which formerly went to Germany and Belgium, wishes to get into communication with buyers in the United Kingdom.

*Market sought
for Zinc Ore.*

The name and London address of the firm, together with an analysis of the ore, may be *obtained* by United Kingdom importers of zinc ore on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 34,752.)

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from the Board of Trade Correspondents in the Crown Colonies, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1913, 1,048 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 170,869 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

The great volume of information distributed under this system has rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service *which includes the regular supply of the weekly "Board of Trade Journal,"* and accordingly firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES:

Confidential Information—continued.

The "Journal" itself contains a large amount of information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

TRADE ENQUIRIES REGARDING MARKETS ABROAD.

Requests for information regarding the market for goods of some general description are not infrequently made of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Dominions, the Imperial Trade Correspondents in other parts of the Empire, and of H.M. Consular Officers in foreign countries, without any specific information being given to indicate (a) the precise kind of goods about which the enquirer desires information, and (b) the particular points in regard to which he specially wants to be informed. Attention is directed to this matter because, if applicants would make their enquiries more precise, they would benefit by receiving more precise information. It would also be in their interest to state whether they have already succeeded in obtaining any trade in the country in question, whether they are represented by agents there, and if so by whom, and whether they are satisfied with their representation. It would also be desirable for them to forward copies of their catalogues or printed matter to the Trade Commissioner Correspondent, or Consul concerned.

(C.I.B. 16,428.)

BRITISH TRADE WITH THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Visit to London of Board of Trade Correspondent.

Mr. A. Stuart, Registrar of Imports and Exports at Singapore, the Correspondent of the Board of Trade for the Straits Settlements, who is now on a visit to England, will attend at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 17th, 18th, and 19th November, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., and will be pleased to see *by appointment* British manufacturers and traders not represented in the Straits Settlements who may desire to consult him regarding trade conditions and openings in that Colony.

Applications for appointments with Mr. Stuart should be made *promptly* to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 32,426.)

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed the Rt. Hon. Lord Islington to be a member of the Imperial Institute Advisory Committee in place of the Rt. Hon. Lord Emmott, who resigned his membership on taking office as First Commissioner of Works.

“EXCHANGE MEETINGS” OF MANUFACTURERS AND BUYERS.

Samples of German and Austrian Goods.

In connection with the scheme, details of which have previously been announced, for exhibiting at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C., samples of goods hitherto obtained from Germany and Austria, an exhibition of fancy goods was held at that address on October 22nd and 23rd, for the purpose of bringing British manufacturers into direct touch with importers, wholesale firms and shipping houses.

The number of samples shown exceeded 2,000, and the number of visits paid to the exhibition amounted to about 750.

Prior to the meeting the Board of Trade made enquiries in manufacturing districts with a view to ascertaining how far British manufacturers were endeavouring, or were prepared to endeavour, to produce goods formerly obtained from enemy countries; consequently a considerable amount of business was actually transacted by manufacturers who attended the meeting, while negotiations were set on foot with a view to business in the future. As a result of investigations made, it seems probable that in some important sections of this trade, British firms will be able to capture a considerable amount of business formerly in German or Austrian hands.

Many enquiries were answered in the course of the meeting, while those handed in to the enquiry room are now being replied to by letter.

A complete list of those firms who have expressed their preparedness to purchase or to manufacture certain articles is being printed for circulation to firms interested.

Copies of this list may be obtained by *bonâ fide* buyers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, either at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., or at 32, Cheapside, E.C.

Exchange Meetings held prior to that for the fancy goods trade have dealt with toys, and also with earthenware, china and glassware. An Exchange Meeting in connection with the **cutlery, electro-plate, and clock** industries will be held on Thursday and Friday next, the 5th and 6th November, and a meeting for the enamelware, tinware, aluminium ware, and household utensils (metal and wood), industries is in active preparation. Exchange Meetings for other trades will follow in quick succession.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Further Issue of Special Memoranda.

In connection with the campaign which the Board of Trade are undertaking to assist and supplement the efforts of British manufacturers and merchants to profit by the present opportunity for establishing themselves in markets previously held by German and Austrian or Hungarian firms, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has prepared memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades. Memoranda on the following trades have already been issued, those issued since the publication of last week's "Board of Trade Journal" being shown in *italics* :—

Agricultural machinery.
Aluminium and aluminium wares.
Anchors, grapnels and chains.
Artificial flowers.
Baskets and basketware.
Boilers and boiler-makers' wares.
Boot polishes.
Boots and shoes (except of rubber).
Brass and brass wares, &c.
Brewing and distilling machinery and apparatus.
Brooms, brushes and brush-makers' wares.
Building and furniture fittings (including locksmiths' wares).
Buttons, studs, &c.
Candles.
Carbons for electric lighting.
Carpets, rugs and matting.
Cast iron goods (stoves, baths, &c.).
Cement.
Chemicals, heavy.
Cotton gloves.
Cotton hosiery (stockings and socks).
Cotton prints.
Cotton velvets and plushes.
Cotton yarns.
Cutlery.
Cycles and parts thereof.
Electrical appliances and apparatus.
Enamelled hollow ware.
Engine and boiler packing.
Feathers, ornamental.

Feeding stuffs (oilcake and bran).
Felt hats and fezzes.
Fertilizers.
Fire-proof bricks, retorts, crucibles, &c.
Furniture.
Glassware, hollow (glass bottles, &c.).
Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wire, and electro-plate.
Implements and tools.
Internal combustion and explosion motors, gas turbines, &c.
Iron and steel bars, angles, rods, hoops, &c.
Iron and steel plates and sheets.
Iron and steel wire.
Iron and steel wire manufactures.
Jewellery and trinkets.
Jute manufactures (including yarn).
Lace and embroidery.
Leather gloves and glove leather.
Linen manufactures (including yarn).
Lubricating oils and greases.
Machine tools.
Machinery belting.
Medicines comprising drugs and medicinal preparations.
Men's cotton and woollen clothing.
Motor cars.
Motor cycles.

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

Musical instruments.
 Oilcloth and linoleum.
 Painters' colours and materials
 (including varnish).
 Perfumery and cosmetics.
 Photographic goods.
 Pins and needles.
 Printing and lithographic
 machines.
 Products of the printing in-
 dustry.
 Pumps and pumping ma-
 chinery.
 Rail locomotives.
 Railway material of iron and
 steel (except rolling stock
 and wheels, tyres and axles).
 Railway wheels and axles (com-
 plete) and tyres and axles.
 Road locomotives (including
 steam-rollers).
 Rubber tyres for motor cars
 and motor cycles.
 Rubber wares (other than ma-
 chinery belting, tyres for
 cycles, motor cycles and
 motor cars, and toys).

Saddlery, harness and miscel-
 laneous leather wares.
Sanitary ware.
 Scientific instruments and ap-
 paratus (except electrical).
 Screws, nails, bolts and nuts of
 iron and steel.
 Sewing, &c. cotton.
 Sewing and knitting ma-
 chines.
 Soaps.
 Stationery (writing materials,
 note books, &c.).
 Stoneware, earthenware and
 chinaware.
 Straw plait and straw hats
Textile machinery.
 Tin wares, including tinfoil.
 Toys and games.
 Tubes, pipes and fittings of
 iron and steel.
 Umbrellas and sunshades.
 Women's and girls' clothing.
 Wooden wares.
 Woollen and worsted piece
 goods.

Memoranda on a certain number of other trades will be issued in due course.

Copies of these memoranda have been sent to British Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, and a large number of British manufacturers and merchants, as well as to the press. A very large number of enquiries for further information with regard to particular trades and markets has resulted. The Commercial Intelligence Branch is prepared to receive and answer personal and written enquiries for such information (see also pp. 318-9). Accordingly any British manufacturer or merchant who desires to be furnished with information as to openings affecting his particular business should address the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., who will be prepared to give any further particulars possible respecting *names of buyers, rates of import duty, &c.*, or to make special enquiries through H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Trade Correspondents of the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the British Self-Governing Dominions, India, the Colonies and Protectorates, or through British Consular Officers in neutral foreign countries.

The Board of Trade National System of Labour Exchanges have on their books, at the present time, particulars with regard to large numbers of skilled and unskilled workpeople who are seeking employment.

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

Employers desiring workpeople should notify their vacancies to the nearest Labour Exchange.

The Exchanges will give special attention to requests from employers for special classes of workpeople for new trades, and for workpeople (men or women) to replace temporarily those who have taken military or naval service.

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

Special Reports on Commercial Conditions and Trade Openings.

In connection with the scheme which the Board of Trade have initiated for assisting British manufacturers and traders to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the war for securing trade formerly in the hands of German, Austrian or Hungarian rivals, the following information has been received from H.M. Consular Officers in addition to that published in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

Note.—In considering the openings for trade mentioned in the following reports regard should be had to the note on p. 313 of this issue relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles.

New Zealand.—The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Auckland, N.Z., reports, under date 3rd September, that local commercial conditions have not been materially disturbed by the present international crisis. The New Zealand Government have arranged for covering war risks at about 3 per cent., and have consequently removed the chief alleged necessity for increased freights. Assuming that the trade routes remain open to British commerce it appears probable that export conditions will very shortly revert to normal.

As regards imports the position is not so clearly defined. Stocks are short, and the position in regard to a considerable quantity of goods overdue is uncertain. Some are in German ships seized in Australian ports and will come forward in due course, but what is happening with other consignments is in doubt. Orders for stock, it is understood, are being sent to the United Kingdom fairly freely, though merchants are operating as cautiously as possible in view of probable scarcity of cash. Agents doing indent business report trade very dull, and what orders are going forward are mostly subject to confirmation later.

The financial institutions, as the result of prompt legislative action, are in a strong position, and, so far, have shown no desire to unduly restrict reasonable trade accommodation. (C.I.B. 32,396.)

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Egypt.—The October issue of the "Journal" of the British Chamber of Commerce at Alexandria contains an article on the German and Austro-Hungarian trade of Egypt, from which it appears that during 1913 goods to the value of £ E. 1,608,881 were purchased from Germany, and to the value of £ E. 1,940,512 from Austria-Hungary. Of the total import trade of £ E. 27,865,195 in 1913, German and Austrian goods thus accounted for £ E. 3,549,393.

Trade Conditions Abroad.

The article points out that it rests with British manufacturers to fill to the greatest extent the void created by the war, and to this end the Chamber is willing to assist by furnishing full information as to the conditions ruling in the Egyptian market, and to put British manufacturers into communication with local agents and buyers, and on the other hand to obtain for the latter the names of British makers of goods in which they may be interested. The Chamber also expresses itself willing to assist in obtaining samples of German and Austro-Hungarian goods hitherto imported with Egypt.

It should, however, be noted that Egypt's purchasing power will be greatly reduced as a result of the restriction in the demand for cotton, nearly a third of the crop under normal conditions being purchased by the Continental countries now at war.

The "Journal," which also publishes detailed statistics of the principal articles imported into Egypt in 1913 and the respective shares of the United Kingdom, Germany and Austria, may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

£E = £1 0s. 6½d.

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Crete.—The British Vice-Consul at Canea reports, under date 17th October, that the trade of Crete is relatively small, and in times of difficulty, as at present, the people are content to do without things rather than worry about seeking new sources of supply. British firms have hitherto been unable to compete with their German and Austrian competitors in the supply of *hardware, enamelled goods, cheap cutlery, spices, coffee, and printing paper*, owing to the low prices and elastic terms of credit granted by their rivals. United Kingdom manufacturers and merchants interested in these goods are invited to forward full particulars of their wares, terms of business, &c., to the British Vice-Consul at Canea, who will then be glad to furnish them with information as to the prospects of trade in their particular goods. Competitive prices should be quoted and should include delivery, c.i.f. Cretan ports. Cash against bill of lading at a Cretan bank is sometimes acceptable, but in most cases credit of 3 or 6 months must be granted. It is important that a local agent who could exhibit samples should be appointed, as Cretan merchants always like to see and handle goods before ordering; in this connection the British Vice-Consul is prepared to assist United Kingdom firms desirous of getting in touch with suitable representatives in Canea.

(C.I.B. 36,605.)

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Finland.—The British Vice-Consul at Raumo reports that the present opportunities for gaining a footing in the Finnish market should not be missed by British manufacturers, who should send representatives to Finland for that purpose. The Continental method of doing business by selling on credit must be borne in mind, and British firms should accordingly be prepared to send invoice against, say, three months' acceptance, which they should be able to discount with their bankers in the United Kingdom, who could

Trade Conditions Abroad.

send for collection to the Finnish private banks, which have branches throughout Finland. There are, remarks the Vice-Consul, very good enquiry offices at Raumo for obtaining reliable information as to the extent of credit it is advisable to grant, and commercial travellers would thus be able very easily to find out the standing of buyers. Quite recently some 150 Swiss commercial travellers arrived *en route* for Russia, and it is probable that some of them were working on behalf of German firms, who are now selling goods under the mark of "Made in Switzerland," and have in many cases opened export branches in that country.

(C. 13,306.)

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Greece.—A report, dated 13th October, from H.M. Minister at Athens states that the preponderance of German and Austrian trade over British in Greece and, indeed, in the whole of the Near East, is due to a far wider range of circumstances than is generally supposed. It is not exclusively on account of the relative cheapness of the German product that a preference is given to it, nor is it due solely to the fact that German manufacturers allow a long credit; nor yet to a combination of these two facts. These are ordinary trade facilities which, though of great importance, do not counterbalance the duly recognised advantage of the superior article which, it is generally admitted by Greek merchants, British manufacturers produce. Many importers would pay more and pay cash if these were the only considerations. The secret of German and Austrian success lies in the willingness of their business men to suit the requirements of foreign markets in a number of small ways which the British manufacturer as a general rule will not trouble to do.

Amongst the factors which have enabled German and Austrian firms to secure a firm foothold in Greece are the cheapness of their wares, the long terms of credit which they grant to buyers (from 60 to 120 days sight drafts on most articles); the quotation of strictly inclusive (including packing) prices c.i.f. Greek port, metric weights and measures being employed in all cases; the allowance of liberal discounts; and the prompt delivery of goods. German and Austrian firms make it their business to know their customers through information collected by their own travellers, and are thus able to reduce to a minimum the risks attached to a system of long credits. It is stated that there is a fair market for goods of British manufacturers if they are willing to devote as much attention to these points as their German competitors.

(C.I.B. 36,983.)

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Guatemala.—According to a report by H.M. Minister at Guatemala, dated 28th September, the economic and financial conditions of the country grow steadily worse. Many of the best coffee plantations belong to German subjects, most of whom left on the beginning of hostilities in order to rejoin the colours; some, however, were unable to get away from the country, and have returned to the plantations. However it is anticipated that great difficulty will be experienced in financing the coffee crop; this difficulty is heightened by the uncertainty as to how the 65 per cent. of the crop which formerly went to

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Hamburg will be disposed of, though it is hoped that London and Rotterdam will to some extent take the place of Hamburg as a distributing centre. It is generally anticipated that most of the coffee will rot on the wharves, and some planters are determined to incur no expense in collecting berries. If Guatemala is unable to export the bulk of its coffee crop, it will naturally be unable to import any goods in exchange, and for this reason, apart from the difficulties presented in regard to the international exchange, it is considered that the present moment is not a favourable one for United Kingdom firms to attempt to open up or extend trade in Guatemala. Furthermore, the prices of necessities of life are rising very rapidly, and the failure of the crops of maize and beans makes the situation still worse.

(C. 14,681.)

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Italy.—According to a report received from H.M. Consul-General at Turin in regard to the classes of goods hitherto obtained by Piedmont firms from Germany and Austria-Hungary, steps which are being taken by Turin merchants to obtain supplies from the United Kingdom are impeded by the difficulty experienced in making remittances to England in payment of goods ordered. There are only one or two banks in Piedmont which undertake to send remittances to foreign countries, and they only do so on payment of a high rate of exchange and heavy commissions, and assume no responsibility. A suggestion has been made that payments should be allowed to be made to banks in Italy in currency at a fair rate of exchange, and it is considered that an arrangement of this nature would lead to an extension of commercial relations between the United Kingdom and Italy. Amongst the goods hitherto obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary which might now be obtained from the United Kingdom are *pig iron and steel* (the most important article of import from Germany), *raw and wrought metals, brass and copper tubes, wire and sheets coated with zinc and lead, radiator tubes, zinc, antimony, aluminium, nickel, steel sheets* for motor car bodies, *high pressure steel tubes* for motor cars, *tool steel and pipes* of all kinds. There are also stated to be opportunities for United Kingdom firms to supply *machine tools and machinery*, including *electrical machinery and appliances, hardware, paints, colours and varnishes*, commercial products which have hitherto been largely supplied by Germany.

(C.I.B. 36,261.)

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Russia.—The British Vice-Consul at Kharkov writing particularly in reference to the agricultural machinery trade, states that the drawback for British firms in dealing with Russia is the scarcity of reliable and financially strong agents, and where manufacturers have been tempted to trade without knowledge of the market, and through the medium of merchants of indifferent standing, money has been lost. The actual purchaser, however, whether a large proprietor or a peasant landowner, is as safe a man as possible to deal with. Safe trade can also be done through the *Zemstvos* and the various co-operative organisations, though these have the draw-

Trade Conditions Abroad.

back of disorganising trade by selling without a trader's profit, and moreover they do not always meet their bills at the stipulated time.

It is usual to take bills from the farmer, but often he does not comprehend the seriousness of his obligation, and will not pay until he has sold or mortgaged his grain. With a bad harvest and low grain prices it may be necessary to agree to a postponement of payment for a month, or even until the following harvest. The proportion of sales on credit has been steadily on the rise, and whereas some 15 years ago a merchant carried 20 per cent. of his account over to the following year, this figure now runs to 40 and 50 per cent., or even more, according to the class of machine dealt in. Ploughs and other small implements are sold frequently for cash or on short credit, say six months. Grain drills, harvesting machinery and small threshers with horse gears are very generally sold for payment in the autumn, or after the next year's harvest. Larger machinery, such as motor or steam threshers and flour mills, is sold on credit extending over two to four harvests. Agriculture and the grain trade has benefited to an enormous extent by this system, whilst it has given the manufacturer an increased and profitable business that could never have been obtained on the old terms of payment.

The Vice-Consul adds that the war will naturally seriously affect payments, and farmers are sure to meet their obligations very indifferently owing to the total cessation of the grain export trade. He is of opinion that hardly more than 60 per cent. of the payments will be met this autumn, while in districts directly affected by military operations payments are, of course, quite uncertain. However, local millers are paying a fair price for wheat and rye, there is a large demand for oats, barley and hay for the army, and the farmer often derives an income from the sale of sunflower seed and other products. How absolutely safe farmers' debts are was experienced during 1905 and 1906, when, in spite of war, revolution and riots, practically no money was lost by the manufacturers. It should also be borne in mind that such events affect an agricultural country far less than one whose prosperity is dependent upon manufactures. (C.I.B. 34,756.)

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Spain.—H.M. Consul at Bilbao writes that, although there is now a good opportunity for British firms wishing to extend their market in Spain, if they wish to do so successfully they must be prepared to adopt some of the German methods of doing business. It is complained that British goods are often too costly for the Spaniards, who, as a rule, do not attach much importance to quality, but look rather for cheap goods. So long as an article does its work they are satisfied. Another complaint is that British firms quote prices f.o.b. Liverpool in English money, whereas the Germans undertake to deliver at the buyer's store at a fixed price of so many pesetas, so that the Spanish buyer will not have to do any calculating. United Kingdom firms should, moreover, send out capable travellers, speaking the Spanish language, to work up a connection and see what is wanted. The imports into the Bilbao district from Germany include large quantities of *machinery, electric motors, electric lamps, lathes, drills, household utensils, knives and forks, &c.*

(C.I.B. 35,442.)

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Trade Conditions Abroad.

Tunis.—H.M. Consul-General at Tunis reports, under date 14th October, that the bulk of the trade of that country is in French hands. Of the articles of import into Tunis in the supply of which Germany competes with the United Kingdom, the most important are *machinery*, chiefly *steam locomotives* and *agricultural machinery*, and *hardware*, including *tools*, *locks*, *household utensils*, *lamp ware*, &c. No single article in which German competition is particularly severe can be singled out, the aim of German firms being apparently to obtain a footing in the supply of every industrial requisite.

H.M. Consul-General draws attention to the importance of furnishing catalogues and price lists in French, or at least making English catalogues, &c. more intelligible to local customers. (C.I.B. 36,420.)

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United States of America.—H.M. Embassy at Washington reports, under date 5th October, that the general financial situation in the United States seems on the whole to be slowly improving, as a result of the rising exports of foodstuffs and the completion of the 100,000,000 dollar gold pool, which will be put in immediate operation. Of this amount 80 per cent. has been subscribed, and 10,000,000 dols. in gold has already been shipped to Canada. Exchange rates have dropped slightly owing to the inauguration of the gold pool, but it is hoped that not more than a third of the 100,000,000 dols. will have to leave the country, and that the moral effect of the knowledge that the United States is prepared, if necessary, to settle this large proportion of its liabilities by payments of gold, will lessen the pressure for payment and result in a great improvement of the exchange situation.

There seems little doubt that the export situation is steadily improving. Recent shipments of wheat and flour have passed all previous records, and there are large exports of other foodstuffs, as well as of such articles as are now in demand in Europe, *e.g.*, motor lorries, railway material, fabrics, medical requirements, &c. On the other hand, the export of cotton has only amounted, so far, to a quantity representing about 12½ per cent. of last year's export. The crop, moreover, will be unusually large this year. The Secretary of the Treasury has approved a scheme to finance the crop, by which cotton warehouse receipts are to be accepted through the national banks as financial assets. (C. 14,591.)

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Hides and Leather Industry in the United States. See notice on p. 375.

MORATORIUM LAWS AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES ABROAD.

Argentina.

With reference to the notice on p. 743 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th September, relative to the suspension of the obligation of the Argentine Conversion Office to deliver gold against paper currency, it is notified that the "Boletín Oficial" (Buenos Aires) of 5th October publishes a law authorising this suspension to be extended for a period of 30 days as from 30th September.

*Moratorium Laws and other Financial Measures Abroad.***Egypt.**

A Supplement to the Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of 14th October contains a Decree extending from 15th October to 1st November the Moratorium on commercial transactions previously prolonged by the Decree of 30th September (see p. 224 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 22nd October).

This extension has no effect on contracts in cotton and cotton seed in the Alexandria "Bourse des Marchandises," which are governed by a separate Decree of 3rd September.

France.

The "Journal Officiel" (Bordeaux) of 23rd October publishes a Decree suspending the payment of all kinds of interest and dividends by companies which make use of the power granted by the Decree of 9th August (see p. 402 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th August) to suspend payments or withhold the payment of cash balances.

The companies which have already paid the said interest or dividends will be considered as having given up the privileges accorded by the Decree of 9th September (see p. 668 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th September).

The "Journal Officiel" of 28th October contains a Decree extending for a further 60 clear days the Moratorium on bills of exchange, proclaimed on 9th August and extended on 29th August (see pp. 668-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th September). This extension applies to all negotiable securities which will fall due before the 1st January, 1915, on condition that they have been signed prior to 4th August last.

The issues of the "Journal," containing the text of the above-mentioned Decrees (in French), may be *consulted* by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Germany.

H.M. Minister at the Hague has forwarded translations of extracts from various ordinances and laws issued by the German Government dealing with postponement of payments in Germany.

According to an ordinance dated 7th August, all civil law suits against persons in military service have been suspended for the duration of the war. Another ordinance of the same date renders it impossible for aliens to claim the payment of debts through a court of law until 31st October, 1914, whilst a third provides that every debtor may apply to a law court for postponement of payment not exceeding three months, which will be granted provided the creditor does not suffer any considerable loss through such postponement, and provided also that application is made to the law court of the creditor.

The extracts above referred to, as well as a collection of the measures passed in Germany on account of the war (in German) may be *consulted* by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS AND GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

Revised List.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

REVISING THE LIST OF CONTRABAND OF WAR.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS on the fourth day of August, 1914, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as Contraband of War during the War between Us and the German Emperor; and

WHEREAS on the twelfth day of August, 1914, We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date extend Our Proclamation aforementioned to the War between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary; and

WHEREAS on the twenty-first day of September, 1914, We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date make certain additions to the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war; and

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate the said lists and to make certain additions thereto:

NOW, THEREFORE, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that the lists of contraband contained in the schedules to Our Royal Proclamations of the fourth day of August and the twenty-first day of September aforementioned are hereby withdrawn, and that in lieu thereof during the continuance of the war or until We do give further public notice the articles enumerated in Schedule I. hereto will be treated as absolute contraband, and the articles enumerated in Schedule II. hereto will be treated as conditional contraband.

SCHEDULE I.

1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.
2. Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts.
3. Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.
4. Sulphuric acid.
5. Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges and their distinctive component parts.
6. Range-finders and their distinctive component parts.
7. Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
8. Saddle, draught, and pack animals suitable for use in war.
9. All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.
10. Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts.
11. Armour plates.
12. Hæmatite iron ore and hæmatite pig iron.

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

CONTRABAND OF WAR—*continued.*

13. Iron pyrites.
14. Nickel ore and nickel.
15. Ferrochrome and chrome ore.
16. Copper, unwrought.
17. Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe.
18. Aluminium.
19. Ferro-silica.
20. Barbed wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same.
21. Warships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.
22. Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and aircraft of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognisable as intended for use in connection with balloons and aircraft.
23. Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts.
24. Motor tyres; rubber.
25. Mineral oils and motor spirit, except lubricating oils.
26. Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or war material for use on land and sea.

SCHEDULE II.

1. Foodstuffs.
2. Forage and feeding stuffs for animals.
3. Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes suitable for use in war.
4. Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.
5. Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts.
6. Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.
7. Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones.
8. Fuel, other than mineral oils. Lubricants.
9. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.
10. Sulphur.
11. Glycerine.
12. Horse shoes and shoeing materials.
13. Harness and saddlery.
14. Hides of all kinds, dry or wet; pigskins, raw or dressed; leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, or military boots.
15. Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

Given at Our Court at *Buckingham Palace* this twenty-ninth day of October, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***NEUTRAL SHIPS AND COMMERCE.****Amended Regulations.**

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 29th day of October, 1914.

PRESENT,

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council dated the 20th day of August, 1914, His Majesty was pleased to declare that during the present hostilities the Convention known as the Declaration of London should, subject to certain conditions and modifications therein specified, be adopted and put into force by His Majesty's Government; and

WHEREAS the said additions and modifications were rendered necessary by the special conditions of the present war; and

WHEREAS it is desirable and possible now to re-enact the said Order in Council with amendments in order to minimise, so far as possible, the interference with innocent neutral trade occasioned by the war:

Now, THEREFORE, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. During the present hostilities the provisions of the Convention known as the Declaration of London* shall, subject to the exclusion of the lists of contraband and non-contraband, and to the modifications hereinafter set out, be adopted and put into force by His Majesty's Government.

The modifications are as follows:—

(i.) A neutral vessel, with papers indicating a neutral destination, which, notwithstanding the destination shown on the papers, proceeds to an enemy port, shall be liable to capture and condemnation if she is encountered before the end of her next voyage.

(ii.) The destination referred to in Article 33 of the said Declaration shall (in addition to the presumptions laid down in Article 34) be presumed to exist if the goods are consigned to or for an agent of the enemy State.

(iii.) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 35 of the said Declaration, conditional contraband shall be liable to capture on board a vessel bound for a neutral port if the goods are consigned "to order," or if the ship's papers do not show who is the consignee of the goods or if they show a consignee of the goods in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy.

(iv.) In the cases covered by the preceding paragraph (iii.) it shall lie upon the owners of the goods to prove that their destination was innocent.

2. Where it is shown to the satisfaction of one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State that the enemy Government is drawing supplies for its armed forces from or through a neutral country, he

* The text (in French) of the Declaration, together with a translation thereof, is contained in an official Blue Book ["Miscellaneous No. 4 (1909)"], published in March, 1909. Reference number Cd. 4554. Price 11d. ex postage.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***NEUTRAL SHIPS AND COMMERCE**—*continued.*

may direct that in respect of ships bound for a port in that country, Article 35 of the said Declaration shall not apply. Such direction shall be notified in the "London Gazette," and shall operate until the same is withdrawn. So long as such direction is in force, a vessel which is carrying conditional contraband to a port in that country shall not be immune from capture.

3. The Order in Council of the 20th August, 1914, directing the adoption and enforcement during the present hostilities of the Convention known as the Declaration of London, subject to the additions and modifications therein specified, is hereby repealed.

4. This Order may be cited as "the Declaration of London Order in Council, No. 2, 1914."

And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and each of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, all other Judges of His Majesty's Prize Courts, and all Governors, Officers and Authorities whom it may concern, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

STATE ASSISTANCE FOR TRADERS.**Committee appointed.**

The Treasury announces that a committee consisting of representatives of the Treasury, the Bank of England, the joint stock banks, and the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom has been formed, to whom is delegated the authorization of advances in approved cases to British traders carrying on an export business in respect of debts outstanding in foreign countries and the Colonies, including unpaid foreign and colonial acceptances, which cannot be collected for the time being.

The object in view is to assist traders by removing obstacles to the steady flow of business which have arisen through the temporary interruption of the ordinary channels of collection. The assistance to be given is intended to provide solvent traders with funds to continue their business and to pay their commercial debts to other traders or manufacturers. The banks have agreed that no part of the advances under this scheme shall be applied to paying off or reducing loans or bank overdrafts or meeting unpaid foreign and colonial acceptances held by the trader's own bankers.

The Committee will have absolute discretion to decide whether an advance is to be made in any particular case and, if they decide to make an advance, as to the amount; such advance will not exceed 50 per cent. of the outstandings. Full particulars must be scheduled and lodged with the Committee, supported by a statutory declaration

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.*STATE ASSISTANCE FOR TRADERS—*continued.*

of the trader and supplemented by a report from the manager of the bank with whom the trader keeps an account or through whom the advance is to be obtained; the banker may call upon the trader to submit to him audited accounts of his business and such other information as he deems desirable. The necessary forms will be issued by the banks, through whom all applications for advances should be made.

The Committee will be prepared at an early date to consider applications and will authorize the bankers of the trader to provide facilities which will take the form of a six months' bill drawn by the trader, accepted by the bank, and certified by the Committee as "guaranteed under the scheme for the relief to British traders of November 3, 1914." The bill will be domiciled for payment at the accepting bank or its London agents, and may be taken up at maturity by the drawer. It will be renewable in whole or in part for a like period from time to time until 12 months have elapsed after the close of the war or until the expiry of "The Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914," whichever shall happen first. Immediate recourse against a trader will arise if and when a receiving order in bankruptcy (or a corresponding order in Scotland) is made against him.

The trader may discount the bill either with the accepting bank or in the market. The trader must pay in advance to the bank an accepting fee on each bill of 5s. per cent. The trader must further pay a commission at the rate of 1 per cent. on the amount of each bill when originally drawn or renewed to meet expenses and provide an insurance fund.

Every trader so assisted shall be under obligation to collect the scheduled debts as soon as possible and to hand over the proceeds as and when received to the bank, together with any further sums which the trader may elect to pay, which will be applied in reduction of the advance.

The Government will ask Parliament to provide that the ultimate loss, if any, shall be borne to the extent of 75 per cent. by the Exchequer and to the extent of 25 per cent. by the accepting bank, and to make the charge upon the outstanding debts valid and effective as against all persons without registration or other formal notification.

The names of the members of the committee will be announced this week.

BRITISH DEPOSITS IN AUSTRIAN BANKS.

The Foreign Office has been informed by the United States Government that the Austro-Hungarian Government will grant protection to money belonging to British subjects lying in Austrian and Hungarian Banks until the conclusion of peace, on the basis of reciprocity.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***TELEGRAMS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.**

The Postmaster-General has notified that the arrangement for counting certain Extra-European telegrams at the rate of ten letters to a word (see p. 809 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th September) ceased on 1st November, when the use of certain specified codes was again authorised (see pp. 287-8 of last week's issue).

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MERCHANT VESSELS.**New Ruling.**

A Supplement to the "London Gazette," dated 31st October, notifies that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received information to satisfy him that British merchant ships which cleared from their last port of departure before the outbreak of hostilities with Austria-Hungary, but have been, or may be, met with at sea by Austro-Hungarian ships of war after the outbreak of such hostilities, are to be detained during the war, or requisitioned in lieu of condemnation as prize. He has accordingly notified the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that Austro-Hungarian merchant vessels which cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, and are captured after the outbreak of hostilities with Austria-Hungary and brought before British Prize Courts for adjudication, will be detained during the war, or requisitioned subject to indemnity.

NAVAL PRIZES.**Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions.**

With reference to the notice on p. 289 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions, the "London Gazette" of 30th October notifies that proceedings have been instituted in the Supreme Court of Gibraltar in respect of the ships "Graecia," "Regina d'Italia," and "San Giovanni." Appearance should be entered as soon as possible by all persons claiming an interest in these vessels or their cargoes.

The "Gazette" of 3rd November contains the result of proceedings in the St. Lucia Royal Court in respect of the ships "Lorenzo" and "Thor."

Names of Vessels Captured or Detained.

With reference to the notice on p. 289 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to Naval Prizes, it is notified that the issue of the "London Gazette," dated 3rd November, contains further lists of vessels detained or captured by His Majesty's Armed Forces.

The issues of the "London Gazette" referred to may be obtained, price 1s. 0¹/₂d. (post-free) each, from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

NOTICE AFFECTING NAVIGATION.**Russia.**

The Board of Trade are informed that the approach to Odessa has been mined for a distance of ten miles.

SEQUESTRATION OF ENEMY'S GOODS IN FRANCE.

H. M. Embassy at Paris has forwarded an extract from the French "Journal Officiel" of 14th October, containing a circular issued by the French Minister of Justice, inviting presidents of the courts of appeal and other law officers to proceed with the seizing and sequestration of all real and personal effects in German, Austrian and Hungarian business firms in France, whether or not these firms have ceased business since the declaration of war, and even if they have hidden their real identity by taking the form of a French Company, governed by French law, or have taken shelter behind a third party of French, allied or neutral nationality.

The prefects, municipalities, commissioners of police, chambers of commerce and other commercial and industrial associations are called upon to give all assistance necessary to secure the carrying out of this order.

(C. 14,274.)

ENEMY VESSELS IN NEUTRAL PORTS.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received from the Foreign Office the following list of enemy vessels in neutral ports which has been compiled from telegraphic returns furnished by His Majesty's Consular Officers abroad. A second list is in process of compilation from telegrams which have since been received. Being based upon telegraphic returns the list cannot be regarded as correct in all details:—

(N.B.).—(G) signifies German nationality, and (A) signifies Austrian. In other cases nationality was not stated in the telegram.

Name.	Port.	Name.	Port.
Abessinia ...	Junin	Brasilia (G) ...	Barcelona
Achilles (G) ...	Lisbon	Brandenburg (G) ...	Trondjem
Adelaide (G) ...	Loanda	Bremen (G) ...	Malaga
Adelheid (G) ...	Havana	Buda (A) ...	Vigo
Adolf (sailer) (G) ...	Sundsvall	Buda II (A) ...	Santos
Adorna ...	Mollendo	Bülów (G) ...	Lisbon
Aegina (G) ...	Smyrna	Burgermeister Hachmann (G) ...	St. Vincent
Albany (G) ...	Syracuse	Bylgia (G) ...	Tromsø
Alda (G) ...	Talcahuano		
Alexander Isenberg ...	Antofagasta		
Algier (G) ...	Palermo		
Alice ...	Bahia	Calabria (G) ...	St. Thomas
Alma (G) ...	Bergen	Campania (A) ...	Galveston
Alrich (G) ...	Rio de Janeiro	Camilla Rickmers (G.)	Manila
Amalfi (G) ...	Leghorn	Cap Arcona (G) ...	Villagarcia
Amanda (schooner) (G)	Gelle	Cap Ortegal ...	Teneriffe
Ambria (G) ...	Syracuse	Cappadine (G) ...	Porman
Amerika (G) ...	Boston	Cap Roca (G) ...	Rio de Janeiro
Ampelen (A) ...	Syracuse	Cap Vilano ...	Pernambuco
Amsink (G) ...	Rio de Janeiro	Carl (sailer) (G) ...	Norrsundef
Anbadores (G) ...	Lisbon	Carl Diederichsen (G)	Manila
Andalusia (G) ...	Manila	Carl Rigel ...	Antofagasta
Anhalt (G) ...	Telok Betong	Carl Woermann (G) ...	Rio de Janeiro
Anna Goich (A) ...	Valencia	Carmen (A) ...	Pera
Anna Strowig (G) ...	Barcelona	Casablanca (G) ...	Lisbon
Arkadia (G) ...	Lisbon	Catania (G) ...	Palermo
Arimatea (A) ...	Pera	Castell Pelesch ...	Sabang
Arnold (G) ...	Rio de Janeiro	Cheruskia (G) ...	Lisbon
Arnoldus Vinnen (G)	Portland (Oregon)	Chier gmai (G) ...	Bangkok
Arsterthum (G) ...	Sabang	Chios (G) ...	Pera
Astoria Dalbeck (G) ...	Portland (Oregon)	Christel Vinnen (s.v.)	Valparaiso
Athena (G) ...	Salonica	Cincinnati (G) ...	Boston
Atlanta (A) ...	Buenos Ayres	Claus (s.v.) ...	Valparaiso
Atlantica (A) ...	Ferrol	Coblenz (G) ...	Manila
Attalara ...	Mollendo	Coburg (G) ...	Rio de Janeiro
		Colmar (G) ...	Funchal
Bahia (G) ...	Monte Video	Coranna (A) ...	Patras
Bahia Blanca (G) ...	Port Madryn	Corrientes ...	Pernambuco
Bahia Laura ...	Pernambuco	Cremona (G) ...	Oxelosund
Bahrenfeld (G) ...	Buenos Ayres		
Barcellona (G) ...	Syracuse		
Barthold Vinnen ...	Antofagasta	Dacia (G) ...	Port Arthur
Bavaria (G) ...	Havana		(U.S.A.)
Bayern ...	Naples	Darla ...	Pisagua
Belgrano (G) ...	Corunna	Darvel (G) ...	Manila
Bellingham (G) ...	Portland (Oregon)	Deike Rickmers (G) ...	Shanghai
Beringar ...	Talcahuano	Deli (G) ...	Bangkok
Beta (G) ...	St. Vincent	Delida (A) ...	Buenos Ayres
Bitinia (A) ...	Pera	Dobrovnik (A) ...	Pera
Blankenese ...	Antofagasta	Dora (G) ...	Bergen
Blücher ...	Pernambuco	Dora Horn (G) ...	St. Vincent
Bochum (G) ...	Manila	Dr. Adolf Schmidt ...	Bilbao
Bohème (A) ...	Ferrol	Drachenfels (G) ...	Sabang
Boineo (G) ...	Manila	Dresden (G) ...	Lisbon
		Düsseldorf (G) ...	Barcelona

Enemy Vessels in Neutral Ports.

Name.	Port.	Name.	Port.
Ebenburg (G) ...	Rio de Janeiro	Henriette ...	Antofagasta
Eisenach ...	Pernambuco	Hermann (schooner)	Gefle
Electra (G) ...	Lisbon	(G)	
Eleonore Woermann	Buenos Ayres	Herodiade (A) ...	Buenos Ayres
(G)		Herbert ...	Iquique
Elizabeth (s.v.) (G) ...	Sundsvall	Hercules ...	Santander
Elizabet (G) ...	Narvig	Herzogin Sofie Char-	Caleta Buena
Elmshorn (G) ...	Manila	lotte	
Elsamerline (G) ...	Skutskar	Hesperus ...	Antofagasta
Emden (G) ...	Sabang	Hestia (G) ...	Trondjem
Energie (G) ...	Lisbon	Hispania (G)...	Oxelösund
Enos (G) ...	Lisbon	Hochfeld (G) ...	Funchal
Epiphria ...	Bilbao	Hoerde ..	Batavia district
Erissos (G) ...	Pera	Hohenfeld ...	Savannah
Erny (A) ...	Boston (U.S.A.)	Hohenfels ...	Batavia district
E. Russ (G)...	Tromsö	Hohenstaufen (G) ...	Rio de Janeiro
Esslingen (G) ...	Manila	Holger ...	Pernambuco
Etruria (G) ...	Rio de Janeiro	Holsatia (G) ...	Honolulu
Eugenia (A) ...	Buenos Ayres	Holstein ...	Iquique
Euphemia ...	Bilbao	Horenfels (G) ...	Tromsö
Euripos (G) ...	Lisbon	Horta (G) ...	Tromsö
Fangturm (G) ...	Palma	Illyria (A) ...	Pera
Fedora (A) ...	Ferrol	Imbros (G) ...	Porto Empedocle
Franken (G)...	Rio de Janeiro	Inkenturm ...	Sourabaya
Frankenwald ...	Bilbao	Immacolata (A) ...	Ferrol
Freiberg ...	Batavia	Indefficienter (A) ...	Almeria
Freida Woermann ...	Bahia	Ingbert (G) ...	Loanda
Friedrich Arp (G) ...	Tromsö	Ingraban (G) ...	Loanda
		Ingrid Horn (G) ...	Tromsö
Galata (G) ...	Lisbon	Isebek (s.v.) ...	Valparaiso
Gernis ...	Sabang	Iserlohn ...	Sabang
Gertrud Woermann...	Rio de Janeiro	Ixiland (G) ...	Lisbon
Gigenti (G) ...	Lisbon		
Gladiator (G)...	Tromsö	Jaffa (G) ..	Lisbon
Glückstadt ...	Antofagasta	Joachim Zeich (G) ...	Tromsö
Goeben (G) ...	Vigo	John (s.v.) ...	Valparaiso
Goldenfels ...	Sabang	Johanna Blumsberg	Tromsö
Gotha (G) ...	Buenos Ayres	(G)	
Gotha (A) ...	Shanghai	Johanna (s.v.) (G) ...	Sundsvall
Gouverneur Jaeschke		Johanne Lehmann (G)	Manila
(G) ...	Honolulu	Johannes Russ (G) ...	Tromsö
Granada (G) ...	Buenos Ayres	Juppiter (G)...	Tromsö
Grunewald (G) ...	Colon		
Guahyba (G)...	Funchal	K. Boeckel (G) ...	Tromsö
Gundrun ...	Pernambuco	Kaethe (G) ...	Swatow
Gunther (G) ...	Santos	Kalmar (G) ...	Oxelösund
Gustave ...	Antofagasta	Kattenturm (G) ...	Syracuse
Gustave Boldt (G) ...	Tromsö	Keongwoi (G) ...	Amoy
		Kerkyra (G) ...	Pera
Hagen ...	Batavia	Kiel ...	Wilmington
Hamburg (G) ...	Mandal	Kleist ...	Padang
Hans (sailer) (G) ...	Sundsvall	Kohsiehang (G) ...	Bangkok
Hans (G) ...	Gefle	Köln (G) ...	Boston (U.S.A.)
Harport ...	Junin	Konsul Schalter (G)...	Tromsö
Harzburg (G) ...	Monte Video	Kostrena (A)...	Vigo
Hathor ...	Antofagasta	Kronprinzessin Cecilie	Bar Harbour,
Hayo (ketch) ...	Bilbao	Maine	
Heimbürg (G) ...	St. Vincent	Kurt (G) ...	Portland
Heinrich Horn (G) ...	Sennesund	(Oregon)	
(Norway)		Kydonia (G) ...	Havana
Helene (G) ...	Christiania	Lahneck (G)...	Lisbon
Helene (G) ...	Swatow		
Helios ...	Antofagasta	Laura ...	Bahia
Henny Woermann ...	Pernambuco	Leni ...	Antofagasta
Henriette (s.v.) (G) ...	Rio de Janeiro	Leros (G) ...	Pera

Enemy Vessels in Neutral Ports.

Name.	Port.	Name.	Port.
Landrat Scheiff (G)...	Bangkok	Nesaia ...	Antofagasta
Lena Pettersen (G) ...	Senuesund	Neuenfels (G) ...	Vigo
	(Norway)	Neva (G) ...	Lisbon
Liguria ...	Pisagua	Nicaria ...	Wilmington
Liebenfels ...	Charleston	Nineve ...	Batavia
Linden ...	Batavia	Ninneburg ...	Parahyba
Lipari (G) ...	Catania	Nitokris ...	Coronel
Loongmoon (G) ...	Honolulu	Numidia ...	Batavia district
Louis Pasteur ...	Antofagasta		
Lisbeth ...	Iquique	Obotrita (s.v.) ...	Valparaiso
Lübeck ...	Batavia	Ockenfels (G) ...	Boston (U.S.A.)
Lübeck (G) ...	Lisbon	Offenbach ...	Sourabaya
Lübeck (G) ...	Narvik	Ojdahleri ...	Honolulu
Lucia Rauenfels ...	Bahia (Brazil)	Oliva (s.v.) ...	Valparaiso
Ludwig Riedemann	Aguilas	Olivant (G) ...	Havana
(s.v.) (G).		Omaha ...	Antofagasta
Lunenburg ...	Macassar	Omega (s.v.)...	Callao
Luxor... ..	Coronel	Onda ...	Antofagasta
Luzon (A) ...	Leghorn	Ophelia Hackfeld ...	Antofagasta (?)
		Orconera ...	Santander
Machew ...	Batavia	Orsova ...	Batavia district
Magdalene Vinnen	Coronel	Osterbek ...	Antofagasta
(s.v.)		Osiris ...	Pisagua
Magdeburg (G) ...	New York	Ostara ...	Pisagua
Maipo (s.v.) ...	Callao	Otavi ...	Pernambuco
Malta (G) ...	Patras		
Manila ...	Batavia	Palatia (G) ...	Santos
Margrete Gelpcke (G)	Bergen	Pallass (G) ...	Tromsø
Margretha (G) ...	Ponto Delgado	Parma ...	Iquique
Marie ...	Bergen	Parnassos ...	Bilbao
Marie ...	Callao	Patagonia ...	Bahia Blanca
Marienburg (A) ...	Patras	Patani (G) ...	Bangkok
Marie Tarpenbek ...	Antofagasta	Peasia... ..	Parahyba
Mark (G) ...	Manila	Peiho ...	Caleta Buena
Marsala ...	Naples	Peking (s.v.)...	Valparaiso
Martba Russ (G) ...	Tromsø	Pelikan ...	Valparaiso
Matador (G)...	Norrköping	Pellworm (s.v.) (G) ...	Bergen
Mathilde (G) ...	Port Mahon	Perdival ...	Lisbon
Matilda (sailer) (G) ...	Norrsundef	Peter Rickmers (G)...	Beirut
Mazagan (G) ...	Lisbon	Petchaburi (G) ...	Bangkok
Mediterraneo (A) ...	Vigo	Petropolis (G) ...	Funchal
Memphis ...	Punta Arenas	Petschili (s.v.) ...	Valparaiso
Meteor (sailer) (G) ...	Oxelösund	Phœnicia (G) ...	Lisbon
Milos (G) ...	Lisbon	Picador (G) ...	Lisbon
Mimi (s.v.) ...	Coronel	Pitsanulok (G) ...	Bangkok
Mimi Horn (G) ...	Vigo	Planet... ..	Bilbao
Minna Schuldt (G)...	Lisbon	Pluto (G) ...	Lisbon
Mogador (G)...	Lisbon	Portici (G) ...	Malaga
Monte Video ...	Punta Arenas	Polynesia (G) ...	Monte Video
Morawitz (A) ...	Galveston	Pommern (s.v.) (G) ...	Valparaiso
Mozart ...	Antofagasta	Pommern (G)...	Honolulu
Muansa (G) ...	Rio de Janeiro	Pongtong (G)...	Manila
Mudros (G) ...	Syracuse	Portofino (G)...	Licata
		Posen (G) ..	Rio de Janeiro
Nagy Lagos (A) ...	Vigo	Potosi (s.v.) ...	Valparaiso
Najada (G) ...	Sundsvall	Präsident (G)...	Havana
Namboury ...	Bahia	Preussen ...	Sabang
Namboury (G) ...	Manila	Prince Heinrich (G)...	Lisbon
Nanchang (A) ...	Shanghai	Princess Alice (G) ...	Manila
Naruda (G) ...	Manila	Prinz Friedrich Wil-	Odda
Navarra ...	Punta Arenas	helm (G)	
Naxos (G) ...	Lisbon	Prinz Sigismund (G)...	Colon
Nauplia (G) ...	Port Madryn	Prinz Waldemar (G)...	Honolulu
Negada ...	Valparaiso	Prussia (G) ...	Santos
Neidenfels (G) ...	Vigo		
Nereus ...	Antofagasta		

Enemy Vessels in Neutral Ports.

Name.	Port.	Name.	Port.
Radames	Punta Arenas	Stephan (G)	Vigo
Rajah (G)	Manila	Stolberg	Batavia
Rauenfels	Bahia	Sud (A)	Ferrol
Regina (G)	Sennesand (Norway)	Suevia (G)	Manila
Reichenbach (G) ...	Christiansand	Sydney	Batavia
Rhakotis	Valparaiso	Szechenyi (A) ...	Lisbon
Rheinland	Padang	Szell Kalmann ...	Pernambuco
Rhenania	Naples		
Rhodopis	Valdivia	Tanger (G)	Malaga
Rhodos (G)	Lisbon	Tanis	Valparaiso
Riol	Valparaiso	Taygetos (G) ...	Lisbon
Roland (G)	Rio de Janeiro	Tellus (s.v.) ...	Callao
Roon	Tjilatjap	Teopas	Batavia
Rolandseck (G) ...	Lisbon	Termini (G) ...	Leghorn
Rotterdam (G) ...	Lisbon	Thuringia (G) ...	Monte Video
		Thessalia	Antofagasta
Sachsen (G)	Oporto	Theodore Wille (G)	St. Vincent
Sachsen (G)	Manila	Tijuca	Pernambuco
Sachsenwald (G) ...	Colon	Tilly Russ (G) ...	Tromsø
Sais	Valparaiso	Togo (G.)	St. Vincent
Salamanca	Parahyba	Trautenfels (G) ...	Bangkok
Salatis (G)	Monte Video	Triumpf (G) ...	Swatow
Salvator (G)	Valencia	Tsintau (G) ...	Manila
Sambia (G)	Manila	Tubingen (G) ...	Manila
Samsen (G)	Bangkok	Tucuman	Punta Arenas
San Nicolas	Pernambuco	Tunis (G)	Palermo
Santa Barbara (G) ...	St. Vincent	Turpin	Punta Arenas
Santa Ines	Valparaiso		
Santa Isabel	Valparaiso	Uarda	Mollendo
Santa Lucia	Bahia	Uckermark (G) ...	Lisbon
Santa Maria	Caleta Buena	Uhenfels	Batavia
Santa Rita	Valparaiso	Ulm	Batavia
Santa Ursula (G) ...	Oporto	Unterweser (lighter)	Oxelösund
Santos... ..	Pernambuco	(G)	
Savoia (G)	Colon	Uranus (G)	Sundsvall
Saxonia (G)	Seattle	Uranus (G)	Söderham
Scandia	Sabang	Usambara	Teneriffe
Schonfels	Sabang		
Sebara	Valdivia	Valesia (G)	Santos
Secunda (G)	Tromsø	Vega (A)	Tarragona
Setos (G)	Honolulu	Vesta (G)	Oporto
Sevilla (G)	Bahia Blanca	Virginia (A) ...	Havana
Sexta (G)	Swatow		
Seydlitz	Valparaiso	Walburg	Pernambuco
Siegmund (G)	Santos	Wasgenwald (G) ...	St. Thomas
Sierra Nevada	Pernambuco	Westerwald (G) ...	Lisbon
Sierra Salvada (G) ...	Rio de Janeiro	Westfalen	Valparaiso
Sigmaringen (G) ...	Syracuse	Westmark	Sabang
Sikiana (G)	Shanghai	Wiegand (G) ...	Monte Video
Silesia (A)	Shanghai	Wiegand (G) ...	Manila
Silesia	Batavia	Wieterhude ...	Antofagasta
Sithonia	Batavia	Wilhelm (s.v.) (G) ...	Sundsvall
Sisak	Valdivia	Willehad (G) ...	Boston (U.S.A.)
Sophie Rickmers (G)	Lisbon	Wismar	Batavia
Spitzfels	Cagliari	Willekind (G) ...	Boston (U.S.A.)
Staats Sekretar Kraet	Honolulu	Woglinde (s.v.) ...	Valparaiso
(G)		Württemberg (G) ...	Lisbon
Stefania (A)	Corunna	Würzburg (G) ...	St. Vincent
Steiermark	Bahia		
Steinbek (G)	Portland (Oregon)	Zivir (A)	Syracuse.

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1914.

Acreage under Crops, and Livestock.

The following statement for 1914 of acreage under crops and of livestock in England and Wales, compiled from the Returns collected on 4th June, and showing comparisons with 1913, has been issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries:—

—	1913.	1914.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>
Crops—						
Total acreage under all crops and grass*	27,129,380	27,113,910	—	—	15,470	0·1
Arable land	11,058,230	10,998,180	—	—	60,050	0·5
Permanent grass*—						
For hay	5,069,690	4,787,320	—	—	282,370	5·6
Not for hay... ..	11,001,460	11,328,410	326,950	3·0	—	—
Total	16,071,150	16,115,730	44,580	0·3	—	—
Wheat	1,701,590	1,807,410	105,820	6·2	—	—
Barley	1,558,860	1,504,730	—	—	54,130	3·5
Oats	1,974,700	1,929,600	—	—	45,100	2·3
Rye	51,510	53,910	2,400	4·7	—	—
Beans	268,280	294,010	25,730	9·6	—	—
Peas	164,040	168,840	4,800	2·9	—	—
Buckwheat	3,690	3,130	—	—	560	15·2
Potatoes	442,030	461,590	19,560	4·4	—	—
Turnips and swedes	1,053,390	1,045,090	—	—	8,300	0·8
Mangold	419,430	432,350	12,890	3·1	—	—
Cabbage and Kohl-rabi	69,820	67,980	—	—	1,840	2·6
Rape	67,390	70,470	3,080	4·6	—	—
Vetches or tares	100,940	123,740	22,800	22·6	—	—
Lucerne	57,280	53,650	—	—	3,630	6·3
Hops	35,680	36,660	980	2·7	—	—
Small fruit	76,860	77,360	500	0·7	—	—
Clover & rotation grasses—						
For hay	1,700,480	1,554,960	—	—	145,520	8·6
Not for hay... ..	795,350	826,300	30,950	3·9	—	—
Total	2,495,830	2,381,260	—	—	114,570	4·6
Other crops	128,980	145,580	16,600	12·9	—	—
Bare fallow	337,900	340,820	—	—	47,080	12·1
Orchards†	243,610	243,110	—	—	500	0·2
Livestock—	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>		<i>No.</i>	
Horses used for agricultural purposes (including mares for breeding)	807,320	791,320	—	—	16,000	2·0
Unbroken horses (including stallions)—						
1 year and above	227,930	220,570	—	—	7,360	3·2
Under 1 year	105,860	102,100	—	—	3,760	3·6
Other horses	261,040	285,550	24,510	9·4	—	—
Total of horses	1,402,150	1,399,540	—	—	2,610	0·2

* Excluding mountain and heath land used for grazing (3,776,150 acres in 1914, as compared with 3,805,270 acres in 1913).

† Any crop or grass grown in orchards is also returned under its proper heading.

Agricultural Returns of England and Wales, 1914.

—	1913.	1914.	Increase.		Decrease.	
Livestock—continued.	No.	No.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
Cows and heifers in milk or in calf	2,264,400	2,484,180	219,780	9·7	—	—
Other cattle—						
2 years and above	1,150,620	952,290	—	—	198,330	17·2
1 year and under 2	1,160,640	1,174,860	14,220	1·2	—	—
Under 1 year	1,141,280	1,266,420	125,140	11·0	—	—
Total of cattle	5,716,940	5,877,750	160,810	2·8	—	—
Ewes kept for breeding	6,699,290	6,838,280	138,990	2·1	—	—
Other sheep—						
1 year and above	3,420,610	3,152,000	—	—	268,610	7·9
Under 1 year	7,010,390	7,269,850	259,460	3·7	—	—
Total of sheep	17,130,290	17,260,130	129,840	0·8	—	—
Sows kept for breeding	280,850	340,380	59,530	21·2	—	—
Other pigs	1,821,250	2,141,030	319,780	17·6	—	—
Total of pigs	2,102,100	2,481,410	379,310	18·0	—	—

CEREAL CROP ESTIMATES IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have received the following information from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome regarding the estimated production of certain crops in various countries:—

Country.			Crop.	Estimated Yield.	Percentage of Last Year's Production.
				Cwts.	Per cent.
Prussia	Wheat ... ..	...	...	49,000,000	85·0
			Rye... ..	167,000,000	90·6
			Barley	35,000,000	81·2
			Oats	117,000,000	90·7
Asiatic Russia (10 Governments)	Wheat ... ..	...	...	65,000,000	87·7
			Rye... ..	15,000,000	103·1
			Oats	35,000,000	90·6
Spain	Maize ... ..	...	...	14,000,000	114·0
			Rice	4,000,000	87·7
United States	Maize ... ..	...	...	1,338,000,000	109·4
Japan	Rice ... ..	...	...	159,000,000	113·0

Wheat.—For the following countries the production is estimated at 1,445,000,000 cwts.:—Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Russia-in-Europe, Switzerland, Prussia, Sweden, Canada, United States, India, Japan, Algeria and Tunis.

Barley.—For the same countries as in the case of wheat, but omitting India, the production is estimated at 499,000,000 cwts.

Cereal Crop Estimates in Certain Countries.

Oats.—For the same countries as in the case of wheat, but omitting India and Japan, the production is estimated at 939,000,000 cwts.

Rye.—For the following countries the production is estimated at 730,000,000 cwts.:—Prussia, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Russia-in-Europe, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada and the United States.

GERMAN INDUSTRIES AND THE WAR.

Cotton Industry.—The “Kölnische Zeitung” of 23rd September gives an interesting picture of the effect of the war upon the German cotton industry. At the commencement of the war general commercial depression, added to difficulties of finance and of transport, combined to bring about a very discouraging condition of affairs in this trade, but subsequent efforts on the part of the manufacturing and commercial community to adjust itself to new conditions, and great pressure in certain branches of manufacture owing to War Office contracts, have resulted in many factories returning for the time being to an almost normal state of activity.

The serious injury to the German cotton goods trade by the complete cessation of orders from British Colonies is admitted, but it is anticipated that means will be found to continue shipments to neutral oversea countries by way of trade routes through neutral European States.

It appears as if the whole of the German cotton industry is at present practically dependent upon business in connection with army contracts. Spinners of fancy and imitation yarns, for which there is no demand, are idle, and some mills have had to close down. Factories producing umbrella material, linings, and all classes of textiles of a distinctively decorative nature are suffering severely, except in cases where they have been able to turn their attention to manufacturing materials required for army purposes. This has been done in many instances; manufacturers of quilts, bed linen, &c. have, for example, taken up the manufacture of half-wool bed-coverings for which the military authorities are placing very large contracts.

The spinners of every variety of yarns which can possibly be requisitioned for army purposes are busy, but prices are high and likely to rise still further, as doubt is expressed whether it will be possible to obtain supplies of Indian raw cotton during the war.

It is not expected that full time can be worked at all generally in the cotton industry, but the requirements of the military authorities make it likely that sufficient work will be found to keep a large proportion of the factories busy on half time for a long period ahead.

The article refrains from expressing any opinions as to the future of the German cotton industry when army contracts cease to give occupation to the mills.

The “Rheinisch Westfälische Zeitung” of 15th September reports that the meeting of the Yarn Exchange in Leipzig on 11th September was well attended, in spite of war conditions. It appears

German Industries and the War.

that the cotton spinning and weaving mills had managed to keep going, although to a considerably limited extent.

Mills which were occupied with army contracts were busy on the whole, and other factories not engaged in War Office work were stated to be looking ahead with more confidence. It is admitted that the future of the entire German cotton industry depends upon the possibility of maintaining supplies of raw cotton from America, India and Egypt.

Prices at this meeting of the Exchange were higher than at the previous meeting on 12th June. No. 20 weaving yarn (of American cotton) was dealt in at from 90 to 96 pfennigs per half kilog., according to quality, whilst Nos. 36/42 fetched an average price of 110 pfenniges per half kilog.

Iron Industry.—The “Kölnische Zeitung” of 18th September reports that after the first shock, following the commencement of hostilities, which was felt in every branch of the iron trade, united efforts were made to cope with the new conditions and as far as possible to “keep things going.” The resumption of railway traffic made the transport of coal and coke to the Lorraine and Luxemburg works possible and the conveyance thence of ore to the Rhenish-Westphalian districts. The importance of maintaining regular rail communication is emphasised very strongly and it is evident that the military requirements in respect to the railways had a completely paralysing effect upon the industry during the first few weeks of the war.

A period of very limited activity is indicated for the immediate future, and many difficulties and complications appear to have arisen in regard to the fulfilment of orders and contracts arranged prior to the war.

A continued shortage of ore is regarded as highly probable, and apprehension is expressed as to the possibility of maintaining even the minimum supply necessary to keep the works going. The Rhenish Westphalian works seem to be the best off in this respect, some of them having ore supplies sufficient to carry them over several months. The seizure of stocks of manganese ore lying at Belgian and French works have to some extent relieved shortage in other directions, but it is significant that the price of foreign ore has gone up to twice its normal figure. This fact, in conjunction with the increased cost of fuel and limitation of output, brought about a higher price scale, puddled iron being fixed at 71 marks, steel iron at 74–75 marks, 10/12 Spiegeleisen at 84 marks, and hæmatite at 83 marks, &c.

Work in connection with army and navy contracts is said to have compensated to a great extent for the loss of business through the usual trade channels.

The market in half-manufactured material suffered severely owing to lack of export business, and manufacturers were compelled to limit themselves to the execution of existing orders. An increase in price amounting to 7½ marks was decided upon by the manufacturers.

In the bar iron market also much trouble was occasioned by disputes in connection with contracts fixed at low prices before the outbreak of war, and many works were unable to make deliveries at

German Industries and the War.

all owing to difficulties in organisation. New business is almost non-existent, and there is lack of unanimity in regard to prices, but higher figures are asked for all classes of material. It is admitted that prospects of future business at home—to say nothing of export orders, which have ceased entirely—depend entirely upon the course taken by the war.

The sheet iron industry has also suffered severely, though some foreign orders have been received subsequently to the removal of the export prohibition. It has been found necessary to demand higher prices in this branch also. Army contracts have provided a certain amount of work, but it is mentioned that orders for the mercantile marine are almost completely lacking.

Wire manufacturers are stated to be idle with the exception of those producing galvanised and barbed wire, who have done plenty of profitable business. In regard to export business, some orders have been received, but these can only be accepted at increased prices. It is pointed out that the extinction of Belgian competition will have a stimulating effect upon this business.

Heavy railway material has been in good demand in consequence of Government orders, but complaint is made that municipal authorities have kept back their contracts.

Steel Industry.—The “*Kölnische Zeitung*” of 17th September reported the meeting of the German Steel Works Union held at Düsseldorf on the previous day. The outbreak of war appears at first to have paralysed the entire industry, and even with the partial renewal of normal conditions of rail communications in Germany itself, improvement has not been very marked.

A certain amount of work has been provided in consequence of Government orders for heavy railway material for 1915 delivery, and light-rail and grooved-rail contracts fixed in July are being partially carried out.

The chief complaint was, of course, the complete cessation of export business affecting every branch of the industry. The “*Kölnische Zeitung*” refers to the “difficulty of shipment” and admits some uncertainty as to when this condition is likely to be removed. Mention is made, however, of the possibility of making shipments *via* neutral countries, but evidently the entire steel industry has been very seriously affected and its immediate future remains almost completely dependent upon the course of the war.

Electrical Industry.—The “*Kölnische Zeitung*” of 16th September states that during August the German electrical trade was, in common with every other branch of industry, thrown into confusion by the interruption of traffic communications owing to mobilisation. On the resumption of rail traffic, the shortage of raw material continued to exert a depressing influence and very few new orders were placed during the month of August. Subsequently some improvement was observable as far as home orders were concerned, but export trade appears to have remained entirely at a standstill. The “*Allgemeine Electricitäts Gesellschaft*” has been able to keep some of its departments busy with war material, and has also undertaken work which in normal times would not have come within the scope of its activity.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have issued an Order ("Importation of Dogs Order of 1914") respecting the restrictions on the importation of dogs into Great Britain from any other country except Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, and the detention and isolation of imported dogs.

The text of this Order (which revokes the "Importation of Dogs Order of 1901") may be seen by persons interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 15,070.)

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have issued an Order, dated the 26th October, which prohibits the landing in Great Britain of hay and straw brought from the States of Michigan and Indiana in the United States of America.

Importation of Hay and Straw from Michigan and Indiana prohibited.

[Note.—The following is a list of the countries (out of the United Kingdom) from which the landing of hay and straw* in Great Britain is at present *not* prohibited:—United States of America (except the States of Michigan and Indiana), the Dominion of Canada, the Union of South Africa, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Denmark (including Iceland), the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man.] (C. 15,015)

* Except hay and straw specified in paragraph (2) of the "Foreign Hay and Straw Order of 1912."

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade have received, from the Canadian Customs Department, copy of an Appraisers' Bulletin (No. 950), dated 13th October, 1914, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on various articles imported into the Dominion of Canada.

The following are the principal decisions given:—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		Under the British Pre- ferential Tariff.	Under the General Tariff.
Rolled band steel, for use on gang machines for cutting stone or marble			
per ton	378	\$4.25	\$7.00
Viscose bottle tops	711	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	17½ % <i>ad val.</i>
Jippi Jappa hats, made from Torquilla			
Paja palm, unfinished, unblocked, and	639	Free	Free
unbleached			
*Feldspar, crushed	296	Free	Free

* Revised decision.

(C. 15,540.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.**

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 112 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 8th October last relative to the prohibition of the exportation of meat &c. from the Commonwealth without the consent of the Minister for Trade and Customs, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a telegram, through the Colonial Office, from the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia stating that landing certificates will accompany meat exported to the United Kingdom and will be presented for signature of the Customs Authorities at the port of destination. (C. 14,791.)

The Board of Trade have received through the Colonial Office copy of a telegram from the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia notifying that a Proclamation was issued on the 28th October last prohibiting the exportation from Australia of hides and sheepskins, except by consent of the Minister of Trade and Customs. (C. 15,555.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Board of Trade have received from their Imperial Trade Correspondent at St. John's copy of an Act (No. 7 of 1914) which was passed on the 4th September last and which lays down certain regulations regarding the export of timber from Newfoundland. Under the Act, the Governor-in-Council is empowered to grant a licence to any person to cut pulp-wood on any Crown Lands in Labrador, and to export the same, and to grant a licence to any person—being the holder of a licence to cut timber under the Crown Lands Act—to export pulp-wood cut on any area in Labrador held under such licence, under the following conditions:—

- (1) The licence shall continue in force until the 30th June, 1915, and no longer—provided that any licensee shall have the right to export any pulp-wood so cut at any time up to and including 31st December, 1915.
- (2) The licensee shall pay an export duty on any pulp-wood exported of 1 dollar per cord.
- (3) The Governor-in-Council may prescribe the rate of wages to be paid men employed by the licensee for the purpose of cutting and exporting such pulp-wood.

The export duty shall be paid at the port of entry at the time when such pulp-wood is being exported, and no such export will be permitted until such duty is paid.

Any person exporting pulp-wood without a licence, or without entering the same for export, or without paying the export duty thereon shall be liable to a penalty for any such offence of 5,000 dollars, and an amount equal to double the amount of the duty payable on any pulp-wood so exported.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NEWFOUNDLAND—*continued.*

The Act further provides that it shall be lawful for any person to export by the usual export entry any timber or lumber for pit props to any place in the United Kingdom for a period of one year from the 1st September, 1914.

Exportation of Timber for Pit Props to United Kingdom permitted for one year. (C. 14,990.)

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The "Federated Malay States Government Gazette" for the 25th September last contains a Notification **Export Tariff Valuations.** (No. 2866) giving, under the Customs Duties Enactments, the valuation of articles in respect of which duty is leviable on an *ad valorem* basis on exportation from each of the Federated Malay States (Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang), with effect from 1st October, 1914, until further notice.

The list of articles, which is of some length, may be seen by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 15,541.)

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

The "Official Gazette" of the East Africa Protectorate for the 23rd September last, contains a Government Notice **Goods in transit for German East Africa.** (No. 714), dated 14th September, 1914, stating that goods declared in transit for German East Africa before the outbreak of the war, and which were not passed out of the Protectorate to that country before war was declared, must at once be taken out of transit by the persons concerned.

The Notice further states that any duty thereon, together with the endorsement fees, must be paid either at Mombasa or at Kisumu. (C. 14,991.)

SUDAN.

The Sudan "Government Gazette" for the 8th October, 1914, contains the text of the "Liquor Import Regulations, 1914," which have been made under the provisions of sections 4 and 11 of the Sudan Licence Liquor Ordinance of 1899.

It is provided in these Regulations that no liquor declared "in transit" for Abyssinia, *viâ* Gambela, shall be declared either at Port Sudan, Suakin or Halfa, unless a permit has been obtained from the Civil Secretary, Sudan Government, and handed to the Customs Official at the place of entry.

The Civil Secretary may grant such permit to persons other than licence holders when he is satisfied that the liquor is intended for consumption by the consignee or his employees only and is not an unreasonable quantity for that purpose.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SUDAN—*continued.*

From the 1st January, 1915, licence holders shall conform to the following Regulations in addition to those already in force:—

No licence holder shall export liquor to Abyssinia or import or sell liquor for the purpose of export to Abyssinia or sell liquor to persons known by him to be proceeding to Abyssinia except under permit from the Civil Secretary, who will grant such permit only when he is satisfied that the liquor is intended for consumption by the purchaser or consignee or his employees and is not an unreasonable quantity for that purpose.

(C. 15,471.)

EGYPT.

With reference to the notice at page 443 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th August respecting

**Exportation of Dates,
Bananas and Groundnuts
permitted.**

the prohibition of the exportation of all alimentary products from Egypt, the Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 14th October contains a Ministerial decision to the effect that the prohibition in question shall not apply to dates, bananas and groundnuts (*arachides*).

(C. 15,485.)

NORWAY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Christiania to the effect that the Norwegian Government have prohibited the exportation of tinplates from Norway. This prohibition extends to decorated tin, parts of tinplates, worked tin, and ready-made tin packing.

H.M. Minister also reports that aspen timber may not be exported from Norway.

(C. 14,968.)

SWEDEN.

With reference to the notice at pages 238-239 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 22nd October respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Sweden, the Board of Trade are informed that by the Swedish Consul-General in London that the Swedish Government have, by a further Proclamation, prohibited the exportation of the undermentioned articles:—

**Additions to the
List of Articles the
Exportation of
which is prohibited.**

Sheep's wool, undyed and dyed; artificial wool, undyed and dyed; shoddy and mungo; wool waste, also "wool dust," whether dyed or undyed; and refuse of wool, including rags.

(C. 15,539.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that by a Decree of the 26th October the exportation of *cheese* from the Netherlands has been prohibited.

Exportation of certain Articles prohibited.

A Decree of the 24th October prohibits the exportation of *geldings* under twenty months and showing no permanent teeth, and also of *foals* under one year.

A Decree of the 29th October prohibits the exportation of *butter*. In virtue of the right reserved to the Government of granting exemptions from this prohibition, the Minister of Agriculture has decreed that butter uncontrolled by the State may not be exported, and that controlled butter may only be exported under permit.

(C. 15,142 and 15,505.)

FRANCE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 23rd October, which prohibits the exportation and re-exportation from France to foreign countries of dried codfish, as also of fish caught on the west coast of Africa and dried under conditions similar to those obtaining in the case of codfish.

Exportation of Dried Codfish prohibited.

Exemptions from this prohibition may, however, be accorded under conditions to be determined by the Minister of Finance. (C. 15,593.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 20th October, which prohibits, as from the 21st October, the exportation and re-exportation of castor and pulghera oil from France.

Exportation of Castor and Pulghera Oil prohibited.

(C. 15,493.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt of information to the effect that the French Government have agreed to remit the *surtaxe d'entrepôt* in the case of goods of extra-European origin which were originally destined for France, but which, owing to the course of the war, are landed in the United Kingdom, and sent thence to France.

Remission of the Entrepôt Surtax on Goods of extra-European Origin, under certain conditions.

The original bills of lading showing that the goods were originally intended to be shipped to France must be produced at the French Custom house of importation. The importers in France will be required to produce a certificate delivered by the British Customs Authorities to the effect that the goods have not ceased to remain under the supervision of the Customs officers. As regards goods, however, which have had to be removed from wharf to warehouse, uninterrupted Customs supervision may be replaced by the guarantee of a seal placed on each parcel by the British Customs, who will note the fact on the certificates. The seals must be intact

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***FRANCE**—*continued.*

when the goods are presented for clearance at the French Custom house of importation.

The Board of Trade understand that the Commissioners of Customs and Excise have instructed their officers to give the necessary certificates, on application, in respect of goods of extra-European origin, destined for France, which remain under continuous official supervision during transhipment in this country. (C. 14,985).

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 27th October contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 26th October, which prohibits the exportation and re-exportation from France of table fruits, fresh, dried, or drained. Exemptions from this prohibition may, however, be accorded under conditions to be determined by the Minister of Agriculture.

Exportation of Fruits Prohibited.**FRANCE AND ALGERIA.**

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 26th October contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 25th October, which suspends temporarily the Customs duties on the undermentioned articles imported into France and Algeria:—

Temporary Suspension of Customs Duties on certain Cotton Tissues.

- (1) Bands of pure cotton, plain, for surgical dressing, of a maximum breadth of 15 cm., and not more than 10 metres long, weighing more than 3 kilogs. per 100 sq. metres, having not more than 16 threads in warp and weft in a square of 5 mm. side, and remnants of cotton tissues of the same kind. 1 metre or less in length, packed separately, unbleached or bleached, even if rendered aseptic;
- (2) Plain cotton tissues, unbleached or bleached, weighing less than 4 kilogs. per 100 square metres, having not more than 18 threads in warp and weft in a square of 5 mm. side, in the piece or cut.

FRENCH COLONIES.

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 25th October contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 23rd October, which prohibits the exportation of sugar from French Colonies and Protectorates other than Tunis and Morocco. Exceptions from this general prohibition may, however, be granted under conditions to be determined by the Minister for the Colonies.

The same issue of the "Journal Officiel" also contains a Decree of the Minister for the Colonies, issued in virtue of the Presidential Decree noted above, which authorises the export of sugar from French Colonies and Protectorates (other than Tunis and Morocco) to France. (C. 15,646.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE (MADAGASCAR).

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 16th October, which prohibits the exportation of graphite from Madagascar. Exemptions from this prohibition may, however, be accorded under conditions to be determined by the Minister for the Colonies.

(C. 15,451.)

FRANCE (NEW CALEDONIA).

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 9th October, which prohibits the exportation of nickel and chromium (ore and metal, pure or alloyed) from New Caledonia. Exemptions from this prohibition may, however, be accorded under conditions to be determined by the Minister for the Colonies.

(C. 15,378.)

SWITZERLAND.

With reference to the notice at pages 48-49 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 1st October respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Switzerland, a Decree of the Federal Council, dated the 20th October, extends the prohibition of export to the undermentioned articles:—

Hides and skins;

Leather, unworked of all kinds;

Leather cut out in the form of boots for men (*chaussures ébauchées en cuir pour hommes*);

Leather parts (merely cut out or completed) of articles of equipment for troops and military harness (*attelages militaires*);

Searchlights (*projecteurs*);

"Trait" (combed wool); and

Yarns, tissues and articles of wool, pure or mixed. (C. 15,506.)

ITALY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a despatch from H.M. Ambassador at Rome reporting the publication of an Italian Royal Decree providing for the reduction of the rates of Customs duty on grain and flour imported into Italy, as from the 20th October until the 31st March, 1915. Sir Rennell Rodd reports that the import duty on wheat is reduced from 7.50 to 3 lire per 100 kilogs.; the duty on maize (other than white maize) and pulse from 1.15 lire to 0.50 lira per 100 kilogs.; the duty on rye from 4.50 to 2 lire per 100 kilogs.; the duty on oats from 4 to 2 lire per 100 kilogs.; and that proportionate reductions have also been made in the import duties on cereals

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***ITALY**—*continued.*

of lesser importance. The import duty on *wheat flour* is reduced from 11.50 to 5.25 lire per 100 kilogs., and that on *flour of maize* (other than of white maize) from 3.15 to 2 lire per 100 kilogs.; while proportionate reductions have also been made in the duties on flour of other cereals.

(C. 15,251.)

[Lira (100 ct.) = 9.6d.; 100 kilogs. = 220.46 lbs.]

CHINA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Chinese export duty on tea was to be reduced, as from the 1st November, from 1.250 tael to 1 tael per picul.

(C. 14,826.)

JAPAN.

With reference to the notice at page 767 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 17th September, respecting the application of the Japanese "conventional" rates of duty resulting from the Customs Agreement of 1911 between Japan and Germany, the Board of Trade have received from H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) a translation of the Japanese Law on the subject (Law No. 43), which is dated the 10th September. The Law provides as follows:—

Goods with regard to which import declarations are filed before the 31st March, 1915, will pay duty according to the rates which would have been enforced if the import declaration had been filed prior to the 22nd August, 1914.

With regard to goods which, under Article viii. of the Customs Tariff Law, are exempted from import duty*, the date limit will be considered as before the 30th July, 1915.†

Supplementary provisions.

This Law goes into force from the date of promulgation. The provisions of paragraph 1 apply to goods with regard to which an import application was made after the 23rd August, 1914, and before the promulgation of this Law.

The provisions of paragraph 2 apply to goods with regard to which the date for re-export was later than the 1st August, 1914, and earlier than the promulgation of this Law.

By Imperial Ordinance No. 187, of the 10th September, 1914, it is notified that the provisions of Law No. 43 apply to Formosa and Karafuto (Japanese Saghalien).

(C. 14,092.)

* Article viii. of the Customs Tariff Law provides that certain articles are exempted from import duty if they are to be re-exported within one year from the date of importation, provided that security, corresponding in amount to the duty, is deposited at the time of importation.

† Mr. Crowe remarks that this clause of Law No. 43 seems rather obscure, but what it means is that if goods had been imported, for instance, on April 10, 1914, the date by which they would ordinarily have had to be re-exported would be April 9, 1915. As the war has interfered with export business, the period has been extended, and importers are given up to July 30, 1915 in which to re-export their goods, no matter what the date of import was.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

JAPAN—continued.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of an Ordinance (No. 18) of the Japanese Ministry of the Interior, dated the 27th August, providing that exporters of medicines from Japan during the continuance of the war must declare the names, quantities, and destination of the goods, and must obtain the sanction of the Minister of the Interior. This regulation, however, does not apply to the following articles:—

Iodine, medicines made with iodine, iodine compounds, camphor, camphor oil, peppermint oil, menthol crystal, diastase, acetic acid, sulphuric acid, serum, codliver oil, sesame oil, absorbent lint, absorbent cotton, and ginseng, *rhizoma chinæ*, *copis trifolia*, star anise, gall nuts and other Japanese and Chinese medicines.

Note.—Medicines prepared in accordance with the Pharmacopœia of Japan are excepted from this list. (C. 15,476.)

His Majesty's Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports that on the 18th September a notification was published in the "Official Gazette" prohibiting as from that date the export of any of the undermentioned articles from Japan otherwise than by special permission of the Minister for Agriculture and Commerce:—

Yellow and red phosphorus, caustic soda, soda ash, borate of soda, chlorate of potash, glue of foreign manufacture, artificial indigo, alizarine dyes, and aniline dyes.

PROPOSED EXCISE CHANGES. ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of a Bill, which was laid before the Argentine Congress on the 19th September, proposing to increase the inland revenue duty on certain articles and to impose fresh duties on others, as from the 1st January, 1915. The Bill provides that the undermentioned goods shall, whether of national manufacture or imported, pay the following inland revenue duties on leaving the factory, Custom house, or bonded warehouse:—

[1 peso (100 centavos) paper currency = about 1s. 9d.]

Article.	Rate of Inland Revenue Duty (Paper Currency).
Genuine wines	<i>Pesos. cts.</i>
*Cigarettes —the selling price (including tax) being—	Litre 0 01
10 centavos per packet	Packet 0 04
15 " " "	" 0 05

* Particulars as to the rates of inland revenue duty at present levied on imported cigarettes will be found in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 30th March, 1911 (p. 671) and 12th October, 1911 (p. 80).

*Proposed Excise Changes.***ARGENTINE REPUBLIC**—*continued.*

Article.	Rate of Inland Revenue Duty (Paper Currency).
Cigarettes —the selling price (including tax) being— <i>continued.</i>	
20 centavos per packet	Packet 0 07
25 " " " " " " " " " " " "	" 0 08
30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	" 0 10
45 " " " " " " " " " " " "	" 0 15
60 " " " " " " " " " " " "	" 0 20
1 peso	" 0 25
1 peso 25 centavos per packet	" 0 30
<i>Note.</i> —Packets of cigarettes which are sold at more than 1 peso 25 centavos (including the tax) will be charged an additional tax of 5 centavos for every 10 centavos or fraction of 10 centavos over 1 peso 25 centavos.	
†Cigars —	
Each packet containing up to five cigars or each separate cigar which is sold at 5 centavos or less... ..	Each 0 02
Cigars of which the selling price (including tax) is—	
Over 5 and not more than 10 centavos	" 0 03
" 10 " " 15 " " " " " "	" 0 04
" 15 " " 20 " " " " " "	" 0 05
" 20 " " 25 " " " " " "	" 0 07
" 25 " " 30 " " " " " "	" 0 08
" 30 " " 35 " " " " " "	" 0 10
" 35 " " 50 " " " " " "	" 0 12
" 50 " " 60 " " " " " "	" 0 16
" 60 " " 90 " " " " " "	" 0 25
" 90 centavos and not more than 1 peso 25 centavos ..	" 0 35
<i>Note.</i> —Any cigar of which the price, including the tax, exceeds 1 peso 25 centavos, will pay an additional tax of 5 centavos for each 10 centavos or fraction of 10 centavos above that price.	
†Tobacco —	
Manufactured tobacco, coarse or fine cut, or powdered (rapé) and plug or twist tobacco, the selling price per kilogramme (including the tax) being—	
Not more than 3 pesos	Kilog. 1 50
" 4½ " " " " " " " " " "	" 2 00
" 6 " " " " " " " " " "	" 2 50
" 12 " " " " " " " " " "	" 6 00
" 24 " " " " " " " " " "	" 10 00
More than 24 pesos	" 16 00
Beer —	
Beer in casks, bottles, or other receptacles	Litre 0 06
§Matches —	
Wax matches or matches made with other substances to imitate wax—for each receptacle containing up to 50 matches	
And a further tax of one centavo for each additional 50 matches or fraction of that number.	
Matches made of wood, cardboard, paper or other substance which does not imitate wax—for each receptacle containing up to 50 matches	
And a further tax of ½ centavo for each additional 50 matches or fraction of that number.	

† The inland revenue duties at present leviable on cigars vary with the weight per thousand cigars. Particulars may be obtained from the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

† Particulars as to the rates of inland revenue duty at present levied on imported tobacco will be found in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th November, 1908 (pp. 325-6).

§ The present rates of inland revenue duty on imported matches are 1 centavo and ½ centavo per box not containing more than 72 matches of wax and of wood, respectively.

*Proposed Excise Changes.***ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—continued.**

Article.	Rate of Inland Revenue Duty (Paper Currency).
Playing Cards—	<i>Pesos. cts.</i>
* Imported playing cards	Pack 0 40
Playing cards of native manufacture	" 0 20
Alcohol—	
† Denatured alcohol which is employed in the manufacture of perfumes—per litre at a strength of 95° Gay-Lussac at a temperature of 15° Centigrade	Litre 0 50
Imported perfumes—per degree (or fraction of a degree) of alcohol (in volume) contained therein	Degree 0 00½
<i>Note—This duty will be paid at the same time as the Customs duty is paid.</i>	
All imported alcoholic preparations, whether beverages or not,—per degree (or fraction of a degree) of alcohol (in volume) contained therein	" 0 01
<i>Note—This duty will be paid at the same time as the Customs duty is paid.</i>	
‡ All beverages, whether or not they are the direct products of distilleries (wines excepted), which contain more than 10 per cent. by volume of alcohol will be classified as alcoholic beverages for the purposes of the proposed law, and will, on leaving the bonded warehouses or factories pay an inland revenue duty (by means of stamps to be affixed to the receptacles) on the following scale—	
Beverages (with the exception of wine) which contain by volume 10 deg. or more but less than 25 deg. of alcohol—	
On each bottle with a capacity up to 50 centilitres ...	Bottle 0 07
On each bottle of a capacity of 51 centilitres to 1 litre	" 0 14
Beverages containing by volume 25 deg. or more, but less than 40 deg. of alcohol—	
On each bottle with a capacity up to 50 centilitres ...	" 0 14
On each bottle of a capacity of 51 centilitres up to 1 litre	" 0 28
Beverages containing by volume 40 deg. or more, but not more than 65 deg. of alcohol—	
On each bottle of a capacity up to 50 centilitres ...	" 0 21
On each bottle of a capacity of 51 centilitres up to 1 litre	" 0 42
Beverages containing more than 65 deg. by volume of alcohol—	
On each bottle of a capacity up to 50 centilitres ...	" 0 70
On each bottle of a capacity of 51 centilitres up to 1 litre	" 1 40
‡ Absinthe, and beverages in general which contain absinthe—	
On each bottle of a capacity up to 50 centilitres	" 0 70
On each bottle of a capacity of 51 centilitres up to 1 litre ...	" 1 40

*The present rate of inland revenue duty on imported playing cards is 40 pesos per gross of packs.

† Particulars as to the inland revenue duties at present leviable on industrial alcohol will be found on page 122 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th July, 1906.

‡ Particulars as to the rates of inland revenue duty at present leviable on alcoholic beverages and absinthe will be found on pages 486-7 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th February, 1914.

(U. 15,069.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Information regarding the present steamship services between the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Steamship Services to the Continent.

NORWAY.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that, by a resolution passed on 10th October, the Stavanger Town Council has approved of the following amended rates for harbour pilotage at Stavanger:—

For ships up to 100 tons (optional use) 4 kroner. For ships between 100 and 200 tons 5 kroner, and 1 kroner extra for each additional 100 tons.

Kroner = 1s. 1½d.

CHINA (MANCHURIA).

H.M. Embassy at Tokio has forwarded a copy of the report of the South Manchuria Railway Company for the year 1913-14, from which the following particulars are taken:—

Report of South Manchuria Railway Company for 1913-14.

The railway receipts during the year amounted to £2,090,666 for the main line and £183,309 for the branch line, making a total of £2,273,920, an increase of £241,700 over the receipts for 1912-13. The total goods carried amounted to 5,782,161 tons, an increase of 110,463 tons over the previous year. The chief commodity transported was coal of which 2,774,674 tons were carried, railway supplies coming next with 969,528 tons, and beans third with 741,079 tons. Large quantities of bean cake, timber, salt, kaoliang, &c. were also carried.

During the year 2,534 ships, with a total tonnage of 4,563,962 tons, entered at the Company's wharves, 2,083 of this number entering at Dairen. The total figures show an increase of 209 in number and 818,905 in tonnage, as compared with 1912-13.

During the year 2,280,753 tons of coal were mined, of which 2,502,397 tons valued at £1,461,857 were sold. The sales show an increase of 1,641,902 tons in quantity and £934,739 in value over the previous year.

(C. 12,465.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

AUSTRALIA.

The Report for 1913 of the New South Wales Department of Mines gives the total value of the mineral output of that State during 1913 as £12,095,084, an increase of £453,649 over the value in 1912. The following table shows the quantity and value of the output of the principal minerals in 1913, the figures for 1912 being added for purposes of comparison:—

	Quantity.		Value.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
			£	£
Coal tons	9,885,815	10,414,165	3,660,015	3,770,375
Coke „	241,159	298,612	162,454	208,989
Copper (ingots, matte and ore)... „	11,034	9,461	579,791	598,733
Gold oz. fine	165,295	149,657	702,129	635,703
Iron tons	32,677	46,563	130,708	186,252
Lead (pig, &c.) „	17,251	23,554	264,530	365,742
Lime „	35,657	33,272	44,478	41,428
Portland cement —	—	368,280	—	402,249
Silver (ingots and matte) ... oz.	2,389,195	2,194,871	251,652	244,321
Silver-lead (ore, concentrates, &c) „	345,307	391,262	3,229,614	3,563,804
Shale (oil)... .. tons	86,018	16,985	34,770	7,340
Tin (ingots and ore) „	2,074	3,021	338,074	421,292
Wolfram „	172	126	16,584	13,037
Zinc (spelter and concentrates)... „	520,518	506,661	1,766,242	1,547,987

The increase in the output and value of coal over that of the preceding year amounted to 528,350 tons of a value of £110,360, and constitutes a record. The coal exported during 1913 amounted to 6,231,724 tons, an increase of 178,606 tons on the exports of the previous year, this being the largest quantity ever despatched from New South Wales. The value of the output of the silver-lead-zinc mines also shows an increase of £209,816 over 1912. Owing to the favourable metal market and the more settled industrial conditions which have prevailed, the progress of mining on the Broken Hill field has been most satisfactory. An important development has occurred at the 1,400 feet level of the Broken Hill North Mine, the ore body at that point being proved for a width of 112 feet and of a satisfactory tenor. The value of the output of copper shows an increase of £18,942 on the previous twelve months, due mainly to satisfactory returns from the Cadia and the Burranga mines. The favourable price ruling for tin, the value of the output of which shows an increase of £83,218 on the 1912 figures, gave a stimulus to mining, and considerable headway was made in opening-up deep leads and in developing existing ones. The gold output, as in all the other States of the Commonwealth, continues unfortunately to decrease. The large decrease in the production of shale oil is attributable to the fact that no shale was raised at two of the mines, whilst a third mine was closed down for the greater part of the year.

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS. UNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 31st October, 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.					
Wheat	...	...	...	...	37s. 10d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	28s. 3d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	23s. 7d.

For further particulars see p. 380.

A statement is published on p. 381 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 31st October, 1914, as well as of imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 29th October, 1914, was 53,887 (including 74 bales British West Indian, 1,479 bales British East African and 660 bales foreign East African), and the number imported during the forty-four weeks ended 29th October was 3,102,507 (including 6,339 bales British West Indian, 13,650 bales British West African, 29,314 bales British East African, and 3,574 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 29th October was 6,764 and during the forty-four weeks, 328,424.

For further details see p. 380.

RUSSIA.

H.M. Commercial Attaché for Russia (Mr. H. Cooke) reports that, according to the "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 21st September/4th October, the crops in the southern half of Russia are generally better than in the northern region, more especially as regards spring grain. The quality of the crops is, with slight exceptions, satisfactory, and generally above last year's. Spring grain, however, is thin and light-weighted in places in the northern region and in parts of the central and south-western regions.

The yield of **winter wheat** is, in general, above the normal, and is unsatisfactory only in a few separate localities in the south, in the northern Caucasus, and in a few districts of some of the central Governments. The yield of **spring wheat** is generally up to the normal, although unsatisfactory, and in some cases bad, in various places.

The **winter rye** crop is on the whole a normal one, but is unsatisfactory in parts of the central region, in parts of the central and upper Volga, the Urals and the extreme south-west.

The crop of **oats** is, in general, below the normal and is good only in the south-western Governments and, in part, in the Little Russian, Don, North Caucasian and Eastern Polish Governments.

The **barley** yield is nearly normal. It is unsatisfactory or bad in the north-west, in the upper Volga, and the more northern Governments, as well as in parts of the central and central Volga Governments.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***RUSSIA**—*continued.*

As regards the crops in Siberia the yield of all grains is fully satisfactory, promising a crop above the normal. In the Governments of Tobolsk, Tomsk and Akmolinsk the prospects are exceedingly good.

(C. 14,695.)

H.M. Commercial Attaché also reports, on the authority of the "Torgovo Promyshlennaya Gazeta" of 26th September/9th October, that the yield of this year's

Hop Crop.

hop crop in Russia is a normal one as regards quantity and is excellent both in form and quality. Owing to good weather conditions in July and during the picking season in August, the appearance of the crop in Volhynia and in Poland is exceptionally favourable, the hops being clean, consistent, of average dimensions, and abundant in lupuline, the percentage of which in some plantations in Volhynia reaches 13 and 14 per cent. as against the usual 10 to 12 per cent. In the Guslitski and Kostroma regions native varieties have yielded a very abundant crop, but cultivated varieties are not so satisfactory owing to drought and cold nights in June and July. In general, the yield of the cultivated varieties is not above the local annual requirements of Russian breweries.

(C. 14,696.)

MISCELLANEOUS.**NEW ZEALAND.**

The Board of Trade have received from the Colonial Office a copy of an Act of the New Zealand Parliament entitled "The Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914," under the provisions of which the Governor-in-Council may in time of war fix the maximum price of goods, prohibit the export of any goods, and otherwise regulate the trade in various supplies. Under this Act also, trading with the enemy is prohibited.

The text of the Act may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 13,298.)

NORWAY.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that, according to the local press, a new company has been registered, under the name of the "A/S Vestfos cellulosefabrik," for the manufacture of cellulose and paper. The head offices of the company will be at Vestfossen Ovre Eker, and the amount of the share capital is 915,000 kr. (about £50,833), of which 725,000 kr. (about £40,277) is already paid up.

(C.I.B. 34,148.)

*Miscellaneous.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to "Dun's Review" of 3rd October, the war has created considerable uncertainty in the hide and leather markets in the United States. It was thought that difficulties of exchange and high rates of insurance would cause prices to advance rapidly, but as a matter of fact the market has been weak, with pronounced easiness recently and sharp declines, owing to the United States now being practically the only large market in the world for hides.

Hide and Leather Industry. Boot manufacturers and other leather buyers expected that prices of leather would take a similar course, but prices for sole leather remain very firm. The explanation is that tanners, who had already curtailed production, made a further reduction in the tanning of hides early in August. Stocks of sole leather instead of being more plentiful are consequently smaller than usual. The maintaining of prices up to the present has been comparatively easy. (C. 14,892.)

Proposed New Stamp Tax Regulations. With reference to the notice on p. 302 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the proposed increase of the internal revenue tax on beer and the creation of other internal revenue taxes in the United States so as to meet the loss in Customs Revenue caused by the European war, it may be noted that that part of the Bill which deals with stamp taxes is largely a re-enactment of certain of the stamp tax sections of the War Revenue Act of 13th June, 1898, and in framing this schedule endeavour has been made to select articles that will most equitably distribute the tax burden and at the same time be immediately responsive as revenue producers. It is believed that by rigid economy in expenditure the stamp taxes levied in the proposed measure will not be necessary for a longer period than 14 months, and accordingly provision is made in the Bill that the new stamp tax regulations shall remain in force only until 1st January, 1916.

Under Section 11 of the Bill it is provided that the acceptor or acceptors of any bill of exchange or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn in any foreign country, but payable in the United States, shall, before paying or accepting the same, place thereon a stamp such as is required for inland bills of exchange or promissory notes.

The Bill, which passed the House of Representatives on 25th September, was, at the time of writing (30th September) before the Senate.

The text of the Bill may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 78, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 13,714.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of September, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 have been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) for the first volume and 4s. 1d. (post free 4s. 7d.) for the second. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country; and in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that beginning with the issues for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries of *consignment* for imports, and countries of final destination, so far as known, for exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given, as mentioned above, on the same basis as those published (up to the year 1908) in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the October issue:—The Labour Market in September; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Retail Food Prices; Government Assistance to Trade Unions for Unemployment; Industrial Co-operative Societies in the United Kingdom in 1913; Census of England and Wales, 1911—Report on Occupations and Industries; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports of the Annual Series have been issued by the Foreign Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 5,395. Trade of the Consular District of Port Said (Egypt) in 1913.

Price 2½d.

Coal imports.

Menzaleh Canal.

Suez Canal traffic.

Reports from Suez and Port

Tewfik.

Map.

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin London, W.C.

Government Publications.

No. 5,396. Trade of the Consular District of Naples in 1913. Price 1½d.

Water supply.	Shipping.
Housing problem.	Coal trade.
Labour inspection.	Hemp industry.

No. 5,397. Trade of the Consular District of Dantzic (Germany) in 1913. Price 3d.

Coal imports.	Shipping and shipbuilding.
Herring trade.	Reports from Königsberg,
Timber trade.	Memel and Pillau.
Sugar exports.	Map.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.

The following report has been issued by the Colonial Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 816. Imperial Institute Report, 1913. Price 2½d.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Colonial Import Duties, 1914. Return relating to the Rates of Import Duties levied upon the Principal and other Articles imported into the British Self-Governing Dominions, Crown Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates. [Cd. 7,641.] Price, 3s. 10d.

This Return shows the duties in force, so far as notified to the Board of Trade, at the date of preparation of the Return, viz., October, 1914.

Sixth Report of the Explosions in Mines Committee. [Cd. 7,638.] Price 1½d.

**TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE
SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.**

Trade Enquiry Offices are maintained in London at the following addresses by the Governments indicated, viz. :—

Dominion of Canada	... ..	17, Victoria Street, S.W.; also 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).
Commonwealth of Australia.	... ..	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales	... ..	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	... ..	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland	... ..	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia	... ..	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia	... ..	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Tasmania	... ..	56, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	... ..	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Union of South Africa	... ..	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

Trade enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. :—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

- Rice Crop in Japan and Corea.
"Yokohama Chamber of Commerce Journal" (Yokohama), Sept.
- Crop Prospects in Egypt.
"British Chamber of Commerce Journal for Egypt" (Alexandria), Oct.
- Palm Sugar: Possibilities of production in Barbados.
"Agricultural News" (Barbados), 10th Oct.
- Crop Prospects in Northern Italy.
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 13th Oct.
- Crop Estimates in Canada.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 25th Sept.
- Coffee Growing in the Philippine Islands.
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 7th Oct.
- Crop Prospects in Roumania.
"Moniteur du Commerce Roumain" (Bucharest), Sept.
- Agricultural Prospects in Montserrat.
"Agricultural News" (Barbados), 10th Oct.
- Crop Prospects in India.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 1st Oct.

Machinery and Engineering.

- Irrigation in India.
"Indian Engineering" (Calcutta), 26th Sept.
- Rock Drills of modern American type.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 17th Oct.
- American Institute of Mining Engineers: Proceedings.
"Iron Age" (New York), 15th Oct.
- Beams and Trusses: Computing Stresses.
"Engineering News" (New York), 1st Oct.
- Agricultural Implements in Greek Macedonia: Openings for Trade.
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 13th Oct.
- Electric Starting Outfits: Manufacture.
"Iron Age" (New York), 15th Oct.
- Power Looms: Practical Tuning and Construction.
"Canadian Textile Journal" (Montreal), Oct.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Foundry Cupola: New Design.
"Iron Age" (New York), 15th Oct.
- Sedimentary Iron Ores: Productive Importance
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 17th Oct.
- Iron and Steel Trade in Russia.
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 9th Oct.
- Oil Industry in Mexico.
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 7th Oct.
- Steel: Duplex Process of manufacture.
"Iron Age" (New York), 15th Oct.
- Mineral Production in India in 1913.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 1st Oct.
- Cyanide Consumption in the United States.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 17th Oct.
- Iron Industry in Brazil.
"Iron Age" (New York), 15th Oct.
- Petroleum Industry of Galicia.
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 10th Oct.
- Lode and Alluvial Mining—(continued).
"Australian Mining Standard" (Sydney), 3rd Sept.
- Electric Steel direct from Ore Concentrates.
"Iron Age" (New York), 15th Oct.
- Ore Deposits of Australia—(continued).
"Australian Mining Standard" (Sydney), 3rd Sept.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Signals for Use in Operating Vessels in the Panama Canal.
"Weekly Commercial News" (San Francisco), 26th Sept.
- Shipping at Nicolaiev in 1913.
"Pravitelstvenni Vestnik" (Petrograd), 7th Oct.
- Broken Rails and De-railment Accidents.
"Engineering News" (New York), 1st Oct.
- Shipping on the Lower Danube in 1913.
"Moniteur du Commerce Roumain" (Bucharest), 1st Sept.
- Railway Earnings in the United States.
"Bradstreet's" (New York), 17th Oct.
- Railways in India, 1913-14.
"Indian Engineering" (Calcutta), 26th Sept.

*Foreign and Colonial Publications.***NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.****Textiles and Textile Materials.**

Raw Cotton : Production and Preparation for the Spinner.

"*Canadian Textile Journal*" (Montreal), Oct.

Ribbon Industry in France.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 7th Oct.

Woollen Cloth Manufacture.

"*Canadian Textile Journal*" (Montreal), Oct.

Cotton Consumption, &c. in the United States in September.

"*Bradstreets*" (New York), 17th Oct.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Russia : Export Trade.

"*Pravitelstvennei Vvestnik*" (Petrograd), 7th Oct.

British Columbia : Trade and Industry.

"*Monetary Times*" (Toronto), 25th Sept.

Russia : Trade in Petrograd Government in 1913.

"*Vvestnik Finansov*" (Petrograd), 4th Oct.

Brazil : Commerce and Industries of Pernambuco.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 6th Oct.

Russia : Industrial Situation in the Far East

"*Pravitelstvennei Vvestnik*" (Petrograd), 17th Oct.

Russia : Manufactured Goods Market.

"*Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta*" (Petrograd), 16th Oct.

Federated Malay States : Financial Position in 1913.

"*Straits Budget*" (Singapore), 17th Sept.

Cuba : Openings for Business.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 6th Oct.

Canada : Bank Clearings for August.

"*Monetary Times*" (Toronto), 2nd Oct.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.

Venezuela : Trade Conditions.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 12th Oct.

British India : Industrial Progress in Madras, 1913-14.

"*Indian Trade Journal*" (Calcutta), 1st Oct.

Russia : Economic Situation in Finland.

"*Pravitelstvennei Vvestnik*" (Petrograd), 17th Oct.

Galicja : Financial Situation.

"*Vvestnik Finansov*" (Petrograd), 4th Oct.

San Salvador : Trade and Commerce in 1913.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 8th Oct.

Miscellaneous.

Sulphite Fibre : Waste Products reclamation.

"*Pulp and Paper Magazine*" (Montreal), 1st Oct.

Food Supplies in Russia.

"*Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta*" (Petrograd), 8th Oct.

Snow Removal by Melting with Artificial Heat.

"*Engineering News*" (New York), 1st Oct.

Coal Tar : Use with Creosote.

"*Indian Engineering*" (Calcutta), 26th Sept.

Resin Blemishes in Paper : Causes.

"*Pulp and Paper Magazine*" (Montreal), 1st Oct.

Hand Industries of Siberia.

"*Vvestnik Finansov*" (Petrograd), 4th Oct.

Lime : Use in Water Purification.

"*Engineering News*" (New York), 1st Oct.

Dyestuffs Shortage.

"*Canadian Textile Journal*" (Montreal), Oct.

Paper Machines : Economical Operation.

"*Pulp and Paper Magazine*" (Montreal), 1st Oct.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Australasia—Australasian Joint Stock Companies' Year Book, 1913-14.

Western Australia—Geological Survey Bulletins, Nos. 48, 51, 52, 53 and 54 (Kalgoorlie Goldfield, Mineral Resources of North-west Division, &c.).

Japan—Financial and Economic Annual, 1914.

United States—Department of Agriculture : Farmer's Bulletin No. 589, Home-made Silos ; No. 591, Cotton Grading ; No. 600, Outfit for boring Tap-rooted Stumps for blasting ; No. 611, The Agricultural Outlook.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 44 weeks ended 29th October, 1914 :—

				Week ended 29th Oct., 1914.	44 Weeks ended 29th Oct., 1914.	Week ended 29th Oct., 1914.	44 Weeks ended 29th Oct., 1914.
				IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
				Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	...	...	...	43,069	2,047,775	5,901	128,330
Brazilian	...	...	...	915	209,791	—	15,864
East Indian	...	...	...	747	235,791	95	54,699
Egyptian	...	...	...	3,975	377,575	768	117,878
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	5,181*	231,575†	—	11,653
Total	...	...	...	53,887	3,102,507	6,764	328,424

* Including 74 bales British West Indian, 1,479 bales British East African, and 660 bales foreign East African.

† Including 6,339 bales British West Indian, 13,650 bales British West African, 29,314 bales British East African, and 3,574 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 31st October, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

Average Price.

				Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 31st October, 1914	...	...	...	37 10	28 3	23 7
Corresponding Week in—						
1907	...	...	...	35 10	27 8	18 10
1908	...	...	...	30 11	27 6	17 0
1909	...	...	...	32 5	27 9	17 0
1910	...	...	...	30 4	25 6	16 2
1911	...	...	...	33 4	31 10	20 8
1912	...	...	...	33 4	31 10	20 1
1913	...	...	...	30 1	28 2	17 9

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 31st October, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 31st October, 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	32	373
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	106	220
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	103,487	169,090
Mutton " " " ...	"	51,681	80,084
Pork " " " ...	"	21,928	13,819
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	22,338	12,231
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	109,700	99,254
Beef	"	586	1,158
Hams	"	8,330	19,197
Pork	"	5,880	4,825
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	3,891	1,968
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	16,594	18,669
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	78,702	58,852
Margarine	"	23,297	28,780
Cheese	"	99,528	45,914
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	86	127
" condensed	"	30,553	28,067
" preserved, other kinds	"	1,803	260
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	409,168	498,586
Poultry	Value £	1,820	3,391
Game	"	383	1,523
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	4,872	34,431
Lard	"	37,021	31,986
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	2,481,200	2,170,700
Wheat-meal and flour	"	342,900	379,900
Barley	"	542,500	1,072,100
Oats	"	77,500	255,300
Peas	"	8,820	77,849
Beans	"	69,480	163,460
Maize or Indian corn	"	1,142,900	704,700
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	161,345	212,108
Apricots and peaches	"	—	13
Bananas	Bunches	149,851	157,519
Cherries	Owts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	58,276	39,642
Lemons	"	14,331	13,352
Oranges	"	10,788	34,125
Pears	"	27,367	45,873
Plums	"	—	—
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	2,158	5,066
Hay	Tons	82	521
Straw	"	—	5
Moss Litter	"	333	1,292
Hops	Owts.	—	10,525
Locust beans	"	54,950	10,528
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	114,521	142,380
Potatoes	Owts.	4,466	38,460
Tomatoes	"	17,566	25,851
Unenumerated	Value £	2,002	5,541
Vegetables, dried... ..	Owts.	195	5,436
" preserved by canning	"	27,427	15,239

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

Part II.—Unemployment.

(Applications to the Umpire.)

In pursuance of Regulations made by the Board of Trade and dated 26th day of March, 1912, Notice is hereby given that the Umpire (Unemployment Insurance) has received applications for decisions as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following classes of persons:—

327. Joiners engaged partly in setting out and partly in sawing in connection with any insured trade.

328. Workmen engaged in making plaster oddsides for use in ironfoundries (including malleable ironfoundries) or in brass, &c. foundries engaged in work for any other insured trade.

Any representations with reference to the above application may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 19th November, 1914.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above application on or after 23rd November, 1914.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

3. If before the date specified in the notice any representations with reference to the application are made in writing to the Umpire by or on behalf of any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or the Board of Trade, the Umpire shall take those representations into his consideration, and the Umpire may at any time before the said date require any persons to supply to him such information in writing as he thinks necessary for the purpose of enabling him to give a decision.

All such representations and information shall be open to inspection by any employer or workman appearing to the Umpire to be interested or any persons authorised in that behalf by any such employer or workman or the Board of Trade.

4. Any persons claiming to be interested may apply to the Umpire to be heard by him orally in reference to any application under these Regulations, and the Umpire may, in any case in which he thinks it desirable, require the attendance of any person before him to give oral information on the subject of any application.

The decisions of the Umpire upon the foregoing will be announced in the "Board of Trade Journal" in due course.

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXXVII.] November 12, 1914.

[No. 937

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH of the BOARD OF TRADE,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

TELEGRAMS { "Advantage, Stock, London."
Code :—5th Edition, A.B.C. TELEPHONS { Central 12807.
London Wall 4713
(3 lines).

The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 461.

A series of "Exchange Meetings," with concurrent exhibitions of samples of German and Austrian goods, is now being held at 32, Cheapside, E.C. (see p. 108). All communications in this connection should be sent to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C.; Telephone, City 2323.

Attention is called to the Sample Room at 73, Basinghall Street, and in particular to the following samples:—

Samples	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal"	
	Date	Page.
Rattan Work—Montreal enquiry	12th Nov., 1914	387
Gloves (fabric)—Vancouver enquiry	" " "	388
Slipper Piece Goods—Melbourne enquiry	" " "	393
Horse Shoe, &c. Nails—Patras enquiry	" " "	401
Papers of Continental make imported into Japan	" " "	453
Silk Piece Goods for Neckties—Melbourne enquiry	5th " "	323
Nickel Sheet Iron—Warsaw enquiry	" " "	326
Gold Leaf, imitation—Lyons enquiry	" " "	328
Sulphate of Baryta—Lyons enquiry	" " "	328
Feldspar—Montreal enquiry	29th Oct., "	260
Plush and Beaver Cloth for Hats—Montreal enquiry	" " "	260
Plush and Felt for Railway Carriages—Montreal enquiry	" " "	260
Porcelain Bodies for Mechanical Stoppers—Paris enquiry	" " "	271
Iron Channels for Venetian Blinds—San Sebastian enquiry	" " "	274
Show Cards—Melbourne enquiry	22nd " "	204
Pocket Knives for Advertising—Montreal enquiry	" " "	201
Dating Stamps, Perforating—Moscow enquiry	" " "	207
Java Canvas for Embroidery—Lyons enquiry	" " "	209
Springs for Spring Back Files—Algiers enquiry	" " "	210
Mexican Grass Fibre for Brushes—Milan enquiry	" " "	212
Toothbrushes and Razors—Toronto enquiry	15th " "	134
Paper-fastening Eyelets—Arnhem enquiry	" " "	144
Fabric for Ties—Toronto enquiry	8th " "	65
Chrome Leather—Coimbra enquiry	" " "	14
Leather for Boot Uppers—Corunna enquiry	" " "	15

Attention is also called to the following notices:—

Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade	407
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	461
List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions	462
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications, &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	456

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

N.B.—The attention of British manufacturers is called to pp. 411-13 of this issue, on which appear reports from H.M. Diplomatic and

Openings for British Trade.

Consular Officers giving information regarding the trade conditions in their respective countries and the classes of goods for which there is now an opening, owing to the cessation of supplies from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

NOTE.—In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the Royal Proclamation relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the United Kingdom, which appears on pp. 414-21 of this issue; also to the notice on p. 286 of the issue of 29th October regarding the issue of special licences to export certain colours and dyestuffs.

UNITED KINGDOM.

In view of the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary and the fact that there are many articles hitherto imported from those countries which are of importance, if not of necessity, to British manufacturers, importers of such articles are invited by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade to supply information regarding their precise nature and quality, in order that steps may be taken to ascertain whether similar goods might be produced in this country, and, if so, where; or, if not, from what neutral sources they could be obtained.

Similarly, United Kingdom manufacturers now have the markets of Germany and Austria-Hungary closed to them, but in many cases there will be opportunities for the disposal of their products in this country or abroad.

Doubtless in a large number of cases importers and manufacturers have already taken steps to inform themselves on these points, but, from cases which have come under the notice of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, it is believed that in some instances it has not proved an easy matter to obtain the necessary information, and it is thought that in such cases the Branch may be able to render some assistance by placing manufacturers and buyers in communication with one another.

Applications have already been received in the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom who wish to get into communication with manufacturers or purchasers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from, or sold to, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Among a very large number of applications received, the following may be noted, in addition to those instanced last week on p. 319 and in previous issues:—

Articles desired to Purchase.

Chemicals for tanning purposes.
Electrolytic caustic potash, for
 manufacture of soft soap.
Furniture, bentwood.

Handles for machetes.
Jewels for bearings (sapphires,
 agate stones, &c.).
Jewellery paste stones.

*Openings for British Trade.***UNITED KINGDOM—continued.**

Marbles—stone and agate.	Printing in colours, war car-
Mouth organs.	toons.
Needles for knitting machines.	Rails.
Pastels for school work.	Scissors, wire.
Porcussion caps for toy pistols.	Wool combings.

Articles desired to Sell.

Builders' ironmongery (light castings of all descriptions).	Fire extinguishers.
Brushes—clothes, hair, shaving, tooth, &c.	Grindstones.
Cloths—cotton-backed satins.	Printing — Christmas cards, calendars, lithographic.
Electric furnaces (with temperature regulating devices) for manufacture of chemicals.	Thorium nitrate.
	Tungsten—tungstic acid, tungstate of soda, ferro-tungsten.

Articles desired to Purchase by Firms abroad.

Names of firms abroad open to purchase have also been received in respect of articles of the following classes:—

Bioscopes and accessories—bioscopes; films (blank and otherwise).	Machinery—bookbinding; for straw hat manufacture; printing; for printing, finishing, and perforating tramway tickets.
Builders' ironmongery.	Paper and paper articles—photographic paper; telegraphic paper (for Hughes and Morse machine); wrapping paper.
Cardboard and fibreboard—vulcanised fibre.	Rubber goods—tubing and general.
Chemicals (raw) for boot leather dressing (35,021).	Tools and implements—agricultural.
Glass and glassware—bangles; for chemists; ornamental and decorative; tubes.	
Glues and gums.	
Locomotives, contractors' (35,021).	

Note.—The numbers in brackets should be quoted in enquiries regarding any of the above-mentioned goods.

United Kingdom firms interested in any of the above-mentioned articles are invited to write to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., with a view to being placed in communication with the enquirers. A more detailed list of enquiries has been published and may be obtained by United Kingdom firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

A Manchester consulting and inspecting engineer, claiming to have an intimate knowledge of British engineering firms and their productions, would be glad to give information to prospective purchasers abroad, to act as buying agent when necessary, and finally to protect the

**Buying Agency
sought.**

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

interests of purchasers by inspecting and testing machinery or material before shipment. His services are at present retained by several important firms, to whom he would be glad to refer those interested.

British firms interested in this matter should address all communications to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Manchester.

(C.I.B. 34,804.)

BRITISH INDIA.

The Director of Industries at Madras reports, under date 3rd September, that there were then about 16,000 tons of ground nuts lying in Madras ports, awaiting shipment to Marseilles; another 20,000 tons were coming on the market, and in December the present crop will mature and yield about 150,000 tons. The ground nut deteriorates very rapidly by keeping, and dealers with their present stocks on hand are refusing to buy the crop now coming on the market, which is thus thrown back on the hands of the cultivators.

The question of erecting plant for expressing oil from the ground nuts is now being considered, in view of the continued closure of the Marseilles market for the nuts, but the Director of Industries is anxious to hear from brokers as to what market there would be for the oil should its production be undertaken.

(C.I.B. 28,451.)

The Director of Industries also reports that enquiry is made by producers in the Madras Presidency for the names and addresses of United Kingdom firms desirous of importing senna, pepper, coir rope and matting, palmyra fibre for brooms, lac, oil seeds, hides, and also hand-made lace.

(C.I.B. 34,515.)

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that he has received the following enquiries from firms in the Dominion:—

A firm of wholesale druggists in Montreal is desirous of receiving quotations (f.o.b. United Kingdom port, or c.i.f. Montreal),
Barium Peroxide. from United Kingdom manufacturers of *barium peroxide* in lots of one, two, three, four and five tons. *See Note†.*

(C.I.B. 38,572.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the article mentioned may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

*Openings for British Trade.***CANADA**—*continued.*

A Montreal firm is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *rattan work*, a sample of which may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 38,577.)

An Ottawa firm, which has hitherto purchased large quantities of *gold leaf* from Germany, is desirous of securing supplies of this commodity from United Kingdom manufacturers. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 38,580.)

A Montreal firm, which has hitherto purchased *manicure and nail scissors* and *nail nippers* through German agents, wishes to receive catalogues and prices from United Kingdom manufacturers of these articles. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 38,581.)

A firm in Winnipeg, which has hitherto obtained supplies from Germany, desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *chloride of magnesia* and *magnesite*. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 38,584.)

A firm in Vancouver, British Columbia, which has hitherto bought from Austrian and German manufacturers large quantities of *plain and cut blown glassware* suitable for hotel bars, desires to receive price lists and quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers of these articles. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 38,590.)

An agent in Toronto desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *hardware and cutlery*. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 38,571.)

A Montreal agent wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *sporting boots and shoes* and *riding leggings*. *See Note†, and also Note on p. 384.* (C.I.B. 38,573.)

A Toronto agent wishes to represent United Kingdom exporters of *foodstuffs*, especially *beans, rice, and tapioca*. *See Note †, and also Note on p. 384.* (C.I.B. 38,575.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

A firm in Nova Scotia wishes to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *mining, engineering, and contractors' machinery supplies*. See Note †.

(C.I.B. 38,576.)

A Montreal agent would like to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *leather and balata belting*. See Note †, and also Note on p. 384.

(C.I.B. 38,578.)

An agent in Montreal desires to secure the agency of a Sheffield *cutlery* firm. See Note †.

(C.I.B. 38,582.)

A Toronto firm desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *chemicals* suitable for rubber manufacturers; also *cream of tartar, tartaric acid, citric acid, benzoate of soda, casein, &c., amber-glass whiskey bottles, lead capsules for whiskey and wine bottles, also cotton and duck fabrics* suitable for motor tyres, hose, and belting. See Note †, and also Note on p. 384.

(C.I.B. 38,583.)

A Montreal firm, established for upwards of seventy years, wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *building materials*, including *tiles, roofing slates, flooring and asphalt*. See Note †.

(C.I.B. 38,587.)

An agent in Vancouver, B.C., desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *cotton gloves and hosiery, dress goods, linen towels and towellings*. See Note †, and also Note on p. 384.

(C.I.B. 38,591.)

An agent in Vancouver, B.C., who has hitherto imported large quantities of *gloves* from Germany, wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of these articles. A sample pair of gloves similar to those imported from Germany may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade. See Note †.

(C.I.B. 38,596.)

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

*Openings for British Trade.***CANADA—continued.**

The following enquiries have been received at the Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 38,914.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A United Kingdom firm, manufacturing cigarette papers, Bible papers, copying papers, and manifold and type-writing papers, wishes to get into touch with Canadian importers.

A Coventry firm manufacturing ribbons, hat bands, brace webs, medal ribbons, &c. wishes to do business in Canada.

A South Wales manufacturing firm desires to appoint Canadian agents for the sale of acetylene apparatus of all descriptions.

A firm of earthenware manufacturers at Stoke-on-Trent is prepared to appoint Canadian agents.

A London firm of machinery exporters wishes to get into touch with Canadian importers.

A London firm reports a large demand for window glass, and asks for names of Canadian manufacturers.

An English produce merchant wishes to correspond with Canadian exporters of apples.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Montreal firm is in the market for supplies of steam packing, gauge glasses, nickel-plated combination pliers, and wing pumps.

A Toronto firm, which has formerly imported from Germany oatmeal paper for wall hangings, special heavy paper for embossing (plain and coloured), engraved embossing rolls and paper embossing rolls, is prepared to receive offers from United Kingdom manufacturers.

Enquiries are being made by Canadian firms for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of buckles, buttons, &c.

A Toronto firm and a Winnipeg firm are prepared to correspond with United Kingdom manufacturers of felt slippers.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

A large number of Canadian firms are now prepared to hear from **Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods.** United Kingdom manufacturers of *cotton and woollen piece goods.* See Note on p. 384.

A firm in Hamilton, Ontario, is desirous of receiving quotations from **Drugs; Chemicals; Oils; Gelatine; Herbs; Seeds, &c.** United Kingdom exporters of *drugs, chemicals, oils, gelatine, herbs, seeds, spurs, &c.* See Note on p. 384.

A Canadian umbrella manufacturer wishes to get into touch with **Umbrella Fittings.** United Kingdom makers of *umbrella ribs, rods, frames, horn handles, &c.*

A firm in the Province of Ontario, which has formerly imported **Aluminium Ware; Oxide of Tin; Enamellers' Clay; Wire Goods, &c.** from Germany *stamped aluminium ware, oxide of tin, enamellers' clay, wire goods, &c.* is prepared to receive quotations from United Kingdom makers.

A Montreal firm reports a demand for *glass toilet bottles with nickel tops.* **Glass Toilet Bottles.**

A Montreal firm is in the market for *velours hats and soft felt hats of Austrian styles.* **Velours Hats; Soft Felt Hats.**


A Winnipeg firm makes enquiry for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *oxalic acid.* **Oxalic Acid.**

Enquiries are made by Canadian firms for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *lead pencils and penholders, pencil erasers, water-colour paints, artists' brushes, mathematical and drawing instruments, thumb tacks and drawing pins, fancy covered papers, drawing papers and other stationery goods.* **Stationery Supplies; Artists' Requisites.**

A Montreal importer, who formerly purchased *ladies' veils* of German manufacture, makes enquiry for names of United Kingdom makers of such goods. **Ladies' Veils.**

A Montreal firm asks to be placed in touch with United Kingdom exporters of *yeast.* **Yeast.**

A firm in the Province of Quebec, and others elsewhere, make enquiries for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *ladies' dress materials; also tweeds, sheets, silks, ribbons, velvets, stockings, and gloves.* **Dress Goods; Hosiery, &c.**

 **Note.**—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

Enquiry is made for names of United Kingdom makers of a certain kind of *parchment* used in the dairy industry, or in connection with yeast.

Parchment.

A Montreal firm wishes to import, and is willing also to undertake agencies of United Kingdom firms for the sale of all descriptions of *pharmaceutical and chemical products, perfumery, soaps, toilet articles, rubber goods, &c.*

Pharmaceutical and Chemical Products; Perfumery; Soaps; Toilet Articles; Rubber Goods, &c.

See Note on p. 384.

Enquiries are made by Canadian firms for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *gold leaf, silver leaf, tin foil, Schlag metal, aluminium foil paper, tin foil paper, bronze powder, &c.*

Gold Leaf; Silver Leaf; Tin Foil; Bronze Powder, &c.

A Montreal correspondent desires to secure the agency of a United Kingdom manufacturer of *glass mirrors* and other glassware.

Glass Mirrors, &c.

A basket importer at Montreal makes enquiry for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *string bags*, for which he reports a large demand.

String Bags.

A number of Canadian importers of *glass bottles* and other glassware are prepared to correspond with United Kingdom manufacturers.


Glass Bottles, &c.

A number of Canadian firms wish to correspond with United Kingdom manufacturers of *mechanics' tools* and all descriptions of hardware, including *pocket and table cutlery, scissors, razors, awls, gimlets and bits, cleavers, table bells, brass chair nails, pliers, pincers, nail sets, hacksaw frames, food choppers, trowels, small vices, thermometers, ice skates, wing pumps, horse clippers, halter and dog chains, &c.*

Mechanics' Tools; Hardware; Cutlery; Thermometers; Ice Skates; Horse Clippers, &c.

A Toronto firm is desirous of receiving catalogues from United Kingdom manufacturers of *cocoa butter (tin moulds) and chocolate machinery, also dipping plaques for chocolate dipping.*

Cocoa Butter and Chocolate Machinery; Dipping Plaques.

 **Note.**—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained:—

(C.I.B. 37,464.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A Scottish firm of Government contractors would be glad to hear from Canadian shippers of telegraph poles, of which it desires large quantities.

Telegraph Poles.


Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

- A Glasgow firm desires the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of wood pulp who are in a position to quote for prompt shipment.
- Wood Pulp.**
- A London firm which has large enquiries for cedar and other railway ties, sawn square, invites quotations c.i.f. Liverpool, from Canadian manufacturers.
- Timber Railway Ties.**
- A Welsh manufacturing company invites quotations from Canadian firms who can supply pulpwood poles (4 ins. to 12 ins. top and in lengths of 9 to 12 ft., barked and partly basted), suitable for conversion into wood fibre for packing purposes.
- Pulpwood Poles.**
- A Liverpool firm desires the addresses of Canadian shippers of infusorial earth, of which the firm is prepared to consider samples and offers.
- Infusorial Earth.**

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

- A firm of fish brokers and commission agents in Vancouver is desirous of securing the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers and shippers of *fishing supplies and gear*, and also *foodstuffs*. See Note on p. 384.
- Fishing Tackle ;
Foodstuffs.**

 **Note.**—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

* * * * *

Information has been received from the Professor of Chemistry at Macdonald College, Quebec, to the effect that supplies of crude calcium malate are available in Canada every spring in the form of maple sugar sand, which separates from the sap of the sugar maple in concentrating it to syrup. This sand has been wasted in the past, but farmers are now beginning to save it. The amount produced annually in the Dominion and the Eastern United States is about 60 tons.

United Kingdom firms desirous of importing supplies of maple sugar sand may *obtain* the name and address of a Canadian firm from whom supplies could be purchased on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 32,414.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada reports that a firm in New Westminster, British Columbia, intends to erect immediately a new grain elevator and warehouse. The elevator will have a capacity of 51,000 bushels, and will be built so as to allow for the doubling of its capacity by extension of the building.

United Kingdom building contractors interested may *obtain* the name and address of the firm on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London,

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

E.C., but they should address any further communications in this connection to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. (C.I.B. 38,586.)

AUSTRALIA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports that a firm of slipper specialists in Melbourne, which has hitherto obtained supplies from Germany, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *cotton cord and wool plush piece goods for slippers*. Samples of the material required may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, Commerce House, Melbourne. (C.I.B. 36,399.)

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H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that he has received the following enquiries from firms in the Commonwealth, most of whom have previously represented German and Austrian manufacturers:—

A Melbourne firm, claiming a large connection throughout Australia, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *gas and electric glass shades and globes, gas chimneys, outdoor gas lamp globes, glass tumblers, bottles and water jugs, inverted gas burners, incandescent gas mantles, spirit lamps, and lampware of all kinds*. See Note †. (C.I.B. 36,404a.)

A Melbourne firm states that a profitable trade could be done in the following goods, and is prepared to consider the question of representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of such goods: *Cotton, lisle, imitation suede and kid gloves; common cotton tweeds; woollens; serges; tweeds; coatings and trouserings; mantle cloths; woven underwear; cashmeres; dress piece goods; Melton cloths; cheap prints; Court shoes similar to those of Austrian make; calicoes; blankets; canvas; silks, &c.* Further particulars regarding these goods may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. See Note †, and also Note on p. 384. (C.I.B. 36,404b.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, Commerce House, Melbourne.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

A Melbourne firm, whose travellers cover the principal towns in Australia and New Zealand, desires to secure sole agencies of United Kingdom firms for the following goods:—*Cotton piece goods; woollens; buttons, studs and other metal articles for the haberdashery trade; Manchester goods; Irish linen goods; hosiery; metal capsules for bottles and bottling wire, &c.; petroleum jellies, and refined petroleum oils.* Further details and particulars regarding the commission required may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. See Note †, and also Note on p. 384. (C.I.B. 36,404e.)

A Perth (W.A.) firm wishes to receive quotations c.i.f. Fremantle from first-class United Kingdom manufacturers of **Wire Netting.** *wire netting* in all sizes. The firm is prepared to buy at sight draft. See Note †. (C.I.B. 36,404d.)

A Perth (W.A.) firm desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of 1 in., 1½ in., 2½ in., 3 in., 4 in., **Irrigation Pumps.** and 5 in. *pumps*, with a head of 100 to 125 ft., of moderately cheap construction and for use in irrigation work. See Note †. (C.I.B. 36,404e.)

A Brisbane firm wishes to get into communication with a reliable United Kingdom manufacturer of **Balata Belting.** *balata belting* who would be prepared to make such belting under the firm's own trade mark. See Note †. (C.I.B. 36,404f.)

A Perth (W.A.) firm makes enquiry for the name of a British manufacturer of **Woodworking Machinery.** *woodworking machinery* desirous of being represented in Western Australia. See Note †. (C.I.B. 36,404g.)

A firm in Melbourne exporting compressed fodder states that it uses a quantity of **Soft Black Wire for Binding Chaff and Fodder Bales.** *black wire*, 8, 9 and 10 gauge, for binding small bales of chaff and fodder, about 2 ft. by 1 in. in size, necessitating four quick bends in the wire (on this account it is essential that the wire should be soft), and wishes to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers. See Note †. (C.I.B. 36,429a.)

A Melbourne firm, manufacturing and refining lubricating oils and greases, disinfectants, &c., wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom firms able to supply **Chloride of Zinc; Bi-chromate of Soda; Sugar of Lead; Bronze Powders; Barytes; Camel Hair Brushes; Anilines, &c.** *chloride of zinc, bi-chromate of soda, sugar of lead, borate of manganese, bronze powders, glasspaper, ceresine, barytes, camel hair brushes, and anilines.* See Note †, and also Note on p. 384. (C.I.B. 36,429b.)

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, Commerce House, Melbourne.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

A firm of exporters in Melbourne, having a London office, states that it uses annually about 50 tons of *hoop iron* for **Hoop Iron ;** *coopering barrels*, 25 tons of *dumping iron* for **Dumping Iron ;** *skins*, and also a quantity of *bar iron*, and wishes to **Bar Iron.** *hear from United Kingdom manufacturers.* Further particulars relating to the cost of German hoop iron, &c. may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. (C.I.B. 36,429c.)

A firm of fancy goods importers makes enquiry for samples and catalogues from United Kingdom manufacturers of **Fancy Goods.** the following articles :—*Low-priced pocket knives ; razors ; electric pocket lamps ; toilet brushware ; shaving brushes, with metal ferrule ; vulcanite dressing combs ; fountain pens ; pencils and pencil boxes ; dolls ; toys ; ladies' bags ; purses ; cheap china ornaments, &c.* See Note†. (C.I.B. 36,429d.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, Commerce House, Melbourne.

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The Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia reports that the following commercial enquiries have been received from firms in that city :—

A firm, said to be one of the largest photographic merchants in the Commonwealth, which has hitherto purchased from German firms, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of **Photographic Chemicals, Papers and Mounts ; Field Glasses.** *raw photographic paper prepared to receive photo emulsion, papers in rolls for photo emulsion, gelatine for photo emulsion, albuminised paper, hypo-sulphite of soda, pyrogallie acid, diamidophenol, metol substitute and photographic chemicals generally ; also photographic cardboards of all descriptions, photo cover papers for manufacturing cardboard and middles for making photographic boards.* The firm would also like to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *field glasses* similar to the “Zeiss” field glasses. See Note‡ on next page, and also Note on p. 384. (C.I.B. 37,360.)

A firm of agents desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of **Hardware ; Steel.** *of general hardware and steel.* See Note‡ on next page. (C.I.B. 37,359a.)

An agent wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Hardware.** *general hardware.* See Note‡ on next page. (C.I.B. 37,359b.)

*Openings for British Trade.***AUSTRALIA**—*continued.*

A firm wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *sawmill and woodworking machinery*; also *three-ply wood*. See *Note†*. (C.I.B. 37,359c.)

**Woodworking Machinery ;
Three-ply Wood.**

A firm wishes to receive catalogues and prices from United Kingdom manufacturers of *woodworking machinery*. See *Note†*. (C.I.B. 37,359e.)

Woodworking Machinery.

A firm which has hitherto represented German firms desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *printing machinery and allied goods*. See *Note†*. (C.I.B. 37,359d.)

**Printing Machinery
and Supplies.**

A firm of agents, which has hitherto represented German firms, desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *conduit tubes and electric light accessories*. See *Note†*. (C.I.B. 37,359f.)

**Conduit Tubes ; Electric
Light Accessories.**

An agent, who it is stated has hitherto done a large business with German firms, desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *chemical dry colours and earth mineral*. See *Note†*, and also *Note on p. 384*. (C.I.B. 37,359g.)

**Chemical Colours ;
Earth Mineral.**

An agent, who has hitherto represented German firms, desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *toiletware, enamelled ware, aluminium goods, composition picture moulding floral transfers* for bicycles and window decorations, *gold leaf*, and *wooden coat hangers*. See *Note†*. (C.I.B. 37,359h.)

**Toilet Ware ; Enamelled
and Aluminium Goods ;
Picture Moulding ;
Gold Leaf, &c.**

An agent, who has hitherto represented German firms, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *bromides, chloride of potash, boric acid, bicarbonate of soda, permanganate of potash, iodide of potash, cresylic acid*, and *Epsom salts*. See *Note†*, and also *Note on p. 384*. (C.I.B. 37,359i.)

Chemicals.

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned articles may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

A firm of agents wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *plaster of Paris, genuine Plaster of Paris; Gold and Aluminium Leaf; Bronzing Powders; Picture Frame Mouldings.* *gold leaf and aluminium leaf, bronzing powders, and composition picture frame mouldings. See Note‡.* (C.I.B. 37,361.)

A Sydney firm of manufacturers of medium grades of boots and shoes, which has not hitherto undertaken agency business, desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *fine grade boots and shoes, also of sole and upper leathers, laces, hooks and eyes, tags, and thread.* *See Note‡, and also Note on p. 384.* (C.I.B. 37,362.)

An agent, who has hitherto represented German firms, desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *carpets and rugs, moquette, velvet and plush for furniture covering, upholsterers' springs, table covers and furnishing fabrics generally, blankets, china and earthenware, and pianos.* *See Note‡.* (C.I.B. 37,363.)

Note ‡.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned articles may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 78, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

* * * * *

With reference to the notice on pp. 8-9 of the "Board of Trade Telegraph Cable; Insulators; Ironwork; Wire." *Journal* of 1st October last relative to a call for tenders by the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Brisbane, for the supply of *paper-insulated and lead-covered cable* (Schedule No. 304); *insulators* (Schedule No. 310); *ironwork* (Schedule No. 311); *wire* (Schedule No. 314); and *covered wire* (Schedule No. 316), the office of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia notifies that the invitation for tenders for Schedule No. 314 is cancelled, and that the time for the receipt of tenders in respect of Schedules Nos. 304, 310, 311, and 316 has been extended, so that sealed tenders will now be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Brisbane, up to noon on 13th January, 1915. *See Note‡ on next page.* (C.I.B. 28,107; 38,115.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Brisbane (Mr. M. Finucan) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Postmaster-General, Brisbane, up to noon on 6th January, 1915, for the supply of 21,120 yards of *paper insulated, lead covered cable* (Schedule No. 328). *See Note † on next page.* (C.I.B. 39,287.)

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

With reference to the notice on p. 535 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th August last, relative to a call for tenders by the Deputy Postmaster-General, Sydney, N.S.W., for the supply and delivery of (1) *various telegraph instruments*, and (2) *various measuring instruments* (Schedules Nos. 404 and 405, N.S.W.), a report from the Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner notifies that the time for the receipt of tenders has been extended, and that tenders will now be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General up to 2.30 p.m. on 9th December*. See Note†.

(C.I.B. 19,594 ; 39,268.)

Note†.—A deposit of 5 per cent. on the first £1,000, and of 2½ per cent. on the amount above that sum is required with each tender. The tenderer, if not resident in Australia, or if a company registered outside the Commonwealth, must name an agent in Australia to receive notifications of acceptance and other notices under the contract.

Copies of the specifications, conditions and forms of tender may be obtained from the office of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W., where also preliminary deposits may be paid. Copies of the specifications, &c. may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of the articles named at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports that tenders are invited by the Victorian Government **Copper Plates.** Railways for the supply and delivery of about 38 tons of *copper plates* for locomotive cranes and engines.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c. may be obtained* from the Victorian Railways Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Secretary to the Railways Commissioners at the above-mentioned address, up to 11 a.m. on 28th December.

A preliminary deposit of ½ per cent. of the total amount of the tender is required. Local representation is necessary.

Copies of the specifications, &c. may be seen by the United Kingdom manufacturers of copper plates at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 39,271.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

An agent in Cape Town, who already represents several United Kingdom firms and claims some 14 or 15 years' experience of agency work in South Africa, desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *brushes, enamelled hollow-ware, cutlery, and other hardware goods*, with a view to obtaining their representation in the Union.

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation will therefore be of use only to firms having agents in the Commonwealth who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned may obtain the name and address of a London firm who is acting on behalf of the agent above referred to on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, P.O. Box 1346, Cape Town.

(C.I.B. 32,921.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that tenders are invited by the Public Works Department of the Union of South Africa for the supply and erection of five *electric bed lifts* at the Alexandria Hospital, Maitland, Cape Town.

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be *obtained** from the Secretary, Public Works Department, Pretoria, or from the District Engineers of the Public Works Department at Capetown and Johannesburg, on deposit of £2, which will be refunded upon receipt of a *bonâ fide* tender and the return of the drawings. Tenders, made out on the proper form, will be received by the Chairman of the Tender Board, Provincial Auditor's Office, Capetown, up to noon on 17th December.

A copy of the specification, together with blue prints, may be *seen* by United Kingdom lift builders at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 38,089.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Johannesburg (Major C. A. C. Tremear, D.S.O.) reports that tenders are invited for the supply of an *hydraulic flanging press* required for the South African Railways' workshops at Uitenhage.

Hydraulic Flanging Press.

Copies of three alternative specifications, forms of tender, &c. may be *obtained* from the office of the High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, 32, Victoria Street, S.W., where also tenders will be received up to noon on 23rd November.

Copies of the specifications and form of tender may be *seen* by United Kingdom makers of hydraulic flanging presses at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 38,114.)

With reference to the notice on p. 265 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th October relative to a call for tenders by the Johannesburg Municipal Council for the supply of a *tramway lay-out* (*points, crossings, rails, &c.*), the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that certain alterations have been made to the specifications and that the time for the receipt of tenders has been extended. Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will now be received by the Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Plein Square, Johannesburg, up to noon on 5th January.

Tramway Material.

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be *obtained** from the office of the Controller of Stores, Municipal Offices, Johannesburg.

A copy of the specification and form of tender, together with a blue print, may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of tramway material at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 34,775 : 38,088.)

CYPRUS.

The Chief Collector of Customs at Larnaca (the Board of Trade Correspondent for Cyprus) reports that a local **Chemical Manures.** trader desires to receive quotations and samples from United Kingdom manufacturers of *chemical manures*, considerable quantities of which, it is stated, may be required in the island.

United Kingdom manufacturers of chemical manures may *obtain* the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications to the Chief Collector of Customs, Larnaca. (C.I.B. 33,673.)

EGYPT (SUDAN).

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Sudan Government Intelligence Department that, in view of the closure of the German and Austrian markets, it is a matter of urgency to find new buyers of Sudan gun arabic, of which the quantity exported to Germany in 1913 amounted to 2,843,784 kilogs., valued at £E. 67,074, and to Austria 610,763 kilogs., valued at £E. 13,692.

Markets sought for
Gum Arabic, Sesame Seed, Millet, Tanning Pods, and Vegetable Ivory Nuts.

Quantities of sesame seed and of millet should also be available for export, while in view of the increased demand for leather it is pointed out that hides and skins are available from the Sudan, as well as an excellent tanning material, *viz.*, the seed pods of "acacia arabica," known locally as sunt pods. Before the war there was a considerable demand in Europe for vegetable ivory nuts from the Sudan. This vegetable ivory is used for the manufacture of buttons, and large quantities of the nuts are available for export.

Particulars regarding transport and other information may be *obtained* by United Kingdom importers on application to the Sudan Government Railways Office, 5, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C. (C.I.B. 35,887.)

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and owing to forms having to be obtained from South Africa this intimation will be of use only to firms having agents in the Union who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA.

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Rostov-on-Don reports that a large local firm of wool exporters and leather manufacturers desires to purchase *machinery for the preparation of leather* from raw sheep's hides. The firm has hitherto procured its machines from Germany, but is prepared to pay a higher price for similar machines of United Kingdom manufacture. Illustrated price lists and catalogues are required in the first instance.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the machinery mentioned may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communication regarding the enquiry to the British Vice-Consulate, Rostov-on-Don.

(C.I.B. 38,188.)

The British Vice-Consul at Ekaterinburg (Mr. T. H. Preston) reports that the cessation of Germany's import trade with Russia is already beginning to make itself felt in the Ural district, and enquiries are being made at the Vice-Consulate as to the possibility of substituting by United Kingdom manufactures those goods which were formerly imported from Germany in large quantities. As regards machinery the chief goods in demand are the following:—*Electrical plant* of all kinds, including *dynamos, turbines, and electrical fittings* of every description, *locomobiles, mining machinery, wood-working machinery, and agricultural machinery.*

The Vice-Consul also adds that there is a particular dearth of *pharmaceutical preparations* which were formerly very largely imported from Germany.

(C.I.B. 34,750.)

NETHERLANDS.

H.M. Consul-General at Rotterdam (Mr. E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.) reports that an Englishman, who states that he has resided in the Netherlands for over seven years, wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *gentlemen's clothing, hosiery, textiles in general, and allied goods.* See Note on p. 384.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate-General, Rotterdam.

(C.I.B. 37,044.)

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul-General at Marseilles (Mr. M. C. Gurney, M.V.O.) reports that a firm in that city wishes to receive catalogues (in French, if possible) and terms of business from United Kingdom manufacturers of *motor cars and lorries*.

United Kingdom motor vehicle manufacturers may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate-General, Marseilles.

(C.I.B. 35,889.)

H.M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) reports that an agent in that city desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *wall-papers*.

United Kingdom manufacturers of wall-papers may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Lyons.

(C.I.B. 36,961.)

* * * * *

The following commercial enquiries have been received from the British Chamber of Commerce, 9, rue des Pyramides, Paris, to which address all relative communications should be sent:—

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *tin and enamelled hollow-ware*. (Ref. No. G.W., 1053.)

(C.I.B., 38,815.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom makers of *carbonate of magnesia and calcined magnesia*. (Reference No. G. W. 1054.)

(C.I.B. 39,497.)

Enquiry is made for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *metallic paper* for confectionery and perfumery. (Reference No. G. W. 1055.)

(C.I.B. 39,495.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom exporters of *tannin, meta-bisulphite of potash, sulphuric anhydride and asbestos pulp*. (Ref. No. G.W., 1056.) See Note on p. 384.

(C.I.B. 39,498.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *buckram*. (Reference No. G. W. 1057.)

Buckram.

(C.I.B. 39,496.)

Communications relating to these enquiries, quoting the respective reference number, should be addressed to the **Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce, 9, rue des Pyramides, Paris.**

*Openings for British Trade.***SPAIN.**

H.M. Consul at Madrid (Mr. A. Jackson) reports that a firm of manufacturers' agents in that city desires to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of the following goods wishing to be represented in Spain:—*Travelling requisites, optical goods, fine glassware, artistic porcelain ware, toilet requisites, celluloid articles, jewellery, brushware, combs, perfumery, chemical and pharmaceutical products, china and metal tableware, and cutlery.* See Note on p. 384.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Madrid. (C.I.B. 38,065.)

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 1st November publishes a Royal Decree authorising the Ministry of Marine to present to the Cortes a Bill providing for the immediate expenditure of (1) 230,000,000 pesetas (about £8,518,500) on the acquisition of new war vessels, submarines, contact mines, &c. and (2) 28,600,000 pesetas (about £1,059,200) for the execution, immediately, of certain works at the naval bases of Ferrol, Cadiz and Cartagena, and at ports of refuge, and for the provision of barges, tugs, lighters, &c. The works to be undertaken at the naval bases include dock construction, dredging operations, and the erection of store houses and other buildings, oil tanks, cranes, &c.

The "Gaceta," containing the full text of the Bill (in Spanish), may be consulted by United Kingdom contractors and manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The "Gaceta" of 2nd November contains a Royal Order approving the general specifications and conditions of contract issued by the "Ministerio de Fomento" for the supply of artificial cement required for public works in Spain.

The Spanish text of these conditions, which are to remain in force for a period of twelve months, may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of cement at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

ITALY.

H.M. Consul-General at Turin (Major W. P. Chapman) reports that he has received the following enquiries from agents in that city:—

An agent, who for 25 years has exclusively represented British firms and who corresponds in English, desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of cotton tissues, laces (fine qualities only), and wool and silk hose. See Note on next page, and also Note on p. 384.

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—*continued.*

An agent desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of **Woollen Tissues.** *woollen tissues. See Note†, and also Note on p. 384.*

A firm desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom exporters of **Greases; Fish Oils.** *greases and fish oils. See Note†.*

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate-General, Turin. (C.I.B. 35,876.)

H.M. Consul at Milan (Mr. J. H. Towsey) reports that a firm of agents in that city wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Iron and Steel Railway Material; Wheels, and Axles; Iron and Steel Tubes, Bars, Rods, &c.; Brassware; Earthenware; Fireproof Bricks, &c.** *iron and steel railway material; railway wheels and axles; fireproof bricks, retorts, crucibles, &c.; iron and steel tubes, pipes, and fittings; iron and steel bars and rods; machine tools; brass and brass wares; stoneware, earthenware, and chinaware, &c.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Milan. (C.I.B. 36,528.)

GREECE.

H.M. Consul at Corfu (Mr. G. Raymond, M.V.O.) reports that an agent in that town is desirous of securing the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Metal Goods; Earthenware; Hardware; Leather and Leather Goods, Textiles; Groceries; &c.** *brass and other metal goods, cutlery, hollow-ware, smallware, hardware, earthenware, glass, paper, paints, varnishes, copper sulphate, soap, thread, leather and leather goods, textiles, European carpets, and groceries. See Note on p. 384.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned articles may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Corfu. (C.I.B. 36,378.)

H.M. Consul at Patras (Mr. F. B. Wood, I.S.O.) reports that an agent at that place wishes to take up the representation either for Patras, or for the whole of Greece, of a United Kingdom manufacturer of horse shoe and other **Nails.** *nails.*

Openings for British Trade.

GREECE—continued.

United Kingdom nail manufacturers may obtain the name of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where also samples of nails forwarded by him, together with further particulars, may be seen. Any further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Patras. (C.I.B. 35,833.)

ABYSSINIA.

The following information was prepared before the outbreak of the European war by the Acting British Consul at Harrar (Mr. S. E. Kay):—

From such statistics as can be obtained, in the absence of any official returns, it appears that the import trade of Harrar is increasing, especially as regards the supply of *grey sheeting* ("abujedid"), *carpets*, *boots and shoes*, *enamelware*, *soap*, *corrugated iron sheeting*, and *timber*, an indication that the natives are demanding a higher standard of living. *Cheap bungalows* are taking the place of thatched huts, and the floors are being covered with carpets. The man who was formerly content with one garment of "abujedid" now wants two or three. *Boots and shoes* are coming into fashion. In Diré Dawa, where the European element is stronger, many Abyssinians wear *khaki clothes* of European style and also *sun helmets*. In the supply of cotton goods, with the exception of "abujedid," Manchester takes the first place, the chief rivals being Italy and Austria-Hungary.

In a country where everyone rides a mule, *saddles* are an important item, and with the exception of a few imported for the European population, all the saddles are made locally. The Abyssinian saddle is of wood covered with leather and costs about 4 dols. It is made after the Mexican style, with a high pommel and cantle, and weighs, when padded with blankets, about 12 lbs. The cost, including padding, ranges from 12 to 30 dols. If a leather saddle could be made for about this price it would doubtless sell readily. See Note on p. 384.

Nearly every Abyssinian carries a curved *sword*. Those of German origin sell for 3 dols. and the British, which are far superior, for 30 dols. As the swords are rarely used, but are carried for the most part as ornaments, there is no need for the blades to be of the finest steel. See Note on p. 384.

Hats, especially *felt hats*, are worn by most Abyssinians. These are very thin and sell for 1 dol. each. With the exception of a few superior hats of British make, they nearly all come from the Continent.

Dollar=2s. (about).

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PANAMA CANAL ZONE).

H.M. Consul at Colon (Mr. H. O. Chalkley) reports that a library of reference works and catalogues is to be established in the new Canal Administration Building at Balboa. A special feature of the library will be a collection of catalogues from manufacturers of articles used in connection with the working of the Canal, in order to facilitate the purchase of goods from the most satisfactory sources. H.M. Consul points out that this opportunity might be utilised with advantage by British firms operating new inventions and processes or manufacturing *articles not supplied by the United States.*

United Kingdom manufacturers should forward catalogues, in duplicate, to the Panama Canal Library, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone. (C.I.B. 35,890.)

MEXICO.

The London Chamber of Commerce notifies that a good opportunity offers for placing agencies in Mexico of leading British manufacturers of the following articles:—
Machinery; *Machinery; tools; general hardware; structural, bridge, corrugated and other roofing iron and steel;*
Hardware; *pipings; boiler tubes; barbed and other fence wires;*
Iron and Steel *brass, copper and insulated wires; also food products,*
Piping; Boiler *macaroni, &c. See Note on p. 384.*
Tubes; Wire;
Food Products, &c.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Statistical and Information Department, London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C. (C.I.B. 37,078.)

N.B.—In reference to the foregoing, however, consideration should be given to the recommendation by H.M. Consul at Mexico City (see p. 283 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th October).

ARGENTINA.

The "Boletin Oficial" of 2nd October contains a decree authorising the "Empresa del Ferrocarril del Sud" to carry out irrigation works in the valleys of the rivers Negro and Neuquen at an estimated cost of 406,928 pesos currency (about £35,600).

A further decree authorises the same company to construct two new canals for the Rio Negro Superior irrigation system at an estimated cost of 42,500 pesos currency (about £3,720).

JAPAN.

The Acting British Consul at Nagasaki (Mr. G. P. Paton) reports that a firm in that city wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom importers of *graphite.*

United Kingdom importers of graphite may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Nagasaki.

(C.I.B. 36,545.)

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from the Board of Trade Correspondents in the Crown Colonies, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1913, 1,048 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 170,895 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

The great volume of information distributed under this system has rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service *which includes the regular supply of the weekly "Board of Trade Journal,"* and accordingly firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

The "Journal" itself contains a large amount of information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

NEW CONSULAR POSTS.

The Board of Trade are notified by the Foreign Office of the establishment of the following Consular posts and of the appointments made thereto:—

Japan.—A British Consular Agency has been established at **Karatsu** and Mr. J. P. Carr has been appointed to the post.

(C.I.B. 33,654.)

New Consular Posts.

Netherlands.—An unsalaried Vice-Consulate has been established at **Delfzyl** and Mr. M. N. Kearney has been appointed to the post.

(C.I.B. 38,387.)

Norway.—The British Vice-Consulate at **Kragerö** is to be re-opened and Mr. Johannes Lindvig has been appointed to the post.

(C. 15,228.)

BRITISH TRADE WITH THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**Visit to London of Board of Trade Correspondent.**

Mr. A. Stuart, Registrar of Imports and Exports at Singapore, the Correspondent of the Board of Trade for the Straits Settlements, who is now on a visit to England, will attend at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next, the 17th, 18th, and 19th November, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., and will be pleased to see *by appointment* British manufacturers and traders not represented in the Straits Settlements who may desire to consult him regarding trade conditions and openings in that Colony.

Applications for appointments with Mr. Stuart should be made *promptly* to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 32,426.)

"EXCHANGE MEETINGS" OF MANUFACTURERS AND BUYERS.**Samples of German and Austrian Goods.**

In connection with the scheme, details of which have previously been announced, for exhibiting at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C., samples of goods hitherto obtained from Germany and Austria, an exhibition of cutlery, electro plate and clocks was held at that address on 5th and 6th November, for the purpose of bringing British manufacturers into direct touch with importers, wholesale firms and shipping houses.

The number of samples shown exceeded 2,000, and the number of visits paid to the exhibition amounted to nearly 550.

Prior to the meeting the Board of Trade made enquiries in manufacturing districts with a view to ascertaining how far British manufacturers were endeavouring, or were prepared to endeavour, to produce goods formerly obtained from enemy countries; consequently a considerable amount of business was actually transacted by manufacturers who attended the meeting, while negotiations were set on foot with a view to business in the future. As a result of investigations made, it seems probable that in some important sections of this trade, British firms will be able to capture a considerable amount of business formerly in German or Austrian hands.

Many enquiries were answered in the course of the meeting, while those handed in to the enquiry room are being replied to by letter.

"Exchange Meetings" of Manufacturers and Buyers.

A complete list of those firms who have expressed their preparedness to manufacture certain articles is being printed for circulation to firms interested.

Copies of this list may be obtained by *bonâ fide* buyers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, either at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., or at 32, Cheapside, E.C.

Previous Exchange Meetings have dealt with (1) toys, (2) earthenware, china and glassware, and (3) fancy goods. An Exchange Meeting will be held on 19th and 20th November in connection with the trade in enamelware, aluminium ware, tinware, domestic goods (metal and wood), and brushes and brooms (trade and domestic), and a meeting for the jewellery and haberdashery trades is in active preparation. Exchange Meetings for other trades will follow in quick succession.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Further Issue of Special Memoranda.

In connection with the campaign which the Board of Trade are undertaking to assist and supplement the efforts of British manufacturers and merchants to profit by the present opportunity for establishing themselves in markets previously held by German and Austrian or Hungarian firms, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has prepared memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades. Memoranda on the following trades have already been issued, those issued since the publication of last week's "Board of Trade Journal" being shown in *italics* :—

Agricultural machinery.
Aluminium and aluminium wares.
Anchors, grapnels and chains.
Artificial flowers.
Baskets and basketware.
Boilers and boiler-makers' wares.
Boot polishes.
Boots and shoes (except of rubber).
Brass and brass wares, &c.
Brewing and distilling machinery and apparatus.
Brooms, brushes and brush-makers' wares.
Building and furniture fittings (including locksmiths' wares).
Buttons, studs, &c.
Candles.

Carbons for electric lighting.
Carpets, rugs and matting.
Cast iron goods (stoves, baths, &c.).
Cement.
Chemicals, heavy.
Cott'n gloves.
Cotton hosiery (stockings and socks).
Cotton prints.
Cotton velvets and plushes.
Cotton yarns.
Cutlery.
Cycles and parts thereof.
Electrical appliances and apparatus.
Enamelled hollow ware.
Engine and boiler packing.
Feathers, ornamental.

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| <p>Feeding stuffs (oilcake and bran).
Felt hats and fezzes.
Fertilizers.
Fire-proof bricks, retorts, crucibles, &c.
Furniture.
Glassware, hollow (glass bottles, &c.).
Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wire, and electro-plate.
Implements and tools.
Internal combustion and explosion motors, gas turbines, &c.
Iron and steel bars, angles, rods, hoops, &c.
Iron and steel plates and sheets.
Iron and steel wire.
Iron and steel wire manufactures.
Jewellery and trinkets.
Jute manufactures (including yarn).
Lace and embroidery.
Leather gloves and glove leather.
Linen manufactures (including yarn).
Lubricating oils and greases.
Machine tools.
Machinery belting.
Medicines comprising drugs and medicinal preparations.
Men's cotton and woollen clothing.
<i>Milling machinery.</i>
Motor cars.
Motor cycles.
Musical instruments.
Oilcloth and linoleum.
Painters' colours and materials (including varnish).
<i>Paper, pasteboard and card-board.</i>
Perfumery and cosmetics.
Photographic goods.</p> | <p>Pins and needles.
<i>Plate and sheet glass.</i>
Printing and lithographic machines.
Products of the printing industry.
Pumps and pumping machinery.
Rail locomotives.
Railway material of iron and steel (except rolling stock and wheels, tyres and axles).
Railway wheels and axles (complete) and tyres and axles.
Road locomotives (including steam-rollers).
Rubber tyres for motor cars and motor cycles.
Rubber wares (other than machinery belting, tyres for cycles, motor cycles and motor cars, and toys).
Saddlery, harness and miscellaneous leather wares.
Sanitary ware.
Scientific instruments and apparatus (except electrical).
Screws, nails, bolts and nuts of iron and steel.
Sewing, &c. cotton.
Sewing and knitting machines.
Soaps.
Stationery (writing materials, note books, &c.).
Stoneware, earthenware and chinaware.
Straw plait and straw hats
Textile machinery.
Tin wares, including tinfoil.
Toys and games.
Tubes, pipes and fittings of iron and steel.
Umbrellas and sunshades.
Women's and girls' clothing.
Wooden wares.
Woollen and worsted piece goods.</p> |
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Memoranda on a certain number of other trades will be issued in due course.

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

Copies of these memoranda have been sent to British Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, and a large number of British manufacturers and merchants, as well as to the press. A very large number of enquiries for further information with regard to particular trades and markets has resulted. The Commercial Intelligence Branch is prepared to receive and answer personal and written enquiries for such information (see also pp. 384-5). Accordingly any British manufacturer or merchant who desires to be furnished with information as to openings affecting his particular business should address the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., who will be prepared to give any further particulars possible respecting *names of buyers, rates of import duty, &c.*, or to make special enquiries through H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Trade Correspondents of the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the British Self-Governing Dominions, India, the Colonies and Protectorates, or through British Consular Officers in neutral foreign countries.

The Board of Trade National System of Labour Exchanges have on their books, at the present time, particulars with regard to large numbers of skilled and unskilled workpeople who are seeking employment.

Employers desiring workpeople should notify their vacancies to the nearest Labour Exchange.

The Exchanges will give special attention to requests from employers for special classes of workpeople for new trades, and for workpeople (men or women) to replace temporarily those who have taken military or naval service.

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.**Special Reports on Commercial Conditions and Trade Openings.**

In connection with the scheme which the Board of Trade have initiated for assisting British manufacturers and traders to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the war for securing trade formerly in the hands of German, Austrian or Hungarian rivals, the following information has been received from H.M. Consular Officers in addition to that published in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

Note.—In considering the openings for trade mentioned in the following reports regard should be had to the note on p. 384 of this issue relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles.

Italy.—H.M. Commercial Attaché for Italy, writing under date 19th October, states that H.M. Consular Officers as well as the different branches of the British Chamber of Commerce for Italy throughout the country, are being overwhelmed with enquiries from Italian importers and agents desirous of getting in touch with British firms.

It is tolerably certain that the war will be the cause of a great setback to German trade interests in Italy, but, after conversations with prominent business men of all descriptions, H.M. Commercial Attaché

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is of opinion that this set-back will only be temporary, unless United Kingdom traders meanwhile awake to the fact that more practical and up-to-date methods must be adopted for cultivating the Italian market. During the last twenty years Germany has gradually ousted the United Kingdom from the pre-eminent trade position it once held in Italy, so that in 1913 German imports into Italy amounted to a value of £24,500,000, as compared with £10,500,000 (excluding coal) from the United Kingdom. This is not the result of chance, but of perseverance and adaptation; and the attention of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters might, therefore, with advantage, once more be drawn to certain elementary considerations, through attention to which German commerce, not only with Italy, but throughout the world, has met with such pronounced success, *viz.*, the questions of *representation*, *quotation*, *delivery* and *credit*, also *trade grouping*.

Representation.—The German trader cultivates his market either by personal visits or by means of superior trained commercial travellers speaking fluent Italian. Personal contact with customers is thus established. On the other hand the majority of British traders conduct their business in Italy by correspondence with agents whom they have never seen.

Quotations.—The German trader invariably makes his quotations in Italian currency and in metric weights and measures, and prepares his catalogues accordingly, whereas his British competitor often seriously handicaps himself by quoting in £ s. d. and in British weights and measures.

Delivery.—The German trader is always prepared to deliver "franco domicile," thus saving his customers the trouble of calculating freight, duty, and carriage from port of arrival to destination. Where this is not done his quotations are at least given c.i.f. port of disembarkation, whereas British offers are still often merely made f.o.b. British port.

Credit.—The German trader, thanks to his system of personal contact with customers, is in a position to judge what credit can safely be conceded, and is thus generally able to grant much easier terms of payment than his British competitor. In spite of the very long credits often granted by the Germans it is said that they very seldom make bad debts.

Trade Grouping.—The system in vogue in Germany of grouping several large firms together to work in conjunction with one another has no doubt had the effect of assisting German enterprises to the detriment of British trade.

If an extensive and complicated industrial plant is required, it is difficult to find a British firm to supply all the different parts, and still more difficult to find that the various units combine in such a way as to make a perfect whole. As a rule, British firms are specialists, and, in order to favour British contractors, it is necessary to sub-divide contracts, each one separate and distinct. From this many difficulties arise, some units not being suitable to work in conjunction with others, whilst more men are necessary for the erection

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of the plant. Besides this, there are the difficulties the customer has in treating with several contractors.

The majority of solid people in Italy would, H.M. Commercial Attaché is convinced, rather do business with the United Kingdom than with Germany, if only things were made easier for them. The British manufacturer should imitate to some extent the painstaking methods of his German rival, and then he might accomplish much in Italy, but unless a special effort is now made in the directions indicated, it is to be feared that Germany will, after the war, rapidly make good the ground she now seems to have lost. (C. 15,447.)

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Norway.—H.M. Consul at Christiania, reporting on the likelihood of British goods replacing German and Austrian goods in Norway, states that it is difficult to obtain precise information on the matter as the interruption of trade between Germany and Norway was only temporary and has now been resumed, though perhaps not to the same extent as before the war.

The Christiania Agents' Association stated that the unusual conditions prevailing have created a desire on the part of Norwegian traders to get into touch with producers wherever suitable products are obtainable. It would seem that importers are naturally turning to the United Kingdom for their requirements, although trade with the United States appears to be on the increase, particularly in cereals and oil.

As regards terms of payment, firms have doubtless to a certain extent put up with requests for remittances in advance, but this method of payment will hardly be accepted any longer and the financial situation amongst Norwegian importers is sufficiently well regulated to allow of a safe return to the usual terms of payment.

(C.I.B. 36,872.)

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Mining Industries in the Urals. See notice on p. 449.

MORATORIUM LAWS AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES ABROAD.

Nicaragua.

H.M. Consul at Managua telegraphs, under date 27th October, that the Government of Nicaragua has promulgated a moratorium for four months dating from 23rd October.

(C. 15,149.)

Sweden.

With reference to the notice on p. 284 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th October relative to the Moratorium in Sweden, H.M. Minister at Stockholm reports that an Order in Council was issued on 23rd October prolonging the Moratorium until the end of 1914 as regards creditors domiciled outside Sweden.

(C.I.B. 38,600.)

ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS AND GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS.

Revised and Complete List.

Attention is called to the following Proclamation which consolidates and supersedes all previous Proclamations or Orders of Council under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914.

In the main the list of articles, the export of which is wholly or partially prohibited, is identical with that resulting from previous Proclamations and Orders, but a few minor additions have been made and some articles have been removed from the list.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

PROHIBITING UNDER SECTION 8 OF "THE CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1879," AND SECTION 1 OF "THE EXPORTATION OF ARMS ACT, 1900," AND SECTION 1 OF "THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914," THE EXPORTATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM OF WARLIKE STORES.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS by Section 8 of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," it is enacted that the exportation of arms, ammunition, and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and any articles which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions, or any sort of victual which may be used as food for man may be prohibited by Proclamation :

AND WHEREAS by Section 1 of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," it is enacted that We may by proclamation prohibit the exportation of all or any of the following articles, namely, arms, ammunition, military and naval stores, and any article which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, to any country or place therein named whenever We shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores, being used against Our subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces :

AND WHEREAS by Section 1 of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914," it is enacted that Section 8 of the aforesaid Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, shall have effect whilst a state of war in which We are engaged exists as if in addition to the

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS—continued.

articles therein mentioned there were included all other articles of every description :

AND WHEREAS it is further enacted by Section 2 of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914," that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8, as so amended, of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, may whilst a state of war exists be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

AND WHEREAS various Proclamations and Orders dated respectively the 3rd, 5th, 10th, 20th, and 28th August, the 1st, 8th, 11th, and 25th September, and the 6th and 19th October, prohibiting the exportation of certain articles therein referred to from the United Kingdom to certain or all destinations, have been issued in pursuance of the aforesaid powers :

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that these various Proclamations and Orders should be consolidated, with amendments and additions, and that such Proclamations and Orders should be revoked :

AND WHEREAS the articles, other than arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores hereinafter enumerated are articles which We judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores :

AND WHEREAS in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores being used against Our subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces, We have deemed it expedient to prohibit the exportation of the articles hereinafter enumerated :

NOW, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, declaring, and it is hereby declared, that the above-mentioned Proclamations and Orders be and the same are hereby revoked :

And We have further thought fit, by and with the advice aforesaid, and in virtue and in exercise of the powers aforesaid, to further declare, and it is hereby declared, as follows :—

That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations :—

Acetanilide.

Acetone.

Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin).

Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids.

Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts.

Alcohol, methylic.

Ammonium sulphocyanide.

Animals, pack, saddle, and draught, suitable for use in war.

Antimony.

Antipyrine (phenazone).

Belladonna and its preparations and alkaloids.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.*PROHIBITED EXPORTS—*continued.*

- Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates.
- Benzol.
- Blankets, coloured, exceeding $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in weight, known as "woollen" blankets.
- Boots, heavy, for men.
- Bromine and alkaline bromides.
- Cantharides and its preparations.
- Carbolic acid.
- Carbons suitable for searchlights.
- Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, other than sporting cartridges, charges and their component parts.
- Caustic potash.
- Chloral and its preparations, including chloramid.
- Chrome and ferro-chrome.
- Cloth, hempen.
- Coal sacks.
- Coal tar products for use in dye manufacture, except aniline oil and aniline salt.
- Coca and its preparations and alkaloids.
- Collodion.
- Compasses, other than ships' compasses.
- Cotton waste of all descriptions.
- Cresol and all preparations thereof (including cresylic acid) and nitro-cresol.
- Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium.
- Dimethylaniline.
- Dyes and dyestuffs obtained from coal tar.
- Emetin hydrochlor.
- Ergot of rye, not including liquid extract or other medicinal preparations of ergot.
- Eucaine hydrochlor.
- Field glasses and telescopes.
- Fire-arms, rifled, of all kinds, and their component parts.
- Forage and food of all kinds for animals.
- Formic aldehyde.
- Fulminate of mercury.
- Gentian and its preparations.
- Glycerine, crude and refined.
- Goldbeaters' skin.
- Guncotton.
- Gunpowder.
- Harness and saddlery which can be used for military purposes.
- Heliographs.
- Hemp cordage and twine, not including cordage or twine of manila hemp or reaper or binder twine.
- Henbane and its preparations.
- Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropin) and its preparations.
- Hides of all kinds, dry or wet.

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS—*continued.*

Horse shoes.
Hydrobromic acid.
Hydroquinone.
Indigo, natural.
Ipecacuanha.
Khaki woollen cloth.
Lead, pig, sheet or pipe.
Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness,
or military boots.
Manganese, including ferro-manganese.
Mercury.
Neo-salvarsan.
Nets, torpedo.
Nickle ore, nickel, and ferro-nickel.
Nitrate of sodium.
Nitrate of thorium.
Nitrotoluol.
Novocain.
Oil, blast furnace.
Oil, coal tar.
Oil, fuel, shale,
Oil, mineral, lubricating.
Oil, olive.
Oil of turpentine.
Opium and its preparations and alkaloids.
Paraffin, liquid medicinal.
Paraffin, soft.
Paraldehyde.
"Peptone Witte."
Peroxide of manganese.
Petroleum, fuel oil.
Petroleum, gas oil.
Petroleum spirit and motor spirit (including Shell spirit).
Phenacetin.
Pigskins, dressed or undressed.
Potash salts, namely :—
 Bicarbonate.
 Bichromate.
 Carbonate.
 Chlorate.
 Chloride.
 Nitrate (saltpetre).
 Permanganate.
 Prussiate.
 Sulphate.
Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
Protargol, not including silver proteinate.
Saccharin (including "saxin").
Salicylic acid and salicylate of soda.

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS—*continued.*

Salol.

Salvarsan.

Santonin and its preparations.

Signalling lamps operated by electricity and capable of being used for signalling Morse or other code.

Silk cloth, silk braid, silk thread, suitable for cartridges.

Silk noils.

Spirits of a strength of not less than 43 degrees above proof.

Sulphate of zinc.

Sulphonal.

Surgical bandages and dressings.

Tartaric acid and alkaline tartrates.

Thymol and its preparations.

Toluol.

Trional.

Tungsten.

Wolfram ore.

Zinc.

That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain, and Portugal:—

Accoutrements.

Aluminium.

Aluminium alloys.

Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

Asbestos.

Bags and sacks of all kinds (not including paper bags).

Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same.

Bauxite.

Bismuth and its salts.

Bladders, casings, and sausage skins.

Cables, telegraph and telephone.

Camp equipment, articles of.

Camphor.

Cannon and other ordnance, and parts thereof.

Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and for machine guns, and parts thereof.

Castor oil.

Chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments.

Compasses for ships, and parts thereof, including fittings such as binnacles.

Copper ore.

Copper, unwrought or part wrought, all kinds, including unwrought brass, gunmetal, naval brass, and delta metal.

Engine and boiler packings.

Explosives of all kinds.

Farriers', carpenters', wheelers', and saddlers' tools.

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS --continued.

Ferro-silicon.

Fire arms, unrifled, for sporting purposes.

Flaxen canvas, namely :—

Hammock canvas.

Kitbag canvas.

Merchant Navy canvas.

Royal Navy canvas.

Four-wheeled wagons, capable of carrying 1 ton and over.

Goat skins, undressed.

Graphite, suitable for the manufacture of crucibles.

Herrings, cured or salted.

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land and sea.

Indiarubber sheet, vulcanised.

Intrenching tools, intrenching implements, picks and grubbers, whether of combination pattern or otherwise, and helves and handles for the same.

Iodine and its preparations and compounds.

Iron ore.

Iron, hæmatite pig.

Iron pyrites.

Jute, raw.

Jute yarns.

Jute piece goods.

Linen close canvas.

Linen duck cloth.

Material for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones.

Mercury, salts and preparations of.

Mica.

Military equipment.

Mineral jellies.

Mines, and parts thereof.

Molybdenum and ferro-molybdenum.

Nitrate of ammonia.

Nitric acid.

Nux vomica and its alkaloids and preparations.

Pickaxes, shovels, and spades of all descriptions, and helves and handles for the same.

Picric acid and its components.

Portable forges.

Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock.

Range finders, and parts thereof.

Rope (steel wire) and hawsers.

Rubber, raw.

Shantung silk in the piece.

Sheep skins, woolled, i.e., with the wool left on.

Shipbuilding materials, namely :—

Boiler tubes.

Condenser tubes.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.*PROHIBITED EXPORTS—*continued.*

Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships.
Iron and steel plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding.
Marine engines, and parts thereof.
Ships' auxiliary machinery.
Sounding machines and gear.
Steam vessels, lighters, barges, and boats of all descriptions.
Sulphur.
Sulphuric acid.
Swords, bayonets, and other arms (not being firearms), and parts thereof.
Torpedo tubes.
Torpedoes, and parts thereof.
Two-wheeled carts, capable of carrying 15 cwt. and over.
Tyres for motor vehicles.
Vanadium and ferro-vanadium.
Walnut wood of scantling which could be made into rifle butts or fore-ends.

That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than His Majesty's Dominions, Colonies not possessing responsible Government, British India, Territories under His Majesty's Protection, Cyprus, the Channel Islands and Egypt:—

Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, for sporting purposes.

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely—

Animals, living, for food.

Barley and oats.

Butter.

Cheese.

Eggs.

Margarine.

Wheat and wheat flour.

Wool, raw (sheep and lambs').

Wool tops.

Wool noils.

Wool waste.

Woollen rags, applicable to other uses than manure, pulled or not.

Woollen and worsted yarns.

All woollen and worsted cloth suitable for uniform clothing, not including women's dress stuffs or cloth with pattern,

Uniform clothing.

Cardigan jackets, woollen jerseys, woollen gloves, woollen socks, and men's woollen underwear of all kinds.

That the exportation of—

Sugar, refined and candy,

Sugar, unrefined,

be prohibited to all destinations other than—

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS—*continued.*

The Channel Islands.

Malta.

Gibraltar.

Falkland Islands.

St. Helena.

East Africa Protectorate.

British West African Colonies and Protectorates.

That the carriage coastwise of "Animals, pack, saddle, and draught, suitable for use in war" be prohibited.

Given at Our Court at *Buckingham Palace*, this Tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

EXTENSION TO TURKEY OF PROCLAMATIONS AND ORDERS IN COUNCIL RELATING TO THE WAR.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

EXTENDING TO THE WAR WITH TURKEY THE PROCLAMATIONS AND ORDERS IN COUNCIL NOW IN FORCE RELATING TO THE WAR.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS, owing to hostile acts committed by Turkish forces under German officers, a state of war now exists between Us and the Sultan of Turkey;

And whereas on the 4th day of August, 1914, a state of war came into existence between Us and the German Emperor;

And whereas We did on the same date and on certain other dates subsequent thereto issue certain Proclamations and Orders in Council connected with such state of war;

And whereas on the 12th day of August, 1914, a state of war came into existence between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary;

And whereas certain of the aforesaid Proclamations and Orders in Council have since been extended so as to cover the state of war between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary;

And whereas it is desirable now to provide for the state of war between Us and the Sultan of Turkey;

And whereas the Convention relating to the status of enemy merchant vessels at the outbreak of hostilities, signed at The Hague on the 18th October, 1907, has not been ratified by the Sultan of Turkey, and therefore We do not think fit to extend to Turkish ships the Order in Council issued on the 4th day of August, 1914, with reference to the departure from Our ports of enemy vessels, which at the outbreak of hostilities were in any such port or which subsequently entered the same;

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***EXTENSION TO TURKEY OF PROCLAMATIONS AND ORDERS IN COUNCIL RELATING TO THE WAR—continued.**

NOW, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

1. The Proclamations and Orders in Council issued with reference to the state of war between Us and the German Emperor, or with reference to the state of war between Us and the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, other than the Order in Council issued on the 4th day of August, 1914, with reference to the departure from Our ports of enemy vessels, which at the outbreak of hostilities were in any such port, or which subsequently entered the same, shall, if still in force, apply to the state of war between Us and the Sultan of Turkey as from this 5th day of November, 1914.

2. The Proclamation issued on the 5th day of August, 1914, warning all Our subjects, and all persons resident or being in Our Dominions, from contributing to or participating in, or assisting in the floating of, any loan raised on behalf of the German Government, or from advancing money to or entering into any contract or dealings whatsoever with the said Government, or otherwise aiding, abetting, or assisting the said Government, shall be deemed as from this 5th day of November, 1914, to apply to all loans raised on behalf of, or contracts or dealings entered into with, or to aiding, abetting, or assisting the Ottoman Government.

3. The words "enemy country" in any of the Proclamations or Orders in Council referred to in Article 1 of this Proclamation shall include the Dominions of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey other than Egypt, Cyprus, and any territory in the occupation of Us or our Allies.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this Fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

ANNEXATION OF CYPRUS.

A Supplement to the "London Gazette" dated 5th November publishes a "Cyprus (Annexation) Order in Council, 1914," which states that the outbreak of hostilities has annulled the Convention of 4th June, 1878, between the United Kingdom and Turkey, whereby the Island of Cyprus was placed under British administration. That Island has accordingly been annexed to the British Dominions as from 5th November. The annexation will not affect any instructions, order, laws, or proclamations which may have been passed by the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of Cyprus, save in so far as they may be repugnant to any Act of Parliament which may, by reason of the annexation become extended to Cyprus.

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

RESTRICTIONS ON ALIENS.**Extension to Turkish Subjects.**

The Home Secretary has issued the following announcement :—

The Home Office announces that as a state of war now exists between Great Britain and Turkey, persons of Ottoman (*i.e.* Turkish) nationality (other than inhabitants of Cyprus) are alien enemies within the meaning of the Aliens Restriction Order. They are therefore subject to the provisions of the Order requiring them to register themselves with the police, forbidding them to enter or reside in prohibited areas, or to travel more than five miles from their place of residence without permits from the police, and placing other restrictions upon them.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.**Fees in respect of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks.**

WHEREAS by Royal Proclamation relating to Trading with the Enemy dated the 9th day of September, 1914, it was, amongst other things, declared as follows :—

“The expression ‘enemy country’ in this Proclamation means the territories of the German Empire and of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, together with all the Colonies and Dependencies thereof.

“The expression ‘enemy’ in this Proclamation means any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country. In the case of incorporated bodies enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country.”

AND WHEREAS it was also declared by the said Proclamation that from and after the date of the said Proclamation the persons therein referred to were prohibited from doing certain acts therein more specifically mentioned :

AND WHEREAS it was further declared by the said Proclamation as follows :—

“Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by Our licence or by the licence given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade, whether such licences be specially granted to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons.”

AND WHEREAS, in pursuance of the powers conferred by the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, the Board of Trade, acting on behalf of His Majesty by licence dated the 23rd day of September, 1914, granted licence to the persons therein referred to to pay the fees therein more specifically mentioned :

AND WHEREAS by Proclamation dated the 8th day of October, 1914, the said Proclamation dated the 9th day of September, 1914, called the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, was amended as therein more specifically set forth, and the said Proclamation of the

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***TRADING WITH THE ENEMY**—*continued.*

8th day of October, 1914, was to be read as one with the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 :

AND WHEREAS in consequence of the provisions of the said Proclamation dated the 8th day of October, 1914, it is desirable to re-state and modify the provisions contained in the before-recited licence dated the 23rd day of September, 1914.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Board of Trade, acting on behalf of His Majesty, and in pursuance of the power reserved in the said Proclamation and all other powers thereunto them enabling, DO HEREBY revoke the said Licence dated the 23rd day of September, 1914, and DO HEREBY give and grant licence to all persons resident, carrying on business or being in the United Kingdom

TO PAY any fees necessary for obtaining the grant or for obtaining the renewal of patents or for obtaining the registration of designs or trade marks or the renewal of such registration in an "enemy country ;"

AND ALSO to pay on behalf of an "enemy" any fees payable in the United Kingdom on application for or renewal of the grant of a patent or on application for the registration of designs or trade marks or the renewal of such registration.

Dated this 4th day of November, 1914.

(Signed) H. LLEWELLYN SMITH,

Secretary to the said Board.

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.**New Rules regarding Certificates of Origin and Ultimate Destination.**

1. The attention of importers and exporters is directed to the provisions of His Majesty's Proclamation, dated the 9th September, relating to Trading with the Enemy. By paragraph 5 (7) of this Proclamation all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in His Majesty's Dominions are warned "not directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from an enemy country or an enemy any goods, wares, or merchandise; nor directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from any person any goods, wares, or merchandise, for or by way of transmission to or from an enemy country or an enemy; nor directly or indirectly to trade in or carry any goods, wares, or merchandise destined for or coming from an enemy country or an enemy." It is further provided by paragraph 3 that the expression "enemy" in the Proclamation means "any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country. In the case of incorporated bodies, enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country."

2. With a view to preventing breaches of this Proclamation it is hereby notified that the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise have been authorised by His Majesty's Government to require

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***NOTICE TO IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS—*continued*.**

Certificates of Origin or Declarations of Ultimate Destination respectively to be presented in respect of all goods, wares, or merchandise imported into or exported from the United Kingdom in trade with any foreign place in Europe or on the Mediterranean or Black Seas, with the exception of those situated in Russia, Belgium, France, Spain, and Portugal.

3. Declarations of Ultimate Destination will consequently be required until further notice in respect of all exports, without regard to value of consignments, to all the foreign places referred to above.

4. For the present, however, Certificates of Origin will not be required in respect of imports of foodstuffs, of timber of any kind (including pit-props), strawboard, wood pulp, iron ore, granite, ice, tar, or carbide of calcium, or in respect of any imports from places other than those situated in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy, or in respect of individual consignments not exceeding £25 in value. The Certificates and Declarations referred to must be in the form prescribed by the Schedules I and II hereto.

5. Any goods, wares, or merchandise imported from the above-mentioned foreign places, except as provided in paragraph 4, unaccompanied by Certificates of Origin will be detained by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise until the requisite certificates are produced. The Commissioners, are, however, authorised in such cases, and at their discretion, to allow delivery of the goods on the security of a deposit or of a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods with a view to the production of the necessary certificates within a prescribed period, provided that they see no reason for suspecting that the goods emanate from an enemy country.

6. Goods, wares, or merchandise sought to be exported to any foreign places in Europe or on the Mediterranean or Black Seas, with the exception of those situated in Russia, Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal will not be allowed to be shipped until Declarations of Ultimate Destination in the form prescribed have been lodged with the proper Customs authority.

7. A single Declaration of Ultimate Destination may be used to cover any number of consignments by the same exporter from the same port by the same ship at the same time.

8. Declarations of Ultimate Destination must be made by the actual exporter or by some responsible representative of the actual exporter (or in the case of a Limited Company by a Director, Secretary, Manager, or other responsible officer) having a personal and first-hand knowledge of the enquiries made and of the facts stated in the Declaration. Carrying Agents are not regarded as competent to make the Declaration.

9. The following goods will be exempt from these requirements:—

- (a) Goods imported under licence;
- (b) Goods shipped for the United Kingdom on or before the 19th November and hitherto exempted;
- (c) Goods in respect of which Customs export entries have been accepted before the publication of this Notice.

Board of Trade,
7th November, 1914.

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS—*continued.*

SCHEDULE I.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN.

I, _____, hereby certify that Mr. _____
(Producer, Manufacturer, Merchant, Trader, &c.), residing at _____
in this town has declared before me that the mer-
chandise designated below, which is to be shipped from this town to _____
, consigned to _____ (Merchant,
Manufacturer, &c.) in the United Kingdom, has not been produced or
manufactured in enemy territory, and that he has produced to my
satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy documents in proof thereof.

Number and Description of Cases.	Marks.	Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value.	Contents.

This certificate is valid only for a period of not more than _____
from the date hereof.

(Signature of person
declaring.)

(Signature of Consular Authority
issuing Certificate, and date.)

SCHEDULE II.

FORM OF STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, _____ of _____
do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows :—

I have made all necessary enquiries in order to satisfy myself as to
the ultimate destination of the goods, particulars of which are set out
in the Schedule below, to be exported by me, or on my behalf, on
board _____ to _____ and
consigned to _____ of _____, and
do hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief none
of such goods are intended for consumption in, or for transit through,
any State at present at war with His Majesty, and I make this
declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by
virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835.

Number and Description of Cases.	Marks.	Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value.	Contents.

Declared before me this _____
(Signature of Commissioner of
Oaths or Justice of the Peace.)

day of _____
(Signature of Declarant.)

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***EMPLOYMENT OF BELGIAN REFUGEES.**

The Departmental Committee on Belgian Refugees have passed interim resolutions on the subject of their employment which have been transmitted to the President of the Local Government Board. After consideration of these resolutions the Local Government Board and the Board of Trade, who are jointly responsible for the action to be taken, desire to give publicity to the following points based on the Committee's report, upon which it is proposed to proceed immediately:—

1. It is desirable that Belgian labour should be engaged only through a recognised organisation which is in a position to ensure that, in conformity with the Government policy, Belgian labour should only be engaged in occupations in which no suitable British labour appears available. It is also desirable that the matters should be in the hands of a single organisation in order that employers may be protected so far as possible against undesirable applicants.

The national system of Labour Exchanges is considered to be the most suitable organisation for this purpose.

2. All persons who desire to employ Belgian refugees should therefore send in writing a full description of their requirements to any Labour Exchange, or to the General Manager of the Labour Exchanges Department, Board of Trade, Queen Anne's Chambers; Westminster, S.W. It is not desirable that personal application should be made by employers at Queen Anne's Chambers.

3. As regards the means by which the attention of Belgian refugees should be drawn to offers of employment, the Local Government Board are addressing a circular to the committees concerned. The main heads of the procedure outlined are—That the Labour Exchanges Department, which has received numerous applications from employers for Belgian refugees, should forward periodical lists of these applications to the committees. The committees are asked to take such steps as may be in their power to bring the information of these vacancies to the notice of refugees within their area. It is suggested that this may be done either by personal visits or by the exhibition in prominent places, where the refugees would see it, of a poster, copies of which are being despatched to the committees. It is further provided that any refugee who is desirous of making application for employment in any of the vacancies notified should fill up in his own language a form which is returnable to the Labour Exchanges Department.

4. Belgian workpeople who are placed in employment will be kept in touch with the nearest local Committee, who will advise and assist any of them in case of difficulty.

5. Special attention is directed to the fact that the Belgian Government require all Belgian men of military age for military or other Government service. All Belgians concerned should therefore report themselves in the proper quarter, and should not seek employment in Great Britain.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***STATE ASSISTANCE FOR TRADERS.****Committee appointed.**

With reference to the notice on pp. 347-8 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to a State scheme for the assistance of traders, it is notified that the following Committee has been appointed by the Treasury to deal with the authorisation of advances in approved cases to British traders carrying on an export business in respect of debts outstanding in foreign countries and the Colonies:—Sir Henry Babington Smith (Chairman); Sir Algernon Firth; Sir William Plender; Mr. Donald Maclean, M.P.; Mr. Brien Cokayne; and Mr. G. A. Pownall.

TRADING WITH TOGOLAND PERMITTED.

A despatch has been received by the Colonial Office from the Governor of the Gold Coast stating that in his opinion and in that of the Officer Commanding the troops in Togoland, there is now no objection to British traders extending their operations to Togoland.

NOTICE AFFECTING NAVIGATION.**Russia.**

H.M. Consul at Petrograd reports, under date 19th October, that the British Vice-Consul at Archangel has informed him that, as the result of dredging operations carried on during the summer, the depth of water in the river Northern Dwina, from the town of Archangel down to the sea, also at the bar, is now 25 feet.

(H. 15,065.)

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN OCTOBER, 1914.***I.—GENERAL.**

The trade returns for October, 1914, when compared with those for October, 1913, show decreases in the value of the **Imports into the United Kingdom, the Exports of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, and of the Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.**

The value of the **Imports** in October was £51,559,289, a decrease of £20,170,887, or 28·1 per cent., as compared with October, 1913; whilst the total **Exports** amounted to £35,781,672, a decrease of £20,397,171. The **Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom** show a decrease of £18,020,884, or 38·7 per cent., as compared with October, 1913; whilst there is a decrease of £2,376,287, or 24·9 per cent., in the **Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.**

* Reference should be made to the article on "Changes in the Monthly Trade Accounts for 1914," which appeared on pp. 389-91 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th February, for information as to the changes that have been made in these Accounts this year.

*Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in October, 1914.***II.—IMPORTS.**

The following table shows the value of the Imports for October, 1914, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913 and 1912, according to the different categories of merchandise:—

Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—October.

	Month of October.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour	9,723,493	8,504,812	7,472,308	— 1,037,504	— 2,251,185
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	3,966,052	4,483,948	5,067,324	+ 583,376	+ 1,101,272
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	7,263,864	7,216,043	6,719,688	— 496,355	— 544,176
2. Dutiable	6,281,274	6,008,373	8,426,153	+ 1,927,780	+ 1,794,879
D. Tobacco	818,885	1,055,710	764,957	— 290,753	— 53,928
Total, Class I.	£ 28,003,568	7,358,886	28,050,430	+ 691,544	+ 46,862
II.—Raw Materials and Articles					
Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	5,752	1,703	1,126	— 577	— 4,626
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	556,642	602,787	413,004	— 187,783	— 141,638
C. Other metallic ores	934,203	788,095	653,412	— 131,683	— 280,791
D. Wood and timber	3,840,539	4,149,484	3,059,181	— 1,090,303	— 781,408
E. Cotton	7,890,188	8,593,865	1,549,701	— 7,044,164	— 6,350,487
F. Wool	1,659,967	1,576,735	739,692	— 837,043	— 920,215
G. Other textile materials	1,788,370	1,925,957	946,363	— 979,594	— 842,007
H. Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums ...	2,902,049	4,324,787	2,604,974	— 1,719,813	— 297,075
I. Hides and undressed skins	1,277,909	1,304,711	772,903	— 531,808	— 505,006
J. Paper-making materials	5,44,919	500,457	647,167	+ 146,710	+ 122,248
K. Miscellaneous	3,888,881	3,273,653	2,381,103	— 892,550	— 1,507,778
Total, Class II.	£ 25,269,359	27,042,234	13,760,576	— 13,281,658	— 11,508,783
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly					
Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ...	1,257,652	1,356,326	334,954	— 1,031,372	— 922,698
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof ...	3,328,040	2,960,525	2,363,150	— 597,375	— 964,890
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments ...	691,013	683,639	167,912	— 515,727	— 523,101
D. Electrical goods and apparatus other than machinery and uninsulated wire ...	139,823	146,858	59,980	— 86,878	— 79,843
E. Machinery	649,994	656,539	433,516	— 221,023	— 214,478
F. Ships (new)	1,344	2,070	141	— 1,929	— 1,203
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ...	257,290	315,428	95,991	— 219,437	— 161,299
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	942,289	1,043,266	392,082	— 651,184	— 550,207
2. Wool	892,011	856,913	196,867	— 695,046	— 695,534
3. Silk	1,285,824	1,332,833	983,015	— 349,818	— 302,809
4. Other materials	699,472	681,649	597,761	— 83,888	— 101,711
I. Apparel	659,552	540,607	196,498	— 344,109	— 443,054
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	1,126,491	1,219,637	867,938	— 351,699	— 258,553
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes) ...	1,390,852	1,173,785	890,092	— 283,693	— 500,760
L. Earthenware and glass	370,530	400,879	68,519	— 332,360	— 302,011
M. Paper	665,861	720,121	597,795	— 122,326	— 68,066
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ...	620,376	563,692	307,471	— 256,221	— 312,905
O. Miscellaneous	2,483,822	2,385,069	1,053,657	— 1,331,412	— 1,435,165
Total, Class III.	£ 17,447,726	17,040,836	9,609,339	— 7,440,497	— 7,838,387
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ...	301,858	279,220	138,944	— 140,276	— 162,914
Total value...	£ 71,022,511	71,730,176	51,559,289	— 20,170,887	— 19,463,223

* The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

Comparing the values of the imports last month with those of October, 1913, the chief increases and decreases are as follow:—

*Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in October, 1914.***Increases.**

		£			£
I.	A.	Wheat	939,721	I.-	
		Beef, fresh and re-		con.	
		frigerated	192,196	c ₂ .	{ Fruit, preserved
		Bacon	134,825		with sugar, and
	B.	Meat, preserved			jam
		otherwise than by			212,269
		salting, including		g.	{ Flax, dressed and
		tinned and canned	165,176		undressed
					144,757
	C ₁ .	Butter	213,090	I.	{ Hides, raw, and
C ₂ .		Cheese	272,576		pieces thereof,
		Sugar, refined, and		wet	183,929
		sugar candy	1,917,613	J.	{ Pulp of wood,
		Sugar, unrefined	1,653,927		chemical
				124,983	
				III. B.	{ Copper, unwrought
					and part wrought
					176,275

Decreases.

		£			£
I.	A.	Wheat meal and		II.-	
		flour	150,344	con.	
		Barley	817,737	K.	{ Feathers, orna-
		Maize	736,720		mental
		Eggs	243,044		Rubber
		Hops	226,531		229,825
	C ₁ .	Currants	187,545	A.	{ Steel ingots, blooms,
		Raisins	215,286		billets, &c.
		Tea	1,163,540		421,453
	D.	Tobacco, unmanu-		B.	{ Tin in blocks, in-
II.		factured	211,656		gots, &c.
		Iron ore	165,894		409,154
	C.	Tin ore	158,844		{ Instruments and
		Wood and timber,			apparatus, scien-
		hewn	302,884		tific, other than
		Sawn or split,			electrical, and
		planed or			parts thereof
		dressed	525,912		227,837
	F.	Sheep or Lambs'		C.	{ Machinery
		wool	726,393		221,023
III.	G.	Hemp, dressed and		III.	
		undressed	206,004	H ₁ .	{ Cotton manufactures
		Jute	886,988		579,024
		Cotton seed	278,901	H ₂ .	{ Woollen and worsted
		Linseed	595,622		yarn
		Palm oil, unrefined	162,678		290,273
		Turpentine	166,155		{ Woollen and worsted
		Skins and furs, un-			manufactures
		dressed, other	487,795		869,778
	I.	Sheep skins	201,198	H ₃ .	{ Silk manufactures ...
					317,549
				I.	{ Apparel, not water-
					proofed
					244,535
				K.	{ Leather and manu-
					factures thereof,
					except boots and
					shoes
					283,693
				N.	{ Motor cars and parts
					thereof
					250,589
				O.	{ Toys and games
					236,735

The following are the principal instances of increase in value combined with decrease in quantity and *vice versa* :—

		Increase in value.	Decrease in quantity.
I.	B.	Beef, fresh and refrigerated	£192,196 209,990 cwts.
		Mutton, ditto	£90,378 18,497 "
		Fish, cured or salted	£11,741 24,421 "
	C ₁ .	Onions	£9,434 49,054 bshs.
II.	K.	Phosphate of lime and rock	£5,225 1,471 tons.
IV.		Horses	£5,814 607 No.
		Increase in quantity.	Decrease in value.
III.	J.	Coal products, not dyes	1,502 cwts. £6,553

*Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in October, 1914.***III.—EXPORTS.**

The following table shows the value of the **Exports** of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom for the month of October, 1914, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913 and 1912, and the increase or decrease in each principal category:—

**Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom
(Value F.O.B.*)—October.**

	Month of October.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour	364,333	298,464	280,432	— 18,032	— 83,901
B. Meat, including animals for food ..	103,167	128 039	124,634	— 3,355	+ 21,517
C. Other food and drink	2,817,136	2,523,317	1,530,109	— 993,178	— 1,286,967
D. Tobacco	274,607	325,266	281,858	— 43,408	+ 7,251
Total, Class I.	£ 3,559,243	3,275,116	2,217,143	— 1,057,973	— 1,342,100
II.—Raw Materials and Articles					
Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ..	4,522,135	4,593,102	2,754,829	— 2,198,273	— 1,767,308
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ..	33,918	32,144	7,877	— 24,267	— 26,041
C. Other metallic ores	7,812	10,523	351	— 10,172	— 7,461
D. Wood and timber	28,353	31,290	10,935	— 20,305	— 17,368
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	452,977	476,033	188,156	— 287,880	— 264,821
G. Other textile materials	41,350	48,470	36 079	— 12,391	— 5,271
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums ..	437,539	440,512	353,573	— 86,939	— 83,966
I. Hides and undressed skins	182,036	142,717	96,156	— 46,561	— 85,880
J. Paper-making materials	95,306	79,644	70,741	— 8,903	— 24,565
K. Miscellaneous	301,338	242,479	192,331	— 40,148	— 109,907
Total, Class II.	£ 6,102,764	6,446,917	3,711,078	— 2,735,830	— 2,391,686
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly					
Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ..	4,974,686	4,672,588	2,810,817	— 1,861,771	— 2,163,869
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof ..	1,330,251	1,155,573	867,717	— 347,856	— 522,534
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments ..	814,651	730,369	438,529	— 291,840	— 376,122
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire) ..	543,579	356,763	212,997	— 143,766	— 333,582
E. Machinery	3,445,870	3,271 296	2,032,733	— 1,238,558	— 1,413,132
F. Ships (new)	1,240,900	1,002,976	770 306	— 232,670	— 470,591
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	223,611	202,345	118,768	— 83,577	— 104,843
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	11,633,083	11,374,113	6,109,580	— 5,264,533	— 5,523,503
2. Wool	3,087,733	2,739,879	1,435,223	— 1,284,656	— 1,632,510
3. Silk	225,659	212,604	131,876	— 80,728	— 93,783
4. Other materials	1,400,134	1,379,844	983,785	— 396,038	— 416,318
I. Apparel	1,438,970	1,389,714	984 790	— 404 924	— 474,180
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ..	1,851,059	1,828,969	1,570,207	— 258,762	— 280,852
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	525,248	558,742	260,039	— 298,703	— 265,209
L. Earthenware and glass	557,145	467,729	283,591	— 184,138	— 273 554
M. Paper	336,276	300,802	261,793	— 39,009	— 74,493
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	920,007	1,082,514	828,121	— 254,393	— 91,886
O. Miscellaneous	3,204,578	3,183,613	2,297,804	— 885,809	— 906,954
Total, Class III.	£ 37,776,620	35,910,433	22,358,632	— 13,551,751	— 15,417,938
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	£ 893,355	990,233	314,912	— 675,321	— 580,443
Total value	£ 48,333,982	46,622,699	28,631,818	— 18,020,884	— 19,732,167

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—October.

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value	10,044,724	9,556,144	7,179,837	— 2,376,287	— 2,864,886

* The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in October, 1914.

Comparing the values of the exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom in October, 1914, with those in October, 1913, the chief increases and decreases are as follow :—

		Increase.						£
I.	A.	Wheat meal and flour	...	...	...	...	...	94,850
II.	H.	Palm oil, unrefined	...	...	...	...	...	37,564
III.	H2.	Worsted tissues	...	...	...	...	...	31,613
	J.	Soda compounds	...	...	...	...	...	37,069
	N.	Railway carriages for passengers, and parts thereof...	...	...	...	...	...	34,483
		Decreases.						£
I.	C.	Beer and ale	...	...	...	...	...	94,745
		Fish	...	...	...	...	...	650,368
	A.	Coal, coke and manufactured fuel	...	...	...	...	...	2,193,273
II.	F.	Wool waste	...	...	...	...	...	75,711
		" noils and carded or carbonised wool	...	...	...	...	...	116,976
	A.	Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	...	...	...	...	...	1,861,774
	B.	Brass and manufactures thereof	...	...	...	...	...	79,094
		Copper, unwrought and wrought	...	...	...	...	...	185,670
		Hardware	...	...	...	...	...	95,312
	C.	Implements and tools, and parts thereof, except machine tools	...	...	...	...	...	131,020
	D.	Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	...	...	...	...	...	143,766
	E.	Machinery, and parts thereof	...	...	...	...	...	1,238,558
	F.	Ships, new	...	...	...	...	...	232,670
III.		Cotton waste, from worked cotton	...	...	...	...	...	100,228
		" yarn	...	...	...	...	...	924,044
	H1.	" piece goods	...	...	...	...	...	3,786,792
		" lace	...	...	...	...	...	129,030
		" thread	...	...	...	...	...	76,478
		Wool tops	...	...	...	...	...	189,397
	H2.	Worsted yarn	...	...	...	...	...	350,524
		Yarn, alpaca and mohair	...	...	...	...	...	171,960
		Woollen tissues	...	...	...	...	...	431,662
	H4.	Jute piece goods	...	...	...	...	...	80,637
IV.		Linen piece-goods	...	...	...	...	...	83,901
	I.	Apparel	...	...	...	...	...	253,777
		Boots and shoes of leather	...	...	...	...	...	79,085
		Manures	...	...	...	...	...	168,341
	J.	Painters' colours and materials...	...	...	...	...	...	77,561
	K.	Leather, undressed and dressed	...	...	...	...	...	237,940
	L.	China-ware or porcelain, earthenware and pottery	...	...	...	...	...	119,521
	N.	Cycles, other than motor cycles, and parts thereof	...	...	...	...	...	79,629
		Motor cars, chassis, and parts thereof	...	...	...	...	...	129,685
		Oil cloth	...	...	...	...	...	99,065
	O.	Rubber manufactures (except apparel, waterproofed, boots, shoes, and tyres and tubes for carriages)	...	...	...	...	...	82,087
		Horses	...	...	...	...	...	174,049
		Parcel post	...	...	...	...	...	478,997

The following are the principal instances of increase in value combined with decrease in quantity, and *vice-versa* :—

		Increase in value.		Decrease in quantity.	
I.	B.	Meat...	£5,214	6,907 cwts.	
		Increase in quantity.		Decrease in value.	
III.	B.	Tin, unwrought	277 tons	£14,237	

IV.—TRADE DURING THE TEN MONTHS, JANUARY-OCTOBER.

The following table shows the value of the Imports of foreign and colonial merchandise during the ten months ended October, 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913 and 1912 :—

*Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in January-October, 1914.***Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—Ten months, January-October.**

	Ten months, January-October.			Increase (+ or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 71,746,563	£ 72,844,880	£ 63,861,585	— 8,983,295	— 7,884,978
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	41,849,319	47,379,262	51,167,271	+ 3,788,009	+ 9,317,952
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	63,056,264	65,692,752	64,259,116	— 1,433,636	+ 1,202,852
2. Dutiable	47,541,390	46,299,554	47,127,324	+ 827,770	— 411,066
D. Tobacco	4,991,185	6,012,455	5,567,115	— 145,310	+ 875,930
Total, Class I.	£ 229,184,721	£ 238,228,903	£ 232,282,411	— 5,946,492	+ 3,097,690
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel ...	269,089	27,121	38,336	+ 11,215	— 230,753
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	5,042,698	6,371,864	4,841,300	— 1,530,558	— 201,392
C. Other metallic ores	7,373,242	8,529,692	8,510,211	— 19,481	+ 1,136,969
D. Wood and timber	23,985,346	29,274,728	21,121,892	— 8,152,836	— 2,863,454
E. Cotton	53,631,772	47,354,606	46,354,938	— 999,668	— 7,260,834
F. Wool	31,219,875	32,552,503	29,469,413	— 3,083,090	— 1,780,462
G. Other textile materials	13,899,481	15,330,760	12,819,865	— 2,500,895	— 1,069,616
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums ...	31,332,089	35,241,843	34,923,740	— 318,103	+ 3,591,651
I. Hides and undressed skins	11,272,327	12,801,285	11,145,178	— 1,656,107	— 127,149
J. Paper making materials	4,340,455	4,659,652	5,004,520	+ 344,868	+ 664,115
K. Miscellaneous	32,266,652	33,946,251	21,886,618	— 8,059,633	— 6,380,034
Total, Class II.	£ 214,666,976	£ 226,090,305	£ 200,126,017	— 25,964,288	— 14,540,959
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	10,489,972	12,558,339	9,917,456	— 2,640,883	— 572,516
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	25,558,983	27,154,415	25,163,335	— 1,991,080	— 395,648
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instru- ments	5,611,606	6,015,626	4,775,438	— 1,240,188	— 836,168
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsu- lated wire)	1,176,199	1,277,781	1,089,192	— 188,589	— 87,007
E. Machinery	5,645,823	6,101,150	5,742,789	— 358,361	+ 96,966
F. Ships (new)	26,632	29,101	31,010	+ 1,909	+ 4,358
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	2,342,347	2,953,010	2,124,812	— 828,198	— 217,535
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	9,764,077	10,365,439	8,474,360	— 1,891,079	— 1,289,717
2. Wool	8,503,700	9,011,237	7,350,873	— 1,660,364	— 1,152,833
3. Silk	12,263,901	12,753,107	11,770,391	— 982,716	— 493,510
4. Other materials	7,449,546	7,727,488	6,567,221	— 1,160,267	— 882,325
I. Apparel	5,187,285	5,237,408	3,684,972	— 1,552,436	— 1,502,313
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	10,235,599	10,721,576	10,076,558	— 645,018	— 159,041
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	11,949,658	11,343,188	9,849,983	— 1,493,205	— 2,099,675
L. Earthenware and glass	3,472,477	3,725,935	2,819,332	— 906,603	— 653,145
M. Paper	5,957,194	6,411,728	5,857,314	— 554,414	— 99,880
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ...	6,539,361	6,965,645	6,416,916	— 548,729	— 122,445
O. Miscellaneous	21,529,249	22,265,121	17,567,248	— 4,697,873	— 3,962,001
Total, Class III.	£ 153,703,633	£ 162,617,294	£ 139,279,200	— 23,338,094	— 14,424,435
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)					
	£ 2,386,423	£ 2,539,743	£ 2,326,849	— 212,894	— 59,574
Total value	£ 599,941,755	£ 629,476,245	£ 574,014,477	— 55,461,768	— 25,927,278

* The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

The value of the Exports of home produce, and of foreign and colonial produce, during the ten months ended October, 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913 and 1912, is as shown in the following table:—

*Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in January-October, 1914.***Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom
(Value F.O.B.*)—Ten Months, January-October.**

	Ten months, January-October.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 3,557,469	£ 3,024,649	£ 2,485,238	— 539,411	— 1,072,281
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	893,979	1,017,844	940,383	— 77,461	+ 46,404
C. Other food and drink	20,074,544	18,799,121	16,376,028	— 2,423,096	— 3,698,556
D. Tobacco	2,147,536	2,712,978	3,211,345	+ 498,367	+ 1,063,809
Total, Class I.	£ 26,673,569	£ 25,554,592	£ 23,012,991	2,511,601	— 8,660,574
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	31,461,901	41,708,995	37,321,222	— 7,387,773	+ 2,859,321
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	335,939	345,345	281,532	— 64,013	— 54,407
C. Other metallic ores	92,244	111,163	108,031	— 3,129	+ 15,790
D. Wood and timber	269,013	292,125	250,913	— 41,212	— 18,100
E. Cotton					
F. Wool	4,024,428	3,730,642	4,370,266	+ 639,624	+ 345,838
G. Other textile materials	391,553	361,540	361,071	— 466	— 33,479
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums ...	3,815,401	3,678,958	3,312,290	— 366,668	— 503,111
I. Hides and undressed skins	1,640,838	1,529,522	1,354,626	— 174,896	— 286,212
J. Paper making materials	743,716	779,998	735,383	— 41,615	— 8,363
K. Miscellaneous	2,611,381	2,378,526	2,326,487	— 52,039	— 28,894
Total, Class II.	£ 48,389,444	£ 57,917,014	£ 50,421,827	— 7,495,187	+ 2,032,383
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	39,523,957	45,634,880	36,787,046	— 8,847,834	— 2,736,911
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	10,014,596	11,128,328	8,867,726	— 2,260,597	— 1,146,870
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (ex- cept machine tools) and instru- ments	6,745,998	6,665,111	5,785,417	— 879,697	— 960,571
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and un- insulated wire)	3,715,349	4,121,152	2,597,387	— 1,523,765	— 1,147,962
E. Machinery	27,572,255	30,760,860	28,139,404	— 2,621,556	+ 637,049
F. Ships (new)	5,673,942	6,142,785	6,100,527	— 3,982,258	+ 487,585
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	1,677,223	1,674,576	1,389,954	— 284,622	— 287,269
H. Yarns and textile fabrics— 1. Cotton	102,148,446	106,805,930	92,650,718	— 14,155,212	— 9,497,728
2. Wool	31,921,771	31,942,901	28,493,608	— 3,449,353	— 3,429,163
3. Silk	2,808,145	1,794,809	1,614,487	— 115,322	— 248,658
4. Other materials	12,069,603	12,301,980	11,200,248	— 1,101,732	— 869,355
I. Apparel	13,201,782	13,930,110	12,299,756	— 1,630,354	— 98,5026
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	17,515,179	18,580,938	16,636,615	— 1,944,323	— 878,564
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	4,315,914	4,654,629	4,273,009	— 381,620	— 42,905
L. Earthenware and glass	4,064,441	4,384,068	3,607,872	— 776,196	— 456,009
M. Paper	2,929,512	3,099,450	2,743,494	— 355,756	— 186,018
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	8,031,476	9,227,458	9,414,511	+ 217,053	+ 1,413,035
O. Miscellaneous	26,704,986	28,487,759	26,007,016	— 2,480,743	— 697,970
Total, Class III.	£ 319,687,605	£ 345,337,582	£ 298,733,695	— 46,603,887	— 20,953,910
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	£ 7,865,960	£ 8,509,117	£ 7,181,002	— 1,387,455	— 684,298
Total value	£ 402,616,577	£ 437,378,308	£ 379,350,178	— 58,028,130	— 23,266,390

**Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—Ten Months,
January-October.**

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value	92,964,662	91,926,576	83,976,063	— 7,950,513	— 8,988,599

*The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

*Foreign Trade (Shipping) of the United Kingdom in October, 1914,
and in January-October, 1914.*

V.—SHIPPING IN OCTOBER.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions *with cargoes* during October, 1914, amounted to 3,172,060 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 3,828,659 tons, as against 4,487,315 tons entered, and 6,233,943 tons cleared, during October, 1913. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during October, 1914, amounted to 3,009,765 tons, and the tonnage departed to 2,918,727 tons, as against 2,996,981 tons arrived, and 2,970,243 tons departed, in October, 1913.

VI.—TEN MONTHS' SHIPPING; JANUARY OCTOBER.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, *with cargoes*, during the ten months, January-October, 1914, amounted to 37,152,636 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 49,446,494 tons, as against 40,917,030 tons entered, and 56,617,039 tons cleared, during the ten months, January-October, 1913. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during the ten months, January-October, 1914, amounted to 31,705,769 tons, and the tonnage departed to 31,207,025 tons, as against 29,337,247 tons arrived, and 28,904,574 tons departed, during the corresponding period of 1913.

CROP ESTIMATES IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have received the following information from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome regarding the estimated production of certain crops in various countries:—

New data of particular importance are those for the crops in Roumania and Russia-in-Asia. In Roumania the production of wheat is estimated at 24,923,000 cwts. (55·3 per cent. of that in 1913), of barley at 10,052,000 cwts. (84·9 per cent.), and of oats at 6,695,000 cwts. (63·9 per cent.). In Russia-in-Asia (10 Governments) the production of wheat is estimated at 54,791,000 cwts. (87·7 per cent. of that in 1913), of rye at 15,473,000 cwts. (103·1 per cent.), and of oats at 34,491,000 cwts. (90·6 per cent.).

The production of wheat is estimated at 1,469,136,000 cwts. in the following group of countries: Prussia, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, United Kingdom, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Roumania, Russia-in-Europe, Sweden, Switzerland; Canada, United States; India, Japan; Algeria (Department of Constantine) and Tunis.

In the same countries as in the case of wheat, but omitting India, the production of barley is estimated at 508,937,000 cwts.

In the same countries as in the case of wheat, but omitting India—the production of oats is estimated at 946,680,000 cwts.

Crop Estimates in Certain Countries.

The production of **rye** is estimated at 739,959,000 cwts. in the following group of countries: Prussia, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Roumania, Russia-in, Europe, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada, and the United States.

As regards **maize** new production figures are given for Spain, 14,320,000 cwts., or 114 per cent. of the 1913 production, and Roumania 55,100,000 cwts., or 90 per cent. as compared with 1913.

For **rice** the production figures are given, in the case of Spain, as 3,927,000 cwts. (or 87.7 per cent. of the production in 1913), India 563,169,000 cwts., or 98.9 per cent., and Japan 161,447,000 cwts., or 114.6 per cent. as compared with 1913.

The production of **cotton** in India for 1913-14 is given as 18,570,000 cwts., or 112.8 per cent. of last year's, and the area at present sown for the year 1914-15 is estimated at 14,704,000 acres, or 99.2 per cent. of that at the same time last year.

The production of **wine** in Spain is given as 372,011,000 gallons, or 98.9 per cent. of the 1913 production.

IMPORT DUTIES IN BRITISH SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS, COLONIES, POSSESSIONS AND PROTECTORATES.

Attention is directed to the Return recently published under the title of "Colonial Import Duties, 1914" (Cd. 7,641, price 3s. 10d.), which contains information relating to the rates of import duties leviable in the British Self-Governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates. The particulars with respect to the divisions and sub-divisions of the various groups of merchandise dealt with in the Return are given in the full detail of the Tariff classification of the several Self-Governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates; whilst the principal Customs tariff decisions which have been issued from time to time by various Colonial Governments are also included.

The Return is arranged with the object of bringing together the various Tariff classifications and rates of duty for each principal group of articles, the information being shown for each British Possession under the following heads:—Yarns of cotton, linen, hemp, jute, silk, wool and worsted; woven and other manufactures of the same materials; various kinds of metals and metal manufactures (*viz.*:—iron and steel, copper and brass, lead, tin and zinc, including machinery, wire, agricultural implements, tools and cutlery); earthenware and porcelain (including bricks and tiles); glass and glassware; hides, skins and leather and manufactures thereof; rubber and manufactures thereof; paper, books and stationery; paints, colours and varnishes; chemicals and drugs (including opium); dyeing and tanning materials; various oils, fats and resins (*e.g.*, vegetable oils, lard, candles, soap, asphalt, turpentine, petroleum, wax, glue and blacking); earths, stones, minerals, &c. (including fireclay, coal, cement, stone and roofing slates); living animals and other live stock;

Import Duties in British Self-Governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates.

wood and timber; the principal articles of food and drink; and a number of miscellaneous articles—*e.g.*, apparel, arms and ammunition, boots and shoes, carpets and floorcloths, carriages, clocks and watches, cordage, cycles, electrical machinery and apparatus (including wireless telegraphy), furniture, gloves, hats, hosiery, jewellery, plated wares, matches, manures, perfumery, pianos, pictures, saddlers' wares, tobacco, umbrellas, &c.

The information given embodies all tariff changes notified to the Board of Trade up to the date of the preparation of the Return (October, 1914).

Particulars as to the preferential tariff advantages accorded in certain Self-Governing Dominions and West Indian Colonies in favour of British goods are also given, as well as information respecting tariff valuations, tare allowances, Colonial copyright laws and regulations, and parcel post regulations affecting dutiable articles sent from this country.

The Return also includes a detailed statement of the *export* duties leviable on various articles exported from the various British Self-Governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., is prepared, as far as possible, to furnish information in reply to applications from British traders with regard to the rates of import duty leviable on any articles not included in the Return, and also as to the exact Forms of Certificate of Origin required for the entry of goods under the British Preferential Tariffs of the various Self-Governing Dominions and West Indian Colonies.

PROHIBITED EXPORT OF RUBBER.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of information, through the Colonial Office, that telegraphic instructions have been sent to all British Governments oversea to prohibit the exportation of rubber except to British ports.

(C. 14,455.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM (IRELAND).

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland have issued an Order, dated the 29th October, which prohibits the landing in Ireland of hay and straw brought from the States of Michigan and Indiana in the United States of America.

Importation of Hay and Straw from Michigan and Indiana prohibited.

(C. 16,069.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 365 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 22nd February, 1906, relative to the prohibition of the importation of opium under a Proclamation of the 29th December, 1905, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation, dated 7th September, 1914, which cancels the Proclamation of 1905, and at the same time lays down amended regulations regarding the prohibition of the importation of opium and certain other drugs and preparations into the Commonwealth.

The present Proclamation provides that the importation into the Commonwealth of raw opium and prepared opium is prohibited absolutely, and that the importation of—

Medicinal opium, morphine, cocaine, and heroine, as hereinafter defined ;

The salts of morphine ;

The salts of cocaine ;

The salts and preparations of heroine which contain more than 0.1 per cent. of heroine ;

All preparations (official and non-official, including remedies which are advertised as anti-opium remedies) which contain more than 0.2 per cent. of morphine, or more than 0.1 per cent. of cocaine ; and

All new derivatives of morphine or of cocaine, or their respective salts, and every other alkaloid of opium which may be shown by scientific research, generally recognised, to be liable to similar abuse and productive of like ill-effects,

is prohibited, unless imported by persons licensed by the Collector of Customs in accordance with this proclamation, and subject to the following conditions and restrictions :—

1. The goods in question shall be imported for medicinal purposes only.

2. A licence to import the goods in question may be granted by the Collector of Customs for a State to any legally qualified medical practitioner or person lawfully carrying on business as a wholesale or manufacturing chemist or druggist, or pharmaceutical chemist.

3. A licence to import the goods in question shall be for a period of one year, and may be renewed from time to time for a like period and may be in accordance with the form prescribed in the Proclamation.

Nothing in the licence shall be held to entitle the holder to import raw opium or prepared opium as defined therein.

The licence may be renewed from time to time by indorsement thereon signed by the Collector.

In the licence—

"Raw opium" means the spontaneously coagulated juice obtained from the capsules of the opium poppy, which has only been submitted to the necessary manipulations for packing and transport.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA**—*continued.*

"Prepared opium" means the product of raw opium obtained by a series of special operations, especially by dissolving, boiling, roasting, and fermentation designed to transform it into an extract suitable for consumption, and includes dross and all other residues remaining when opium has been smoked.

"Medicinal opium" means raw opium which has been heated to 60 degrees centigrade, and contains not less than 10 per cent. of morphine, whether or not it be powdered or granulated or mixed with indifferent materials.

"Morphine" means the principal alkaloid of opium, having the chemical formula $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$.

"Cocaine" means the principal alkaloid of the leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca*, having the chemical formula $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$.

"Heroin" means diacetyl-morphine, having the chemical formula $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$.

4. Before a licence is granted the applicant must—

(a) give security to the satisfaction of the Collector that—

- (i) all importations made by him pursuant to the licence, or any renewal thereof, will be disposed of for medicinal purposes only; and
- (ii) he will record in a book, kept by him for the purpose, particulars of how and to whom they have been disposed of, and will, on demand, at all reasonable times, produce to the Collector or to any officer authorised by the Collector, the book so kept, and the balance of the importations on hand at the time when the book is produced; and

(b) give an undertaking, in writing, that he will be responsible for the making of reasonable inquiries as to the purpose and destination of all goods entered under the licence and subsequently sold, with a view to assuring himself that such goods are intended for medicinal use only.

(C. 15,799.)

A copy of a Proclamation, dated 18th August, 1914, has been received declaring, under the Quarantine Act, 1908-12, Streaky Bay, in the State of South Australia, to be a first port of entry for overseas vessels.

Quarantine Act: Streaky Bay (S.A.) to be a First Port of Entry for Oversea Vessels.

(C. 15,831.)

The "Commonwealth of Australia Gazette" for the 19th September last contains a Proclamation, dated 18th September, 1914, prohibiting, under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1901-10, the exportation of sugar from the Commonwealth, unless the consent, in writing, of the Minister for Trade and Customs to such exportation has first been obtained.

(C. 15,871.)

Export of Sugar prohibited, except under Permit.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The "New Zealand Gazette" for the 30th September last contains copy of a Minister's Order (No. D 1), dated 2nd September, 1914, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on various articles on importation into the Dominion of New Zealand.

The following are the principal decisions given :—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		On Foreign Goods.	On Goods the produce or manufacture of any part of the British Dominions.
Potash, perchlorate of			
Fringe edging, when cut into lengths not exceeding 45 inches and declared for per- ambulator trimming	482	Free	Free
Buttons, "crochet"	285	Free	Free
Cardboard, viz., "Bristol Boards," "royal," to mean 18 in. by 22½ in. or its equivalent, or over	341	Free	Free
<i>(Note.—This definition applies only to "Bristol Boards").</i>			
"Cement, Plutonic"	119	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
Paints mixed ready for use, with varnish ...	295	6s. per cwt.	5s. per cwt.
Tinsmiths' fittings and furniture, viz. :— Urn-handles, taps and knobs, for tea and coffee urns	423	Free	Free

SIERRA LEONE.

The Board of Trade have received from the Comptroller of Customs, Freetown, copy of an Order-in-Council (No. 9 of 1914), which was approved by the Legislative Council on the 23rd July, and which provides, under the provisions of Sec. 7 of the Customs Duties Ordinance No. 4 of 1909, for the free importation into Sierra Leone of the following articles :—

Drugs and dressings, certified to be imported for free distribution by Missionary Societies. (C. 15,798.)

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Russian Minister of Finance has authorised the importation into Russia from foreign countries and from Finland of articles ordered by the Red Cross Society, for the needs of the Society's hospitals for sick and wounded troops, without preliminary payment of Customs duty, on condition that the question of Customs duty shall be decided at the close of the war. (C. 15,596.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***NORWAY.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the Norwegian Government have prohibited the exportation of motor cars and of tyres for motor cars and cycles from Norway. (C. 16,329.)

**Exportation of
Motor Cars and Tyres
prohibited.**

SWEDEN.

With reference to the notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 22nd October (pp. 238-239) and the 5th November (p. 363) respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Sweden, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a list of prohibited exports, as revised. This list is as follows:—

Animals (horses, foals under one year, stallions, and other live animals).
Beans.

Boots and shoes (men's boots of greased leather).

Bran (of oats, wheat, maize, rice, rye, and other kinds).

Bread, not specially mentioned (dog biscuits and other kinds).

Cakes. (See oil-cakes.)

Carriages and vehicles—

without motors: for the conveyance of goods.

with motors—

for the conveyance of passengers.

for the conveyance of goods.

Coal (anthracite, gas-, coke-, steam-, and other coal). Peat, coke, wood, charcoal.

Briquettes: of coal, peat.

Dogs' biscuits and other kinds.

Explosives. (See Gunpowder.)

Fats. (See Oils).

Feeding-stuffs, cattle foods, not specially mentioned (such as brewers' grains and wash, gluten food, meal of maize cakes and other oil cakes, and maize-germ meal, even if with admixture of animal substances, molasses food, meal and maize cakes and other oil cakes, even if with admixture of animal substances).

Flour, all kinds; also flour of arrowroot and other vegetables, provided they cannot be classed under another head of the Tariff.

Fuel (other fuels not specially mentioned).

Furriers' goods, not dressed: of dogs, reindeer, wolves, or common sheep; dressed skins, loose: of dogs, reindeer, wolves, or common sheep; dressed skins, sewn together, and partly manufactured articles, such as linings: of dogs, reindeer, wolves, or common sheep; finished articles having fur for their covering or lining, such as caps, muffs, boas, fur coats, cloaks, and carriage aprons: of dogs, reindeer, wolves, or common sheep.

Glycerine, raw or purified.

Grain, unmilled (rye, wheat, barley, oats).

Grease (engine and cart grease).

Groats, milled (of oats, wheat, barley, and other groats).

Groats, not specially mentioned (sago, other groats, macaroni and vermicelli).

Gunpowder, common, gun-cotton, smokeless powder, dynamite and other explosives not specially mentioned, detonating caps (ignition caps), igniting material not specially mentioned for projectiles and guns, such as percussion and precipitation fuses, time fuses, double fuses, fuses and cartridges for beacon lights, cartridges not specially mentioned, loaded or not, safety fuse and blasting fuse.

Hay.

Hides and skins which cannot be classed as furriers' goods, including those dressed and partly dressed: sole and insole leather, and walrus and hippo-

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***SWEDEN—continued.**

potamus hides—bend leather (cleaned); hemlock leather, other kinds; leather for machine beltings; whole and half hides and pieces thereof.

Horses. (See Animals.)

Lead unmanufactured, also scrap; manufactured: shot and bullets.

Leather and skin: pieces, stamped or cut out, but not further manufactured, not specially mentioned (of sole or insole leather, horse-hides and parts thereof); other kinds: lacquered, or of bronzed (gold and silver) leather, and other kinds, including also bands, even if pieced together; uppers for boots, other kinds.

Maize.

Malt, even if crushed.

Motor-cycles, finished and parts thereof, not specially mentioned in the Tariff.

Nickel, unmanufactured or crude.

Oil-cake (cotton seed cakes, hemp seed cakes, earthenut cakes, flax seed cakes, rape and turnip seed cakes, sunflower seed cakes, soya-bean cakes, and others); cakes made of maize flour pressed together; acorns, ground or not; also arachides or earthenuts.

Oils: mineral oils, native or crude and petroleum waste (massut); purified: illuminating oils, lubricating oils, light in colour, lubricating oils, da k, petroleum, benzine and gasolene; paraffin, crude or purified, mineral wax (ozokerite); ceresine.

Oils: lubricating oils (consisting of a mixture of fatty oil and mineral oil, provided the latter is the chief component, also other lubricating substance, not specially mentioned, containing fat or oil).

Oils: animal oils (such as train-oil, sperm-oil, and lard-oil); other animal oils; animal fats not elsewhere included, such as spermaceti, blubber of marine animals, bone-fat; wool-fat, also lanoline; degrass (tanners' fat).

Oils: vegetable fats (such as palm oil, palm-nut-oil, cocoa-nut oil, vegetable wax and other vegetable fatty substances, which under ordinary temperatures do not as a rule assume a liquid form: palm oil; cocoa-nut oil and palm oil, purified (for food), and other kinds; other vegetable fats).

Oil, vegetable fatty oils (linseed oil: raw, also linseed oil acid, and boiled; turnip and rape-seed oil; also turnip and rape-seed oil acids; olive oil, earthenut or arachides oil, sesame oil and cotton-seed oil: in casks of any size or in other vessels; other kinds of oil, not falling under any other heading in the Tariff, such as castor oil, hemp oil, maize oil, and soya-bean oil).

Pease.

Potatoes.

Rice, ground (groats, flour).

Rubber, manufactures of soft.—Tyres, solid, even if in lengths, inner tubes, other articles not specially mentioned in the Tariff, of soft rubber, alone or in combination with other materials; motor-car tyres and parts thereof.

Saddlers' goods, even if of textile materials, and other manufactures not specially mentioned in the Tariff of leather or skin, even if in combination with other materials such as harness, saddles, crops, whips, razor strops, &c., also boxing and fencing gloves, whatever be the nature of the material.

Salt, common (chloride of sodium): rock salt in pieces or ground, marine salt, saline salt (so-called dairy salt) and table salt.

Skins. (See Hides.)

Ski staves.

Skis and ski staves.

Soya beans.

Straw.

Sulphite spirit.

Timber, unmanufactured, of aspen.

Vaseline (even if artificial: in barrels, or in other vessels).

Vetches.

War material not specially mentioned in the Tariff and parts thereof: armour plate, and other kinds, such as cannon, howitzers, and mortars, projectiles, cartridge cases, empty, or fitted with ammunition ready for use, gun carriages, limber carriages, and ammunition waggons, torpedoes, and other war materials.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***SWEDEN**—*continued.*

Weapons. (Fois, sabres, cutlasses, bayonets, and similar weapons, with or without the scabbards belonging to them; also parts thereof: gilt, silvered, nickelled, or etched and other kinds. Firearms, also including revolvers and pistols, machine-guns and battery guns without carriages, also finished parts of such arms and other guns.)

Wool. (Uniyed and dyed sheep's wool. Undyed and dyed artificial wool (shoddy and mung)), and wool waste, including so-called wool dust, whether undyed or dyed.)

Wool rags.

(J. 16,337.)

GERMANY.

The Board of Trade understand that the German Government have prohibited the exportation of sugar from Germany.

(C. 14,755.)

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that, by a Decree of the 2nd November, the exportation of the undermentioned articles from the Netherlands was prohibited:—

Shoddy (artificial wool), wool waste, half-woollen goods, mixed yarns, woollen blankets, military cloth and clothing made therefrom, also flannel and underwear made therefrom.

By a Decree of the 4th November, the exportation of calcium acetate, lead compounds, and raw cocoa beans was prohibited.

(C. 15,919 and 16,202.)

DENMARK.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a list of the articles the exportation of which from Denmark is prohibited. This list (which supersedes that published at pages 704-705 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 10th September) is as follows:—

Aluminium, unworked.

Ammunition of every sort (together with separate parts thereof that are recognisable as such).

Antimony.

Benzine.

Bran.

Brass plates, bars, old brass.

Bread.

Buckwheat groats.

Cables. (See Electric cables).

Coal and cokes.

Copper in blocks, copper wire, old copper.

Copra.

Corn (not including malt).

Corn waste.

Cotton and cotton yarn.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DENMARK**—*continued.*

Dressings (including tar, jute, and hygroscopic cotton).

Earthnuts.

Electric cables.

Explosives. (See Gunpowder).

Flour.

Foals and colts (only such horses may be exported whose first four front teeth (the inner teeth in each jaw) have entirely grown out, and which have also lost the next four milk teeth (the middle teeth in each jaw)). (See also under Horses).

Fodder-stuffs.

Fuel-stuffs.

Glycerine.

Gold and silver (including foreign coinage of gold and silver, rolled silverplate, and goldbeaters' solder).

Groats.

Gunpowder or explosives (especially intended for war).

Hay.

Hides (raw cattle-hides and calf-skins of at least 8 kilogrammes, salted weight).

Horses which were earmarked the 5th September, 1914, in accordance with the Law of the 8th April, 1913, together with horses which, by agreement between the owners and divisions of the army, shall be surrendered to the latter in certain circumstances. The Minister of War has had the letter "H" branded on the off fore hoof of such horses. (See also under Foals).

Instruments and apparatus exclusively made for the manufacture of war ammunition, for the manufacture or repairing of weapons or materials for warfare by land or sea.

Lead, old and new.

Lubricating stuffs.

Majenza.

Malt-spirer.

Medicinal stores.

Motor vehicles (including all separate parts of the same).

Nickel, unworked.

Oils (vegetable oils for use in the manufacture of margarine).

Oil-cake.

Pease (both cooking and fodder pease).

Petroleum.

Potatoes (except potatoes accompanied by a certificate issued by the Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture for infectious diseases of plants).

Raw materials for building or repairing of iron or steel ships, as also for the production of weapons or ammunition.

Rice groats.

Rubber.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DENMARK—*continued.*

Sacks (cotton and jute sacks, together with jute linen for sacks).
 Sago groats.
 Sesame-seed.
 Shoddy.
 Silver. (See Gold.)
 Skins (lamb and sheep-skins, unprepared).
 Soya (bruised).
 Straw.
 Tin, old and new.
 Tinned iron plates.
 Vaseline.
 Waste, white (cleaning waste).
 Weapons of every sort (including sporting guns, together with separate parts thereof that are recognisable as such).
 Wood, in blocks, planks and boards.
 Wool (wool of sheep and lambs).
 Woollen tricotage goods, woven and knitted (together with woollen yarn).
 Woollen and half-woollen rags.
 Zinc, in blocks.

(C. 16,308.)

SWITZERLAND.

With reference to the notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 1st October (pages 48-9) and the 5th November (page 366) respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Switzerland, a Decree of the Federal Council, dated the 27th October, extends the prohibition of export to the undermentioned articles:—

Exportation of Certain Articles prohibited. Indiarubber and substitutes therefor;
 Pneumatic tyres and solid tyres (*bandages*) of indiarubber for vehicles and cycles.

(C. 16,090.)

ITALY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from His Majesty's Minister at Rome to the effect that the following additions have been made to the list of goods exportation of which from Italy is prohibited:—

Exportation of certain Goods prohibited. Tin, nickel and first alloys, metallic iron alloys, chrome, alum, and benzol, crude rubber and gutta percha, jute, mutton and beef in tins or otherwise prepared, potatoes and eggs.

Exportation of Coffee allowed.

His Majesty's Minister also reports that the Italian Ministry of Finance has authorised the exportation from Italy of coffee lying in free deposit up to 15 per cent. of the amounts now stored, and to 50 per cent. of any future quantities deposited.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

With reference to the notice at page 258 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 30th April respecting a proposed amendment of Section 195 of the Federal Judiciary Law of the 3rd March, 1911, the Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of a Circular of the United States Treasury Department (T. D. 34,747) from which it appears that the proposed amendment has been embodied in an Act of Congress, approved on August 22nd, which provides as follows:—

AN ACT To amend section one hundred and ninety-five of the Act entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March third, nineteen hundred and eleven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section one hundred and ninety-five of an Act entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March third, nineteen hundred and eleven, be, and hereby is, amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 195. That the Court of Customs Appeals established by this Chapter shall exercise exclusive appellate jurisdiction to review by appeal, as herein provided, final decisions by a board of general appraisers in all cases as to the construction of the law and the facts respecting the classification of merchandise and the rate of duty imposed thereon under such classifications, and the fees and charges connected therewith, and all appealable questions as to the jurisdiction of said board, and all appealable questions as to the laws and regulations governing the collection of the customs revenues; and the judgments and decrees of said Court of Customs Appeals shall be final in all such cases: *Provided, however,* That in any case in which the judgment or decree of the Court of Customs Appeals is made final by the provisions of this title, it shall be competent for the Supreme Court, upon the petition of either party, filed within sixty days next after the issue by the Court of Customs Appeals of its mandate upon decision, in any case in which there is drawn in question the construction of the Constitution of the United States, or any part thereof, or of any treaty made pursuant thereto, or in any other case when the Attorney General of the United States shall, before the decision of the Court of Customs Appeals is rendered, file with the court a certificate to the effect that the case is of such importance as to render expedient its review by the Supreme Court, to require, by certiorari or otherwise, such case to be certified to the Supreme Court for its review and determination, with the same power and authority in the case as if it had been carried by appeal or writ of error to the Supreme Court: *And provided further,* That this Act shall not apply to any case involving only the construction of section one, or any portion thereof, of an Act entitled 'An Act to provide revenue, equalise duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes,' approved August fifth, nineteen hundred and nine, nor to any case involving the construction of section two of an Act entitled 'An Act to promote reciprocal trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes,' approved July twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and eleven."

Approved, August 22, 1914.

The United States Treasury Department have issued the following instructions [T.D. 34,700] relative to invoicing merchandise destined for the United States, under the provisions of the Executive Order of the 28th May, 1914*, amending the Consular Regulations:—

(1) *It is necessary to give the names of the ultimate purchasers in the United States of merchandise shipped to an agent or branch house for distribution or shipped to the purchasing importer?*

* See the notice at pages 106-115 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 9th July.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—*continued.*

Without passing upon the question as to whether the law requires the name of the purchaser to be stated in the invoice, the Department for the present will not require the names of the several purchasers to be stated on the invoice when the merchandise has been sold to a number of purchasers at a price delivered in the United States and shipped to an agent or branch house of the seller for delivery to the ultimate purchaser in the United States, but the names of such purchasers must be furnished to the collector or appraiser whenever requested.

(2) *Is the requirement that the foreign market price and the American selling price must be stated upon the consular invoice to apply to a case where the goods are actually bought by an importer who is other than an agent or branch house of the shipper, and who in turn has sold them to various purchasers?*

The law and the regulations require that the price paid or agreed to be paid by the purchaser shall be stated in the invoice in every case when the goods have been purchased or agreed to be purchased by a purchaser in the United States, whether shipped direct to the purchaser or to an agent or branch house of the seller. The market value may also be stated, but it is not required. A purchaser in the United States who has in turn sold the merchandise should state the price paid to the foreign seller and it is not necessary to state the price which he receives or is to receive for the goods.

(3) *Is the provision of paragraph 664 of the amended consular regulations requiring the use of Form 138 unlimited in its scope, or is it intended to apply to cases other than where the American selling price is relevant or material, as set forth in paragraph L of section 3?*

Merchandise must be invoiced upon the "purchased" form whenever the price or amount to be paid or remitted therefor is fixed or determined at the time or prior to the shipment of the merchandise, regardless of whether the merchandise is to be appraised under paragraph L or not.

With regard to the question as to what articles are, for the purposes of the application of the United States Tariff, to be treated as steel bars, steel plates, &c. the United States Treasury Department have notified [T.D. 34,694] that lines of demarcation are established between bars, bands or strips, and plates, as follows:—

**Lines of Demarcation
between Bars, Bands
or Strips, and Plates
of Steel defined.**

- Over $\frac{3}{8}$ by 7 inches and under to be treated as bars.
- Three-sixteenths and under by 7 inches and under to be treated as bands or strips.
- Over 7 inches in width and up to 2½ inches thick to be treated as sheets and plates.

Material of the character under consideration thicker than 0.140 of an inch is to be classified as plates, and material 0.140 of an inch thick and thinner is to be denominated sheets.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.

The following is the substance of some rulings of the United States Treasury Department and of some decisions by the Board of General Appraisers respecting the application of the United States Tariff Act of the 3rd October, 1913, which have recently been received at the Board of Trade:—

Articles.	Paragraph of the Tariff under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
(1) RULINGS OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
<i>Refined camphor</i> , in 2/3rd ounce tablets, packed in tin cans containing 24 tablets each, does not fall under the Tariff provision for "chemical and medicinal compounds . . . put up in individual packages of 2½ pounds or less gross weight" (para. 17 of the Tariff [T.D. 34,612]	36	Dols. cts. Pound 0 05
<i>So-called wool felt</i> , a woven jute fabric with a cattle-hair facing and backing, the felt being placed on the jute while in a dampened condition (cattle-hair being the component material of chief value), is dutiable as a cloth made in chief value of cattle-hair [T.D. 34,615]	288	25 % <i>ad val.</i>
<i>Cattle-hair cloth</i> containing about 5 % of wool waste (a small part of this wool waste being mohair), having a plush effect produced on the surface by teasing [T.D. 34,624]	288	25 % "
<i>Zibeline or ripple-cloth</i> , composed of mohair and cotton (mohair chief value) having a plush effect produced on the surface by teasing [T.D. 34,624]	308	40 % "
<i>Anthracene oil</i> .—Commercial anthracene oil has a specific gravity of from 1 to 1.13, and yields a distillate of 50 per cent. or more from 270° to 400° C. Coal-tar oils possessing the physical properties of the oil above specified are, therefore, entitled to admission as anthracene oil [T.D. 34,750] . . .	452	Free
(2) DECISION BY THE BOARD OF GENERAL APPRAISERS.		
<i>Window sashes and frames</i> composed entirely of steel, notwithstanding they have permanently attached thereto gun-metal hinges and stay pins and brass bushings, are nevertheless properly classified as sashes and frames of steel under the <i>eo nomine</i> provision therefor, rather than as manufactures of metal [T.D. 34,675]	104	10 % <i>ad val.</i>

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Information regarding the present steamship services between the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Steamship Services to the Continent.

SWEDEN. UNITED STATES. MEXICO.

H.M. Minister at Stockholm reports, on the authority of the local press, that the Swedish-America-Mexico Steamship Line, which previous to the outbreak of the war had only two steamers, has now considerably augmented its fleet in order to cope with the increased trade between Sweden and North America and to open up direct communication between those countries. The company has hired twelve more large steamers, of from 4,000 to 7,000 tons, and the vessels run not only to the Gulf of Mexico, Newport News, Boston and Philadelphia, but also to New York and Baltimore. The ship-owners reckon on getting large cotton consignments for the return voyages. The yearly importation of cotton into Sweden amounts to 60,000-70,000 bales, of which hitherto only 20,000 bales have been imported direct, while the remainder came through Hamburg, Bremen, London and Havre. Flour, oak timber, walnuts, cotton cake, linseed cake, resin, meal and tobacco will also form part of the cargoes on the return voyages.

(C. 14,116.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

RUSSIA.

The British Vice-Consul at Ekaterinburg (Mr. T. H. Preston) has furnished the following particulars regarding the condition of the Ural mining industries at the end of September:—

Most of the large iron and copper works are still working, although in many cases with a smaller turnover than is their average; the difficulty in mining sufficient ore to keep the smelters working up normally, owing to the scarcity of labour and to the lack of coke in the case of copper smelting, are being seriously felt. Coke has of course ceased to be transported from Germany, and although there are rumours of its being imported from the United Kingdom and Archangel, its scarcity is, and will be seriously felt, more especially as, owing to the dislocation of the railways, the Donetz coke suppliers in the South are unable to deliver to the Urals works their former supplies.

Prospecting is being carried on in the Egorshinsky anthracite fields by several mining companies.

Of the mining industries, gold mining is probably least interfered with by the present war; moreover, the Government is anxious to increase the output, and with this object in view has passed a law

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***RUSSIA**—*continued.*

exempting all reserves that are mobilizing from military service, provided that they can produce documentary evidence that they have at some previous date been engaged in gold mining, and will continue to be so engaged as long as the present war lasts.

The demand for **platinum** having ceased owing to the closure of the European markets, the mining of the metal has been greatly curtailed. The price accordingly has dropped considerably. Banks advance only 15,000 roubles per pood (about £2 19s. per oz.) on raw platinum (83 per cent. platinum), charging interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum; this, however, is quite insufficient to cover the expenses of mining, which, with the exception of one or two of the big companies who mine by dredging, is carried on by primitive methods, thereby entailing heavy working costs. Platinum miners are, however, petitioning the Government to advance them a larger sum through the Government Bank and on easier terms, in order to prevent having to shut down the mines altogether. Platinum is being bought up cheaply by local people with a view to holding it over until the expiration of the war, when it is expected it will resume its normal price of about £7 8s. 3d. per oz.

The mining of **asbestos**, owing to the fact that it is almost exclusively exported, chiefly to Germany, is being temporarily stopped.

The newly-built **cement** works in the Urals are continuing to work in spite of the considerable scarcity of labour. (C.I.B. 34,750.)

YARNS AND TEXTILES.**BRITISH INDIA.**

The Review of the Trade of India for the year ended 31st March, 1914, issued by the Department of Statistics at Calcutta, contains the following information relative to the cotton spinning and weaving industry in British India:—

**Cotton Spinning
and Weaving
Industry.**

The number of spindles employed increased during the year under review from 6,495,012 to 6,646,735, and of looms from 91,585 to 99,360. Nevertheless the position of the cloth and yarn market was not satisfactory. Towards the close of the year 150,000 bales of cloth were in stock and the monthly production was about 43,000 bales, reckoning 350 lbs. per bale. There have been of late over-production and heavy imports, so that within the twelve months ended 31st March, 1914, there has been a fall of over 1 anna 3 pies per lb. in yarn and 1 anna 2 pies per lb. in cloth at Bombay. It is believed in the trade that the loss of credit and monetary difficulties, brought about by the financial troubles in Bombay and northern India at the end of 1913, are not so much the cause of the depression as the glut in the piece goods market.

The following statement shows for each of the last five years the numbers of spindles and looms in operation, the production of yarn

*Yarns and Textiles.***BRITISH INDIA—continued.**

and of cloth, and the average monthly production per 1,000 spindles and per loom :—

Year ended 31st March	Spindles.	Yarn production.	Average monthly production per 1,000 spindles	Looms.	Cloth production.	Average monthly production per loom
	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1910 ...	6,142,551	627,581,562	8,514	80,171	228,824,078	238
1911 ...	6,348,675	609,927,111	8,009	84,627	245,814,573	242
1912 ...	6,427,181	625,030,199	8,104	87,610	266,644,256	253
1913 ...	6,497,012	638,472,902	8,533	91,585	285,471,002	260
1914 ...	6,646,735	682,703,031	8,559	99,360	274,388,550	230

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns, in the week ended 7th November, 1914, were as follows :—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	38s. 8d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	28s. 6d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	23s. 7d.

For further particulars see p. 459.

A statement is published on p. 460 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 7th November, 1914, as well as of imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 5th November, 1914, was 35,171 and the number imported during the forty-five weeks ended 5th November was 3,137,678 (including 6,339 bales British West Indian, 13,650 bales British West African, 29,314 bales British East African, and 3,574 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 5th November was 8,342 and during the forty-five weeks, 336,766.

For further details see p. 459.

A return showing the number of bales of cotton imported and exported, forwarded from ports to inland towns, and returned to ports, during the month and ten months ended October, 1914, will be found on p. 458.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***CEYLON.**

The following statistics of the exports of rubber of domestic production from Ceylon during the month of July, and the seven months ended July, 1913 and 1914, have been extracted from official returns issued by the Ceylon Government:—

To	July, 1913.	July, 1914.	Jan.-July, 1913.	Jan.-July, 1914.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
United Kingdom	1,274,318	1,487,846	6,468,257	9,335,985
United States	515,393	500,717	3,723,904	4,473,335
Other countries	326,140	602,532	2,350,546	3,897,336
Total exports of rubber of domestic production ...	2,115,851	2,591,095	12,542,707	17,706,656

TOGOLAND.

The following information was prepared before the outbreak of the war by H.M. Consul-General at Dakar (Captain C. Braithwaite Wallis):—

The German Government has taken a good deal of trouble over cotton cultivation and the results have been satisfactory on the whole, although not up to expectations. In the districts where palm oil and kernels are to be found the natives do not take kindly to cotton-growing, which is perhaps natural enough, as better prices are obtained for the oil and kernels, with less trouble. Cotton succeeds best in the Lome, Anecho and Atakpame districts, but there is much room for development and improvement.

The native cotton staff is being increased and receives valuable and practical instruction from the European staff, which now numbers from four to six. In 1913 the amount of raw cotton exported from Togoland was 503,368 kilogs. valued at £29,100, as compared with 550,896 kilogs. valued at £25,744 in 1912. Although less cotton was exported in 1913 than in the previous year, it was of a superior quality and consequently better prices were obtained.

MISCELLANEOUS.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

The Board of Trade announce that in the trades compulsorily insured against unemployment, *viz.*, Building, Works of Construction, Engineering, Shipbuilding, Vehicle Making, &c., the percentage of unemployment at 6th November was 3·92 as compared with 4·16 a week ago, 4·80 a month ago, and 3·69 a year ago. These figures relate to the whole of the United Kingdom and include all unemployed workmen in the insured trades.

It will be seen that the percentage unemployed in these trades during the first seven months of 1914 was slightly greater than in

*Miscellaneous.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.*

the corresponding period of 1913. From the end of July, 1914, the percentage rose rapidly from 3.6 per cent. to 6.3 per cent. at the beginning of September. It has since then steadily declined, and at 6th November, 1914, had fallen to 3.9 per cent. or only .2 per cent. above the figure for the corresponding date in 1913.

As regards the uninsured trades, the number of men and women on the registers of the Labour Exchanges at 6th November shows a decrease on the figures a week ago, being 57,470 as compared with 58,843. For men alone the corresponding figures were 23,322 and 24,358, and for women 34,148 and 34,485.

CANADA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) has forwarded a copy of an Ontario Government publication entitled "Telephone Systems," which contains, *inter alia*, the text of the Ontario Telephone Act as amended, together with a list of the telephone systems of the Province which, the Imperial Trade Correspondent suggests, may be of service to United Kingdom manufacturers of electrical material.

The above-mentioned publication may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., or copies may be *obtained* direct on application to Mr. F. Dagger, Electrical and Telephone Expert, Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. (C.I.B. 35,858.)

JAPAN.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Osaka (Mr. O. White) has forwarded samples of various kinds of printing, packing and tissue papers such as are imported into Japan from Germany, Austria and other European countries.

As regards **printing paper** imported in 1913 the principal sources of supply were the following:—Germany, 7,200 tons, valued at £124,000; United Kingdom, 7,000 tons, valued at £146,000; Belgium, 2,300 tons, valued at £41,000; Sweden, 1,500 tons, valued at £21,000.

Of the **packing paper** imported in 1913, Sweden supplied 2,700 tons, valued at £39,000 and Germany 1,000 tons, valued at £17,000.

Imitation Japanese paper and tissue paper was imported from Sweden in 1913 to the extent of 1,000 tons, valued at £16,000, while Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Norway each sent 900 tons.

The samples above referred to, which are marked with wholesale prices and countries of origin, may be *inspected* by United Kingdom paper manufacturers interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 36,606.)

[In connection with the above, the article regarding the paper trade of Japan in 1913, which appeared on pp. 231-2 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 22nd October, may be read with interest.]

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of October, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 have been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) for the first volume and 4s. 1d. (post free 4s. 7d.) for the second. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country; and in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that beginning with the issues for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries of *consignment* for imports, and countries of final destination, so far as known, for exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given, as mentioned above, on the same basis as those published (up to the year 1908) in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the October issue:—The Labour Market in September; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Retail Food Prices; Government Assistance to Trade Unions for Unemployment; Industrial Co-operative Societies in the United Kingdom in 1913; Census of England and Wales, 1911—Report on Occupations and Industries; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORT.

The following report of the Annual Series has been issued by the Foreign Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 5,393. Trade, Shipping and Agriculture of Crete in 1912-13.
Price 2d.

Olive oil and wine production.
Shipping.

Reports from Candia and
Rethymo.
Map.

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 24, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

*Government Publications.***COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.**

The following report has been issued by the Colonial Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 810. Cayman Islands (Jamaica), 1912-13. Price 1½d.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Board of Trade (Labour Department). Report on Strikes and Lock-outs, and on Conciliation and Arbitration Boards in the United Kingdom in 1913, with comparative statistics. [Cd. 7,658.] Price 1s. 3d.

According to this report, there were 1,497 disputes, affecting (directly and indirectly) 688,925 workpeople, recorded as beginning in 1913, as compared with 857 disputes, affecting 1,463,281 workpeople in 1912. In addition 50 disputes, affecting 8,885 workpeople, which began in 1912 extended into 1913. The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in 1913 was 11,630,732 working days, as compared with 40,914,675 working days in 1912.

Manual of Emergency Legislation, 1914. Price 3s. 6d., or post free 3s. 11d. (including a Supplement completing the legislation up to 3rd November).

This Manual comprises the full text of all the Statutes, Proclamations, Orders in Council, Rules, Regulations and Notifications (whether subsequently amended, or repealed, or not), which have been passed and made to 9th October, 1914, in direct consequence of the European Crisis of August, 1914, and to the ensuing state of war, *with Notes.*

The Supplement brings the information down to the 3rd November, and embodies all changes made to that date. The main text of the Manual is followed by a series of Appendices comprising certain documents) such as the Declarations of Paris and of London, the Hague Convention, and the Rules as to Appeals to the Judicial Committee) to which, though they are not themselves "Emergency Legislation," considerable reference is required in that connection. Where, as in the case of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the earlier documents have been considerably amended by later ones, the resulting documents have been reproduced in the Appendix in consolidated form. The Manual has a very full Index.

This book being printed for the "King's Printer of Acts of Parliament," the copies of Acts therein contained have the same authorisation as separate copies of Acts similarly printed, and similarly purchasable. Further, being printed under the authority of H.M. Stationery Office, it will be *prima facie* evidence in any legal proceedings of the Proclamations, Orders, or Regulations contained in it which have been made by H.M. the King, or by the Treasury, the Admiralty, a Secretary of State, the Board of Trade, the Postmaster-General, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, or the Insurance Commissioners.

Further Supplements will be issued from time to time as new Emergency Legislation requires, and will be placed on sale.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.:—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Viticulture in France, Italy, Spain, and Switzerland.

"*Bulletin de l'Algérie*" (Paris), 15th Oct.

Wheat Crop of the World in 1914.

"*Canadian Miller*" (Montreal), Nov.

Rice Market in Rangoon.

"*Rangoon Gazette*" (Rangoon), 11th Sept.

Agricultural Development in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

"*Igystnik Finansov*" (Petrograd), 11th Oct.

Crop Prospects in Argentina.

"*Review of the River Plate*" (Buenos Aires), 9th Oct.

Fruit Farming in British Columbia.

"*Fruit and Farm Gazette*," (Vancouver), Oct.

Agricultural Stations in Uruguay in 1913: Crops and Livestock.

"*Revista del Ministerio de Industrias*" (Montevideo), No. 9.

Grain Inspection in Canada.

"*Canadian Miller*" (Montreal), Nov.

Dairy Industry of Uruguay.

"*Revista del Ministerio de Industrias*" (Montevideo), No. 10.

Machinery and Engineering.

Rock Drills of modern American Type (2nd Article).

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 24th Oct.

Locomotive Superheaters.

"*Australian Mining Standard*" (Sydney), 10th Sept.

Diamond Mining Machinery.

"*South African Mining Standard*" (Johannesburg), 26th Sept.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Coal Dust Reverberatory Firing.

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 24th Oct.

Castings: Selling Price.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 22nd Oct.

Lode and Alluvial Mining (continued).

"*Australian Mining Standard*" (Sydney), 10th Sept.

Ozokerite Deposits in the United States.

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 24th Oct.

Mining Industry in South Africa.

"*South African Mining Journal*" (Johannesburg), 26th Sept.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

Steel Decarburization.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 22nd Oct.

Gold and Silver Production in the United States in 1913.

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 24th Oct.

Ore Deposits of Australia (continued).

"*Australian Mining Standard*" (Sydney), 10th Sept.

Titanium Ores in the Blast Furnace.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 22nd Oct.

Diamond Deposits of German South West Africa (continued).

"*South African Mining Journal*" (Johannesburg), 26th Sept.

Coal Dust Firing in Copper Smelting.

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 24th Oct.

Marble Deposits in Uruguay.

"*Revista del Ministerio de Industrias*" (Montevideo), Nos. 9 and 10.

Refractories for the Foundry: Selection.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 22nd Oct.

Radium in India.

"*Daily Consular Reports*" (Washington), 19th Oct.

Mineral Production of New South Wales.

"*Mining and Engineering Review*" (Melbourne), Sept.

Malleable Iron: Strength and Ductility.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 22nd Oct.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

Railways in Siam.

"*Straits Budget*" (Singapore), 8th Oct.

Dry Dock Schemes in Canada.

"*Monetary Times*" (Toronto), 9th Oct.

Electric Traction in British India.

"*Indian Engineering*" (Calcutta), 3rd Oct.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Textile Industry in Bombay.

"*Times of India*" (Bombay), 10th Oct.

Silk Market in Japan.

"*Yokohama Board of Trade Circular*" (Yokohama), 15th Sept.

Cotton Mill Industry in Bombay.

"*Pioneer Mail*" (Allahabad), 9th Oct.

Crop Reports in India.

"*Times of India*" (Bombay), 17th Oct.

Wool Shipments from Argentina during the last ten seasons.

"*Review of the River Plate*" (Buenos Aires), 9th Oct.

*Foreign and Colonial Publications.***NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.****Textiles and Textile Materials—cont.**

Cotton Prospects in India.

"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 2nd Oct.

Hosiery Trade of Japan.

"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 8th Oct.

Cotton Position in India.

"Times of India" (Bombay), 10th Oct.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Russia: German Capital in Electrical Industries.

"Vsestnik Finansov" (Petrograd), 11th Oct.

Ceylon: Commerce and Industries in 1913.
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 10th Oct.

Algeria: Trade and Commerce in 1913.

"Bulletin de l'Algérie" (Paris), 15th Oct.

Germany: Industrial Review of Bavaria (before the War).

"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 17th Oct.

Japan: Foreign Trade during first half of 1914.

"Hongkong Weekly Press" (Hongkong), 12th Sept.

Federated Malay Straits: Economic Condition of Selangor in 1913.

"Straits Budget" (Singapore), 8th Oct.

Greece: Trade and Commerce of Southern Greece in 1913.

"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 15th Oct.

India: Suggested new Industries.

"Times of India" (Bombay), 17th Oct.

Singapore: Trade, Commerce, &c.

"Straits Budget" (Singapore), 30th Sept.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont

British Honduras: Trade Situation, &c.

"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 17th Oct.

Algeria: Trade with Austria-Hungary and Germany (before the War).

"Bulletin de l'Algérie" (Paris), 15th Oct.

Russia: Trade of Petrograd Government in 1913.

"Pravitelstvennyi Vsestnik" (Petrograd), 14th Oct.

Norway: Trade Conditions.

"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 17th Oct.

Miscellaneous.

Soda Pulp Production.

"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 15th Oct.

Boxes and Crates: Manufacture in the United States.

"West Coast Lumberman" (Seattle), 15th Oct.

Sand for Glass-making in Uruguay.

"Revista del Ministerio de Industrias" (Montevideo), No. 10.

Fish Canning Industry in Canada.

"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 9th Oct.

Pulp and Paper Trade in Canada.

"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 15th Oct.

Cement Industry in Rhenish Westphalia.

"Handelsberichten" (The Hague), 6th Aug.

The Great Australian Artesian Basin and the Source of its Water.

"Mining and Engineering Review" (Melbourne), Sept.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.**British India—**

Frontier Trade of Bengal: Report for 1913-14.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of Madras Presidency: Report for 1913-14.

Australia—Trade and Customs and Excise Revenue for 1913.**New South Wales—Statistical Register, 1913: Part II., Shipping; Part III., Commerce.****New Zealand—Post and Telegraph Department: Report for 1913.****South Africa—Report on Railways and Harbours for 1913.****Federated Malay States—**

Trade and Customs Department: Report for 1913.

Selangor Administration Report for 1913.

Straits Settlements—Return of Imports and Exports for 1913.**Brazil—Santos Year Book, 1914.****Switzerland—Department of Customs Report for 1913.**

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported, Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns, and Returned to Ports during the Month and Ten Months ended October, 1914, compared with the corresponding periods of the Year 1913.

				MONTH OF OCTOBER.		TEN MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER.	
				1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
IMPORTS.							
American ... ..	...	...	...	414,860	100,966	2,040,115	1,923,839
Brazilian ... ..	...	...	...	26,676	2,020	196,597	208,175
East Indian ... ..	...	...	...	10,430	3,624	98,143	235,480
Egyptian ... ..	...	...	...	55,651	6,947	365,506	354,421
Miscellaneous... ..	...	...	...	28,259	27,032*	182,869	230,855†
Total ... ..	...	...	...	535,476	140,589	2,853,230	2,952,770
EXPORTS.							
American ... ..	...	...	...	13,935	13,858	184,982	124,794
Brazilian ... ..	...	...	...	307	100	12,550	15,864
East Indian ... ..	...	...	...	3,065	1,396	30,408	54,628
Egyptian ... ..	...	...	...	5,797	5,541	133,918	116,979
Miscellaneous... ..	...	...	...	586	569	9,857	11,412
Total ... ..	...	...	...	23,690	21,464	377,715	323,677
FORWARDED from PORTS to INLAND TOWNS.							
American ... ..	...	...	...	257,762	137,011	2,392,406	1,880,854
Brazilian ... ..	...	...	...	22,531	8,686	130,158	138,268
East Indian ... ..	...	...	...	3,697	2,599	50,013	67,822
Egyptian ... ..	...	...	...	24,602	4,842	259,768	223,250
Miscellaneous... ..	...	...	...	13,911	7,456	100,596	100,993
Total ... ..	...	...	...	327,503	160,594	2,932,941	2,410,587
FORWARDED from INLAND TOWNS to PORTS.							
American ... ..	...	...	...	74	109	2,218	1,966
Brazilian ... ..	...	...	...	—	—	6	17
East Indian ... ..	...	...	...	—	—	9	61
Egyptian ... ..	...	...	...	96	167	146	607
Miscellaneous... ..	...	...	...	—	7	25	39
Total ... ..	...	...	...	164	283	2,404	2,693

* Including 92 bales British West Indian, 60 bales British West African, 2,034 bales British East African, and 660 bales foreign East African.

† Including 6,329 bales British West Indian, 13,649 bales British West African, 29,314 bales British East African, and 3,574 bales foreign East African.

Cotton Returns—continued.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 45 weeks ended 5th November, 1914 :—

				Week ended 5th Nov., 1914.	45 Weeks ended 5th Nov., 1914.	Week ended 5th Nov., 1914.	45 Weeks ended 5th Nov., 1914.
				IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
				Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	...	...	...	35,167	2,082,942	3,875	132,205
Brazilian	...	...	...	—	209,791	150	16,014
East Indian	...	...	...	—	235,791	1,140	55,839
Egyptian	...	...	...	4	377,579	2,962	120,810
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	—	231,575*	215	11,868
Total	...	...	...	35,171	3,137,678	8,342	336,766

* Including 6,339 bales British West Indian, 13,650 bales British West African, 29,314 bales British East African, and 3,574 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 7th November, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

				Average Price.		
				Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 7th November, 1914	...	...	...	38 8	28 6	23 7
Corresponding Week in—						
1907	...	...	...	35 1	27 8	18 8
1908	...	...	...	31 2	27 4	17 0
1909	...	...	...	32 5	27 7	17 1
1910	...	...	...	29 11	25 4	15 11
1911	...	...	...	33 4	32 7	20 11
1912	...	...	...	33 1	31 11	19 11
1913	...	...	...	30 0	28 1	17 9

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of **Agricultural Produce** imported into the **United Kingdom** in the week ended 7th November, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 7th Nov., 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	11	244
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	40	259
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	138,556	160,134
Mutton " " " ...	"	62,089	72,911
Pork " " " ...	"	22,249	13,819
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	12,839	12,071
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	79,795	88,620
Beef	"	380	1,555
Hams	"	13,422	12,613
Pork	"	3,499	2,892
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,694	2,112
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	23,283	18,184
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	51,864	66,767
Margarine	"	32,249	33,165
Cheese	"	33,997	51,556
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	113	137
" condensed	"	23,663	20,326
" preserved, other kinds	"	—	10
Eggs	Grt. Hunder	161,363	521,452
Poultry	Value £	838	4,166
Game	"	747	2,351
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	3,386	14,030
Lard	"	35,598	28,673
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	1,718,100	2,165,500
Wheat-meal and flour	"	281,800	204,200
Barley	"	423,300	896,400
Oats	"	43,510	244,300
Peas	"	15,040	23,775
Beans	"	131,730	84,440
Maize or Indian corn	"	1,608,900	1,047,800
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	141,240	91,785
Apricots and peaches	"	—	27
Bananas	Bunches	237,867	150,672
Cherries	Owts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	41,696	43,799
Lemons	"	8,258	11,796
Oranges	"	22,647	30,449
Pears	"	18,338	24,612
Plums	"	—	—
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	4,458	3,055
Hay	Tons	—	451
Straw	"	—	78
Moss Litter	"	917	1,849
Hops	Owts.	2,049	28,624
Locust beans	"	4,293	6,464
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	233,882	298,728
Potatoes	Owts.	225	40,010
Tomatoes	"	15,405	29,503
Unenumerated	Value £	2,667	6,061
Vegetables, dried	Owts.	2,951	5,671
" preserved by canning	"	14,252	14,352

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."
Commonwealth of Australia..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and New Zealand Insurance Buildings, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address, "Austere."

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz.: Commercial Statistics; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3d., the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15s. 2d. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; in Edinburgh to H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street; in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street; or to the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C. All applications regarding advertisement rates, &c., should be sent direct to the sole contractors for advertisements, Messrs. Laughton & Co., Ltd., 3, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 407.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to: *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Trade Enquiry Offices are maintained in London at the following addresses by the Governments indicated, viz. :—

Dominion of Canada	...	...	17, Victoria Street, S.W.; also 78, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).
Commonwealth of Australia.	...	...	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales	...	...	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	...	...	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland	...	...	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia	...	...	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia	...	...	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Tasmania	...	...	56, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	...	...	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Union of South Africa	...	...	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

Trade enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911. PART II.—

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable :—

B. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE NOT PAYABLE in respect of :—

1486. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of spraying machines for limewashing, disinfecting or horticultural purposes. (Application 320.)

This decision reverses decision A1184 ("Board of Trade Journal" of the 21st November, 1912.)

Note.—Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

Openings for British Trade.

Consular Officers giving information regarding the trade conditions in their respective countries and the classes of goods for which there is now an opening, owing to the cessation of supplies from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

NOTE.—In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the Royal Proclamation relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the United Kingdom, which appeared on pp. 414-21 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th November; also to the notice on p. 286 of the issue of 29th October regarding the issue of special licences to export certain colours and dyestuffs, and on p. 494 of this issue regarding licences to export wool and woollen goods.

UNITED KINGDOM.

In view of the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary and the fact that there are many articles hitherto imported from those countries which are of importance, if not of necessity, to British manufacturers, importers of such articles are invited by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade to supply information regarding their precise nature and quality, in order that steps may be taken to ascertain whether similar goods might be produced in this country, and, if so, where; or, if not, from what neutral sources they could be obtained.

Similarly, United Kingdom manufacturers now have the markets of Germany and Austria-Hungary closed to them, but in many cases there will be opportunities for the disposal of their products in this country or abroad.

Doubtless in a large number of cases importers and manufacturers have already taken steps to inform themselves on these points, but, from cases which have come under the notice of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, it is believed that in some instances it has not proved an easy matter to obtain the necessary information, and it is thought that in such cases the Branch may be able to render some assistance by placing manufacturers and buyers in communication with one another.

Applications have already been received in the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom who wish to get into communication with manufacturers or purchasers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from, or sold to, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Among a very large number of applications received, the following may be noted, in addition to those instanced last week on pp. 384-5 and in previous issues:—

Articles desired to Purchase.

Aluminium ware — domestic utensils.

Basketware—small and fancy.

Beads—glass.

Bone—for shaving brushes, switches, and school counters.

Bottles—glass, ink, medicine, perfume, &c.

*Openings for British Trade.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.*

Boxes and cases—pipe cases.	Lighters, tobacco — “ceric steel” used in manufacture of “spark wheel” for automatic lighters.
Bristles for brushes.	
Chinaware and earthenware—kitchen and table ware.	
Furniture—bentwood.	Zinc and zincware—zinc sheets, nickelled, for engraving, &c.
Metal frames and fastenings — for hand bags.	

Articles desired to Sell.

Asbestos—insulating, packing, sheets, &c.	Furniture—wicker, office.
Builders’ ironmongery.	Hair, artificial — doll wigs, horse hair.
Buttons—boot, glove, fancy, &c.	Hardware—domestic utensils.
Cardboard, fibre board, and articles made therefrom—boxes, cardboard; vulcanised fibre board.	Metals, waste—tin scrap.
Chinaware and earthenware—porcelain insulators, table ware.	Needles — larch needles for knitting machines.
Electrical apparatus—railway fittings.	Plumbago.
	Silk cloth—for converting into waterproof cloth.
	Toys.

Articles desired to Purchase by Firms abroad.

Names of firms abroad open to purchase have also been received in respect of articles of the following classes:—

Chemicals—solvay soda, red lead, chrome alum.	Fibre, horsehair, &c.—rabbit down for felt manufacture.
China and earthenware—small, for confectioners and seaside trade.	Locks — furniture. portmantau, &c.
Cutlery—cheap.	Machinery—lathes.
Drugs and perfumes.	Stationery—lead pencils.
Electrical apparatus — incandescent lamps and parts.	Vulcanite—pipe mouth pieces.

United Kingdom firms interested in any of the above-mentioned articles are invited to write to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., with a view to being placed in communication with the enquirers. A more detailed list of enquiries has been published and may be obtained by United Kingdom firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

* * * * *

The Deputy Master of the Mint is prepared to receive tenders for the supply of 20 gross pairs of *course gloves* (or *mills*) made of twill jute sacking lined with hessian, to be delivered (in lots as required) before the end of

Coarse Gloves or Mittens.

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

February next. Tenders will be received, up to 30th November, by the Deputy Master of the Mint, Royal Mint, E.C., where samples may be *inspected* between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.; similar samples, to be provided by the firm or person tendering, must accompany each tender. (C.I.B. 40,297.)

BRITISH INDIA.

The Directors of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, are prepared to receive tenders **Steel Material;** for the supply of (1) *steel material (angles, flats, Metals.* *plates, &c.),* and (2) *metals (brass, copper, lead, zinc, &c.),* in accordance with the specifications, which may be seen at the offices of the Company, 91, York Street, Westminster, London, S.W. The charge for the specifications in each case is £1 1s., which will not be returned. Tenders, marked "Tender for Steel Material," or as the case may be, must be sent to the Secretary, at the above address, not later than 2 p.m. on 24th November.

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence at Calcutta reports *Market sought for* that enquiry is made by an Indian army boot and **Leather Waste.** leather factory for the names and addresses of United Kingdom firms prepared to purchase leather waste.

United Kingdom firms desirous of importing leather waste may obtain the name and address of the factory referred to on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where also samples of the leather cuttings may be seen. Any further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. (C.I.B. 38,959.)

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is informed by the Director of Agriculture at Madras *Markets sought* that about 70,000 muns of raw cashew nuts, equal **for Cashew Nuts.** to about 2,000 candies (of 500 lbs. each) of roasted nuts, are reported to be available in the South Canara District, and local buyers are unwilling to purchase them for want of a market. The normal price of these nuts, which are used in confectionery, is about 130 rupees a candy (about 4d. per lb.). The chief port of shipment is Mangalore.

It is suggested that any United Kingdom firm contemplating negotiations should communicate with one of the British firms in Mangalore, whose names and addresses may be obtained by United Kingdom firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 37,745.)

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that he has received the following enquiries from firms in the Dominion:—

*Openings for British Trade.***CANADA**—*continued.*

A firm in Montreal, which has hitherto obtained supplies from Germany and Belgium, desires to get into touch with United Kingdom exporters of *vegetable parchment* and *rennet* and other articles used in connection with the manufacture of butter, cheese, &c. Communications with this firm should, if possible, be in French. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 40,626.)

A Montreal firm, which has hitherto obtained supplies from Germany, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom **Celluloid Sheets.** manufacturers of transparent *celluloid sheets*. Samples of this material may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 40,627.)

A firm in Alberta, said to have the largest warehouse between **Hardware ; Dry Goods ; Groceries ; Drugs and Chemicals.** Winnipeg and the coast, wishes to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *hardware, dry goods, groceries, drugs and chemicals.* *See Note†, and also Note on p. 464.* (C.I.B. 39,280.)

A Winnipeg firm wishes to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Electrical Machinery and Novelties ; Porcelain Insulators.** *electrical novelties, electrical machinery and apparatus, and porcelain insulators.* *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 40,620.)

An agent in Vancouver, B.C., desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Piece Goods ; Clothing ; Smallwares, &c.** *piece goods, clothing, smallwares, and other articles for the dry goods trade.* *See Note† and also Note on p. 464.* (C.I.B. 40,621.)

An agent in Winnipeg wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of general store goods, such as **Clothes-lines ; Wooden-ware ; Brushes ; Galvanised Water Pails.** *clothes-lines, egg carriers, wooden-ware, brushes and, more particularly, galvanised water pails.* *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 40,624.)

A Winnipeg agent, who has hitherto represented German firms, wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Enamel-ware ; Hardware ; Cutlery.** *enamel-ware, hardware and cutlery.* *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 40,625.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

A Toronto agent desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *wool and fabric gloves (men's and women's), men's shirts, pyjamas, &c., hosiery (men's and women's), underwear (men's and women's) and neckwear.* See Note †, and also Note on p. 464. (C.I.B. 40,629.)

An agent in Alberta desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *hardware, cutlery, tools, and kindred articles.* See Note †. (C. I. B. 40,630.)

An Ottawa agent desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *lead pencils.* See Note †. (C. I. B. 40,633.)

An agent in Westmount wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *building materials, including all classes of material used in construction work, such as bricks, tiles, slates, earthenware pipes, flooring, &c.* See Note †. (C. I. B. 40,636.)

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned may *obtain* the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

* * * * *

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that a company has been formed in Ontario with a capital of 1,000,000 dols. (about £205,500) for the purpose of manufacturing and dealing in wood fibres, pulpwood, lumber, boards; paper; and roofing, building materials, sacks, bags, tissues, and other products of wood, straw, jute, and paper.

United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of supplying plant, &c. may *obtain* the name and address of the company on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 39,288.)

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the **Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.,** whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 40,360.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London firm wishes to get into touch with a large wholesale druggist firm in Canada prepared to act as its sales agents for a carbolic disinfectant.

*Openings for British Trade.***CANADA**—*continued.*

A North of England firm of soap manufacturers is in the market for quantities of box boards sawn to specified lengths, ranging from five-sixteenths to five-eighths of an inch in thickness, and in widths of four inches to nine inches, and asks for names of Canadian exporters.

Box Boards.

A London firm of purchasing agents wishes to get into touch with Canadian importers of lamps of various kinds, groceries, provisions, hardware, motor tyres, cotton piece goods, &c.

**Lamps; Groceries; Provisions;
Hardware; Motor Tyres; Cotton
Piece Goods, &c.**

A London firm manufacturing galalith, horn, wood, celluloid, and composition buttons wishes to get into touch with Canadian importers.

Buttons.

A Glasgow firm manufacturing muslins, lawns, book linings, buckrams, cambrics, &c., desires to be placed in touch with Canadian importers.

Muslins; Lawns; Buckrams, &c.

A Birmingham firm of pearl button manufacturers asks for names of Canadian importers.

Pearl Buttons.

A London firm is prepared to undertake the agency for Canadian exporters of pit props and wood pulp.

Pit Props; Wood Pulp, &c.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

Enquiries are made by Canadian firms for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of china and glassware.

China and Glassware.

A firm in the Province of Ontario is prepared to correspond with United Kingdom manufacturers of fancy coloured papers, chrome cards for box tops, fancy boxes, fancy satin-lined baskets, paper garlands and Christmas stockings, imitation parchment paper, vanilline, coumarine, dextrine, &c.

**Fancy and
Christmas Goods;
Paper; Dextrine;
&c.**

Enquiries have been received from Canadian firms for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of silk goods for manufacturing neckwear, silk hosiery, silk gloves, silk scarves, silk laces, silk velvets for overcoat collars, &c., silk hat and arm bands, &c.

Silk Goods.

A Canadian key insurance association asks for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of steel key rings and key chains; also makers of silver key rings and chains.

**Steel and Silver Key
Rings and Chains.**

Note.—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

A number of Canadian importers are prepared to correspond with United Kingdom manufacturers of *linen collars, shirts, and other similar goods.*

A Toronto firm of brokers wishes to secure agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of *chemical products similar to goods previously imported into Canada from Germany; also coal tar products, crude carbohc acid, &c.* See Note on p. 464.

A Toronto firm is desirous of entering into relations with United Kingdom manufacturers of *woollen cloths suitable for smoking jackets and dressing gowns; also cotton and wool jacquards and cotton terry and cotton eiderdown fabrics suitable for making ladies' bathrobes; also fancy hosiery.* See Note on p. 464.

A firm in the Province of Ontario enquires for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of cheap *"beiges," underwear trimmings, metal buttons, &c.*

A Toronto firm is in the market for the cheaper lines of *jewellery, bead necklaces, dome fasteners, rubber combs and celluloid combs.*

A number of enquiries have been received from Canadian firms for *lace similar to Plauen and other Continental makes.*

A Montreal firm is in the market for *skins, furs, beaver cloths, cap binding, cap linings, &c. for making hats and caps.*

A Winnipeg firm wishes to purchases supplies of *toys, dolls, games, toy tea sets, masks, Christmas tree ornaments, slate pencils, erasers, pencil boxes, rocking horses, mirrors, toy paints, violins, accordions, violin furnishings, mouth organs, vesper garlands, flowers, vesper bells, aluminium drinking cups, paper lanterns, smokers' supplies, rubber balls, alarm clocks, &c., and other goods previously imported from Germany and Austria.*

Enquiries have been received from Canadian firms for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *glue, gelatine, &c.*

Note.—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

A Winnipeg firm makes enquiry for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *velvets*.

Velvets.

A Winnipeg firm is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *bakers' machinery, utensils and sundries*; also *willow baskets and bentwood furniture*.

Bakers' Machinery and Utensils; Willow Baskets; Bentwood Furniture.

A Winnipeg firm is in the market for *flannelette rugs, wool rugs, collar supports, trimmings, Berlin wool, metal combs, cotton table covers, heavy shawls, ladies' coats, coloured cotton rugs, cheap grey cotton blankets, coloured flannels (wool), coloured check qinghams, striped*

German ticking, cotton apron prints, fancy woollen scarves, motor scarves, men's socks, &c. See Note on p. 464.

A firm in Victoria, B.C., is desirous of getting into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of *ultramarine blue, red lead, gold leaf, zinc oxide, white barytes, &c.*

Ultramarine Blue; Red Lead; Gold Leaf; Zinc Oxide; White Barytes, &c.

A Western Canada firm of soap makers wishes to hear from United Kingdom shippers of *terpinol, palm oil, &c.*

Terpinol; Palm Oil, &c.

A Western Canada saddlery manufacturing firm wishes to purchase *saddle felt, treated canvas rugs, &c.* from the United Kingdom.

Saddle Felt; Canvas Rugs, &c.

Enquiries are made by Canadian firms for names of United Kingdom firms able to supply substitutes for Hungarian *white beans*; also "*paprika*," *spices, potato flour, &c.*

Substitutes for Hungarian White Beans; "Paprika"; Spices; Potato Flour, &c.

A firm in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, is desirous of obtaining supplies of *alarm clocks, tooth brushes, shaving brushes, combs, &c.* from the United Kingdom.

Alarm Clocks; Tooth Brushes; Shaving Brushes; Combs, &c.

A company which is now developing a magnesite mine in the Province of Quebec, and is prepared to supply large quantities of magnesite of good quality, wishes to get into touch with buyers in the United Kingdom.

Market sought for Magnesite.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

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Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

The following enquiries have been received at the **Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**, whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 41,007.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A Scottish firm of timber merchants and creosoters desires the addresses of Canadian manufacturers who can ship railway sleepers in large quantities.

A London firm states that it can do business in large quantities of broom handles and invites offers from Canadian manufacturers.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Liverpool firm wishes to secure, for its Vancouver branch, the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *machinery for grain elevators, and cranes and machinery for shipbuilding plant, repair shops, and machine shops.*

A firm of general brokers and commission merchants in the Province of Quebec asks for the names of leading *seed growers* in the United Kingdom.

A company in Calgary desires to be placed in touch with United Kingdom importers of iron pyrites.

A company in Western Canada enquires for the addresses of United Kingdom importers of bone meal, of which it can ship supplies.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the **Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that a firm in Melbourne, which has hitherto obtained supplies of dye stuffs from Germany, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *peroxide of sodium* (for bleaching purposes), and *hemolin* (for black dye). A sample of the hemolin may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. See *Note† on next page, and also Note on p. 464.* (C.I.B. 39,274.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that a firm in Melbourne wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers who can supply a particular type of *indented zinc sheeting* for use in wheat seed grading machines. Samples of indented zinc sheets may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. See *Note† on next page, and also Note on page 464.*

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

The same firm also wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers who can supply *arc lamp globes* to replace those hitherto obtained from Germany. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 29,802.)

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers, &c. of the above-mentioned goods may *obtain* the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, Commerce House, Melbourne.

The Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports that a firm in Sydney desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *cotton wool, wool blue serges, and tweeds for suitings*. The firm also desires to import *remnants and ends of piece goods* such as *Oxfords, Harvards, cambrics, prints, Galateas, &c.* The length of these remnants should be not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards. *See Note on p. 464.*

United Kingdom manufacturers, &c. of the above-mentioned goods may *obtain* the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as *above*, but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W. (C.I.B. 39,263.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Victorian Government Railways for the supply and delivery of 10 miles of *paper insulated, lead covered, telephone cable*.

Copies of the specification, form of tender, &c. may be *obtained** from the Victorian Railways Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Secretary to the Railways Commissioners at the above-mentioned address up to 11 a.m. on 28th December.

A preliminary deposit of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total amount of the tender is required. Local representation is necessary.

Copies of the specification, &c. may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of telephone cable at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as *above*. (C.I.B. 40,640.)

The Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports that tenders are invited by the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, Sydney, for the manufacture, supply and delivery of 20-in. *steel pipes and specials* (Contract No. 941).

All particulars may be *obtained** from the Secretary to the Board, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W. by whom sealed tenders will be received up to 7th December.

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation will therefore be of use only to firms having agents in the Commonwealth who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

Copies of the specifications, form of tender, &c. are expected to be received shortly at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where they will be available for inspection by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned. (C.I.B. 40,644.)

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that an agent in Wellington, N.Z., wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of all classes of *hosiery and woven underwear, dress goods and Bradford Woollens* generally. See Note on p. 464.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand, 11, Grey Street, Wellington, N.Z. (C.I.B. 38,142.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that the following are amongst the goods of German and Austrian manufacture hitherto imported into New Zealand:—*Enamelled hollow-ware, carpenters' tools, drawing instruments, commercial ether and chloroform, white porcelain busts, mohair braid, cotton hosiery and gloves, New Zealand greenstone (mounted and cut), electric arc and carbon filament lamps, Plinisch railway lamps, fancy brassware and copperware, glass and china lamp shades and lamp chimneys, cheap crockery, cutlery and table glass, window glass, bentwood furniture, fireclay, gas mantles, pencils, fancy leather goods, garden seeds (in packets) and grass seeds, clocks, opera and field glasses, manures, pianos, guns, gold leaf, dyes, paints, basketware, perambulators, cast-iron baths, wood naphtha, tin toys, dolls, rubber tyres and rubber tubing.* (C.I.B. 38,567.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports the receipt of an enquiry from the Transvaal for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *milk strainers*. A sample milk strainer of German manufacture, made from sheets of cotton wool and tissue paper, may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. See Note † on next page. (C.I.B. 38,081.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa also reports that a commercial traveller in Cape Town wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *buttons, dress trimmings and edgings, &c.*, samples of which may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. See Note † on next page. (C.I.B. 38,093.)

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

Note.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, P.O. Box, 1346, Cape Town.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that enquiry is made by a Transvaal applicant, **Canning Plant.** who is contemplating the establishment of a tinned meat industry in South Africa, for information regarding the initiation of such an enterprise, *e.g.*, particulars regarding methods, machinery, &c.

Communications in this connection should be addressed by United Kingdom firms interested to the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, P.O. Box 1,346, Cape Town. (C.I.B. 38,079.)

A firm established at Cape Town, Johannesburg, and Port Elizabeth, one of whose partners is at present in London (until 25th November), is desirous of obtaining the representation of manufacturers of *Turkish towels, blankets, wool rugs, and Manchester piece goods.* See Note on p. 464.

United Kingdom manufacturers may obtain the name and London address of the partner referred to on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, P.O. Box 1346, Cape Town. (C.I.B. 31,821.)

EGYPT.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior that tenders are invited for the supply of clothing and equipment required by the Stores Department during 1915, including the following:—*Bandoliers, belts, bayonet frogs, ammunition pouches, swords, and other accoutrements; brushes; bits, bridles, chains, collars, reins and other horse and camel equipment; camp equipment; bedsteads, chairs, cupboards, tables and other furniture; tools; calico, canvas, uniform cloth and other textile materials; leather; oils; paints; boots; breeches, jackets, shirts, tunics, trousers and other clothing.* See Note on p. 464.

Copies of the specifications, with forms of tender &c., may be obtained, at a cost of 2s. per copy, from the office of Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W., where also sealed samples of the articles required may be seen.

Sealed tenders on the proper form will be received, up to noon on 16th January, 1915, by the Under-Secretary of State (Personnel and Equipment Department), Ministry of the Interior, Cairo.

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT—*continued.*

A provisional deposit equal to 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer must accompany each tender. The tenderer must be a person residing in Egypt, or must have a representative in that country, and must give in his offer an address in Egypt at which notices may be served upon him.

A copy of the conditions and form of tender, together with a list of the articles required, may be *inspected* by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 40,444.)

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul at Petrograd (Mr. A. W. Woodhouse) reports that he has received the following enquiries from Russian firms who have hitherto acted as agents and sellers for German manufacturers:—

An Association in Petrograd is desirous of securing catalogues (in duplicate) from United Kingdom makers of all kinds of *machine belting, long and circular saws and emery goods.* See Note†.

Machine Belting ; Saws ; Emery Goods.

A trader in Petrograd wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of all kinds of *dyes and pigments* for typographical and lithographical work, also for dyeing cloth and woollen and cotton goods. See Note†, and also Note on p. 464.

Dyes and Pigments.

An Odessa merchant is desirous of securing supplies of *iodine preparations* for military hospitals. See Note†, and also Note on p. 464.

Iodine Preparations for Hospitals.

A company in Kharkov wishes to enter into communication with United Kingdom makers of *technical apparatus and machinery* for the mining and metallurgical industries. The firm also wishes to act as agents for Southern Russia, and is willing to send a representative to the United Kingdom to negotiate, if necessary. See Note†.

Technical Apparatus for Mining and Metallurgical Industries.

A merchant at Lioni (Province of Orel) wishes to hear from United Kingdom makers of *sewing machines, cycles, motor cars and agricultural machinery.* See Note†.

Sewing Machines ; Cycles ; Motor Cars ; Agricultural Machinery.

A company in Nijni Novgorod desires supplies of *engine packing, similar to carton, klingerite, moorite and klingerglass.* See Note †.

Engine Packing.

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the articles mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate, Petrograd.

*Openings for British Trade.***RUSSIA**—*continued.*

A merchant in Petrograd wishes to form trading connections with United Kingdom firms able to supply *mathematical and drawing instruments, &c.* for schools, hitherto obtained from well-known German firms. Correspondence should be in French. *See Note †.*

An Association in Petrograd wishes to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of *electrical measuring apparatus, metal-working and wood-working machines, machine tools, engines of various kinds, steam installations, machinery for flour mills and distilleries, furnaces, locksmith's tools, &c.* *See Note †.*

An engineer in Ekaterinoslav desires to obtain supplies of *metal and carbon filament lumps, dynamos and electric motors, electric ventilators and other electrical apparatus.* *See Note †.*

A trader in Cherkassi (Province of Kiev) wishes to receive samples, terms of business, &c., from United Kingdom makers of *printing and lithographical colours.* He also requires catalogues from United Kingdom manufacturers of *printing, lithographic and bookbinding machinery.* Correspondence in Russian is essential. *See Note †.*

A gentleman in Kharkov wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom firms willing to enter into business relations with him in organising, constructing and working *tramways, electric lighting, equipment of mines, water works, &c.,* for public bodies. He claims that he has already successfully carried out electric lighting and water supply works for municipalities. *See Note †.*

A chemist in Semipalatinsk (Russian Turkestan) wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom exporters of *chemicals and pharmaceutical products,* also manufacturers of *wadding, surgical instruments, thermometers and chemical glassware.* *See Note †.*

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the articles mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate, Petrograd.

(C.I.B. 37,257 ; 38,061.)

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H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Clive Bayley) reports that a firm in that city wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *ball bearings and balls* for same.

Ball Bearings.

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA—continued.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned articles may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate-General, Moscow. (C.I.B. 37,667.)

H.M. Consul at Batoum (Mr. P. Stevens) has forwarded a list of tools, implements and fertilisers, supplies of which are kept in the stores of the various agricultural societies in the Caucasus for wholesale and retail trade. These goods were hitherto principally imported from Germany and include *single horse hillside reversible ploughs, maize threshers and shellers, agricultural and garden knives, syringes and sprayers, garden and grass shears, steel brushes, bellows, thermometers, aneroid barometers, handsaws, shovels and forks, copper sulphate, lump arsenic, Chilean nitrate and other fertilisers.* (C.I.B. 37,827.)

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Rostov-on-Don (Mr. V. Edwards) reports that a firm in that city which manufactures harvesting and other machinery desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *steel knives and attachments* used in the construction of mowers and cutters, which have hitherto been obtained exclusively from Germany.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Vice-Consulate, Rostov-on-Don. (C.I.B. 37,826.)

NORWAY.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that a firm in that city desires to secure the agency of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *tinned provisions, syrups, fruits, steel and drawn wire, corrugated iron, iron plates and bars, colours, and chemicals* (especially for cellulose and paper). See Note on p. 464.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Christiania. (C.I.B. 37,564.)

Openings for British Trade.

NORWAY—continued.

With reference to the notice on p. 327 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th November relative to a call for tenders by the Norwegian State Railways for 27,064 tons of *steel rail and fishplates* and 3,305 tons of *bedplates*, H.M. Consul at Christiania reports that the time for the receipt of tenders has been extended to 4th December.

Copies of the specifications and drawings may be obtained, on payment of 50 öre per drawing, from "Hovedstyrets kontor for baneanliggende, Statsbanerne," Christiania, at which address also sealed tenders,* marked "Anbud paa Skinner, m.v.," will be received up to 3 p.m. on the above-mentioned date. No special form of tender is required, but local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian) is essential.

(C.I.B. 36,981, 40,743.)

NETHERLANDS.

H.M. Consul at Amsterdam (Mr. J. J. Broderick) reports that a firm in that city, which has hitherto obtained its supplies from Germany, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *rubber hoses and tubes and rubber sheets for washers*. See Note †.

(C.I.B. 37,669.)

H.M. Consul also reports that a firm in that city wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *electric motors*. See Note †.

(C.I.B. 38,898.)

H.M. Consul at Amsterdam further reports that a firm in that district, which has hitherto obtained its supplies from Germany, desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *enamelled surgical goods, rubber teats, valves, douches, injection bottles, ice bags, air cushions, &c.* See Note †.

(C.I.B. 37,668.)

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the articles mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate, Amsterdam.

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) has forwarded a list of articles which Lyons firms wish to purchase from United Kingdom manufacturers, viz.: *stamped metal work, parts for boilermakers, studs and cuff-links, coloured embroidery cotton, galvanized iron roofing, and tubing for heating apparatus*. See Note †, on next page.

* It should be noted that in all Norwegian Government contracts a preference of from 10 to 15 per cent. (sometimes more) is given to Norwegian manufacturers.

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE—*continued.*

H.M. Consul also reports that agencies are desired by Lyons firms for United Kingdom manufacturers of the following goods:—*Leather substitute and imitation leather, coloured paper for flower-making and for packing confectionery, transparent paper and imitation wood-shaving for packing, paper free from chlorine for packing silks and gilt articles, lace paper, chromographs for sweet-boxes, &c., confectionery baskets and cloth for men's clothing.* See Note †.

Note †.—Communications regarding any of the foregoing enquiries should be addressed by manufacturers in the United Kingdom to H.M. Consul, Lyons.

(C.I.B. 38,906.)

* * * * *

The following commercial enquiries have been received from the **British Chamber of Commerce, 9, rue des Pyramides, Paris**, to which address all relative communications should be sent:—

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of
Cardboard-making Machinery. *cardboard-making machinery.* (Reference No. G.W. 1058.) (C.I.B. 40,366a.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of
Perfumery Plant. *perfumery plant.* (Reference No. G.W. 1059.) (C.I.B. 40,366b.)

An enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of
Steel Rods for Wire Drawing. *of rough mild steel rods for wire drawing.* (Reference No. G.W. 1058.) (C.I.B. 40,001.)

Communications relating to these enquiries, quoting the respective reference number, should be addressed to the **Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce, 9, rue des Pyramides, Paris.**

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

The Acting British Consul-General at Algiers (Mr. H. S. London) reports that he has received the following enquiries from firms in that city:—

A firm in Algiers wishes to purchase from United Kingdom manufacturers
Mirrors. *mirrors similar to those made at St. Gobain.* See Note† on next page. (C.I.B. 37,444a.)

A firm desires to buy the following goods of United Kingdom manufacture:—*Puddocks, hollow-ware, ironmongery, razors, plated goods (especially tea-pots) and ornamental palm baskets.* See Note† on next page. (C.I.B. 37,444b.)

An agent wishes to obtain the agency of United Kingdom manufacturers of *haberdashery, stockings, &c. in thread, cotton and wool, cloth for men's clothing, Belfast and other linen handkerchiefs.* See Note† on next page, and also Note on p. 464. (C.I.B. 37,444c.)

Haberdashery and Textiles.

*Openings for British Trade.***FRANCE (ALGERIA)—continued.**

A firm in Algiers wishes to purchase from United Kingdom exporters

Dried Vegetables; *dried vegetables and "gruau de farine" for*
"Gruau de Farine," *pastry and fancy bread.* (C.I.B. 37,444d.)

The same firm also desires to get into touch with United Kingdom

Market sought for Olive Oil; *importers of olive oil, figs, vegetable fibre,*
Figs; Vegetable Fibre; *and briar roots. See Note†.*

Briar Roots. (C.I.B. 37,444d.)

An agent wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom exporters of

Groceries; Provisions; *tea, ham, bacon, jam, pickles, tinned meat, &c.,*
Chemicals. *matches, candles, and pharmaceutical and other*
chemicals. See Note†, and also Note on p. 464.

(C.I.B. 38,197.)

An agent wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufac-

Furniture and Fittings; *turers of furniture and furniture fittings.*
Bedsteads. *also iron and brass bedsteads. See Note†.*

(C.I.B. 38,036a.)

An agent in Algiers finding it impossible, owing to the war, to obtain

Textiles. *supplies of cotton and linen textiles of French*
manufacture, desires to get into touch with United
Kingdom manufacturers of textiles. Samples of

the textiles required may be seen by United Kingdom textile manu-
facturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. See Note†, and
also Note on p. 464.

In forwarding this enquiry the Acting British Consul-General observes that he understands that all textile dealers are in a similar position, and he suggests that firms in the United Kingdom which may desire to open up trade with Algeria might do well to communicate with some of the local firms. Under normal conditions it is impossible for United Kingdom textile manufacturers to compete with the French manufacturers owing to the tariff, but it appears that for the moment some buyers are prepared to pay the additional price rather than go without the goods.

A list of all the principal dealers in textiles in Algiers may be consulted by United Kingdom textile manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

(C.I.B. 38,036b.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate-General, Algiers.

The Acting British Consul-General at Algiers also reports that the

**Agencies for
British Goods
to replace
German.**

members of the Agents and Commercial Travellers' Section of the "Syndicat Commercial Algérien" have agreed not to represent in future any German or Austrian firm, and now find themselves in a precarious position owing to their abandonment

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE (ALGERIA)—*continued.*

of a number of profitable German and Austrian agencies. Consequently, they would be glad to take up the representation of United Kingdom firms whose goods could compete with German and Austrian wares. The Syndicate claims that it can always find an agent who has specialised in any particular product for which it is desired to find a market.

Communications from United Kingdom manufacturers in this connection should be addressed to the "Syndicat Commercial Algérien, 6e Groupe (Voyageurs et Représentants de Commerce), Palais Consulaire," Algiers. (C.I.B. 38,388.)

SPAIN.

H.M. Consul at Madrid (Mr. A. Jackson) reports that an important firm, stated to possess a considerable portion of the toy business in that city, and which has previously received its supply from Germany, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *toys*.

United Kingdom manufacturers of toys may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Madrid. (C.I.B. 35,164.)

ITALY.

H.M. Consul-General at Genoa (Mr. W. Keene, M.V.O.) reports that an agent in that city desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *brass goods and ship's ironmongery*, as well as *ship's bedding*, and *iron and steel bars and sheets*. See Note †. (C.I.B. 37,433.)

H.M. Consul-General also reports that a trader in Bologna, formerly representing a Berlin firm, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *apparatus for electrical illumination*, and also *hydraulic and hygienic apparatus*. See Note †. (C.I.B. 37,442.)

H.M. Consul-General further reports that an agent at Ferrara wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *machinery*, also of *woven fabrics, &c.* See Note †, and also Note on p. 464. (C.I.B. 38,394.)

Note †. United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate-General, Genoa.

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—continued.

The following information has been received from the **British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa**, to which address all communications in this connection should be sent:—

A firm in Florence reports that, owing to a new police regulation regarding the closing of street doors, there is a demand in that city for cheap and simple *automatic door-closers*. These articles, which have been hitherto mainly obtained from Germany, consist of a spring contained in a brass cylinder, and the door is closed by a rod from the cylinder working on an iron ring screwed into the door.

(C.I.B. 36,148.)

GREECE.

H.M. Consul at Syra (Mr. H. F. Hastings) reports that a commission agent in that town wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the following goods:—*Raw cotton; hosiery; fancy articles of white metal and electro-plate; electrical apparatus and fittings; knitting machines and accessories; chemical and pharmaceutical products; oils, colours and dyes; hides and skins and tanning extracts; metals; glassware; ironmongery; Colonial produce; biscuits and confectionery; glue, &c.* See Note on p. 164.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned may obtain the name of the agent on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Syra, Greece.

(C.I.B. 37,081.)

MOROCCO.

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Saffi has forwarded samples and prices of certain German goods sold in local shops, together with particulars of retail prices, &c. The samples, which include *flannel, cloth, small locks and bolts, enamelled basin, decorated tin, &c.*, may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers of similar goods at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. I. B. 36,873.)

H.M. Consul-General at Tangier (Mr. H. E. White, C.M.G.) reports that tenders will be opened at the "Direction du Monopole des Tabacs," Tangier, at 3 p.m. on 3rd December, for the exploitation and sale of snuff and kif in several regions of Morocco. The conditions under which the concession will be awarded may be seen at the "Direction" by local agents of British firms interested.

(C.I.B. 40,410)

Openings for British Trade.

ABYSSINIA.

**Articles in Demand
in Gambela.**

See notice on p. 490.

MEXICO.

The British Vice-Consul at Guadalajara (Mr. P. G. Holms) reports that a firm in that city desires to receive catalogues and price lists from United Kingdom manufacturers of *cycle cars, light motor cars, motor accessories, and wire wheels for motors.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may *obtain* the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Vice-Consulate, Guadalajara. (C.I.B. 37,445.)

N.B.—In reference to the foregoing, however, consideration should be given to the recommendation by H.M. Consul at Mexico City published on p. 283 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th October.

BRAZIL.

The "Diario Oficial" of 21st October notifies that tenders will be received, up to noon on 30th November, at the **Railway Sleepers.** "Secretaria, Estrada de Ferro Oeste de Minas," S. João d'El-Rey, for the supply of 300,000 wooden *railway sleepers*, required during 1915. *A deposit of 2,000 milreis (about £120) is required to qualify any tender. Local representation is necessary.*

The "Diario," containing further particulars (in Portuguese), may be *consulted* by United Kingdom exporters of railway sleepers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The "Diario" of 23rd October publishes a decree approving the plans for the construction of 17 kiloms. (about 10½ **Railway Material.** miles) of the line between Lages and Macáo, on the Central Railway of Rio Grande do Norte, at an estimated cost of 1,063,807 milreis (about £62,000).

The "Diario" of 28th October contains a decree approving the project of the "Comissão Federal de Sacramento da Baxada Fluminense" for the execution of improvement works on the rivers Sarapuby and Iguaçu, in the State of Rio de Janeiro, at an estimated cost of 860,570 milreis (about £50,000).

Openings for British Trade.

ARGENTINA.

The "Boletin Oficial" (Buenos Aires) of 10th October contains a Decree approving the project of the "Dirección de las Obras Sanitarias de la Nación" for the construction of a sewerage system in the town of Mar del Plata, at an estimated cost of 373,770 pesos currency (about £32,700).

The "Boletin" of 17th October publishes the text of a contract entered into between the "Director General de Obras Hidráulicas," representing the Argentine Government, and the "Société des Grands Travaux de Marseille," for the execution of extensive port works at Quequén, at an estimated cost of 2,000,000 pesos gold (about £400,000). The projected works include *dredging* and other preliminary works, *wharf construction*, the erection of *metallic sheds* and other buildings, and the installation of *cranes, electrical plant, &c.*

The "Diario," containing the full text of the contract and details of the works to be undertaken (in Spanish), may be *consulted* by United Kingdom contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

SIAM.

The Acting British Consul-General at Bangkok (Mr. J. Crosby) reports that a dealer in that city expresses his readiness to supply United Kingdom manufacturers with mother-of-pearl shells. It is suggested that any United Kingdom firm contemplating negotiations should communicate with one of the British firms in Bangkok whose names and addresses may be *obtained* by United Kingdom firms desirous of importing mother-of-pearl on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where also samples of the mother-of-pearl offered may be *seen*. The British firm in Bangkok taking the business in hand should place itself in touch with the Consul-General.

(C.I.B. 36,041.)

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from the Board of Trade

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES:

Confidential Information—continued.

Correspondents in the Crown Colonies, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1913, 1,048 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 170,869 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

The great volume of information distributed under this system has rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service *which includes the regular supply of the weekly "Board of Trade Journal,"* and accordingly firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

The "Journal" itself contains a large amount of information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

EXHIBITION.

JAPAN (COREA).

A communication has been received at the Foreign Office from H.M. Ambassador at Tokio reporting that a competitive exhibition is to be held at Seoul in the old Kyeng-Pok Palace (North Palace) from 11th September to 31st October, 1915. The exhibits are to be of Corean production or manufacture or designed for utilisation in Corea, but productions other than Corean may be admitted as specimens.

The object of the exhibition is to show the progress made during the five years which will have elapsed since the annexation, and further to promote and encourage national production and industries.

(E.S. 10,479.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Correspondent at Perth, Western Australia.

The Board of Trade desire to notify that Mr. F. B. Carter, Forest Chambers, St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia, has been appointed Imperial Trade Correspondent at that town from 1st January, 1915, in succession to Mr. C. R. Penny, resigned.

(C. 10,069.)

"EXCHANGE MEETINGS" OF MANUFACTURERS AND BUYERS.

Samples of German and Austrian Goods.

In connection with the scheme, details of which have previously been announced, for exhibiting at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C., samples of goods hitherto obtained from Germany and Austria, an exhibition of cutlery, electro plate and clocks was held at that address on 5th and 6th November, for the purpose of bringing British manufacturers into direct touch with importers, wholesale firms and shipping houses.

The number of samples shown exceeded 2,000, and the number of visits paid to the exhibition amounted to nearly 550.

Prior to the meeting the Board of Trade made enquiries in manufacturing districts with a view to ascertaining how far British manufacturers were endeavouring, or were prepared to endeavour, to produce goods formerly obtained from enemy countries; consequently a considerable amount of business was actually transacted by manufacturers who attended the meeting, while negotiations were set on foot with a view to business in the future. As a result of investigations made, it seems probable that in some important sections of this trade, British firms will be able to capture a considerable amount of business formerly in German or Austrian hands.

Many enquiries were answered in the course of the meeting, while those handed in to the enquiry room have been replied to by letter.

A complete list of those firms who have expressed their preparedness to consider enquiries for the supply of certain articles is being printed for circulation to firms interested.

Copies of this list may be obtained by *bonâ fide* buyers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, either at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., or at 32, Cheapside, E.C.

Previous Exchange Meetings have dealt with (1) toys, (2) earthenware, china and glassware, and (3) fancy goods. An Exchange Meeting will be held on 19th and 20th November in connection with the trade in enamelware, aluminium ware, tinware, domestic goods (metal and wood), and brushes and brooms (trade and domestic), and a meeting in connection with the haberdashery and cheap jewellery trades on 3rd and 4th December. Exchange Meetings for other trades will follow in quick succession.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Further Issue of Special Memoranda.

In connection with the campaign which the Board of Trade are undertaking to assist and supplement the efforts of British manufacturers and merchants to profit by the present opportunity for establishing themselves in markets previously held by German and Austrian or Hungarian firms, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has prepared memoranda giving information with

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

regard to possible developments in certain important trades. Memoranda on the following trades have already been issued, those issued since the publication of last week's "Board of Trade Journal" being shown in *italics* :—

Agricultural machinery.
 Aluminium and aluminium wares.
 Anchors, grapnels and chains.
Animal-drawn vehicles.
 Artificial flowers.
 Baskets and basketware.
 Boilers and boiler-makers' wares.
 Boot polishes.
 Boots and shoes (except of rubber).
 Brass and brass wares, &c.
 Brewing and distilling machinery and apparatus.
 Brooms, brushes and brush-makers' wares.
 Building and furniture fittings (including locksmiths' wares).
 Buttons, studs, &c.
 Candles.
 Carbons for electric lighting.
 Carpets, rugs and matting.
 Cast iron goods (stoves, baths, &c.).
 Cement.
 Chemicals, heavy.
Copper goods.
 Cotton gloves.
 Cotton hosiery (stockings and socks).
 Cotton prints.
 Cotton velvets and plushes.
 Cotton yarns.
 Cutlery.
 Cycles and parts thereof.
 Electrical appliances and apparatus.
 Enamelled hollow ware.
 Engine and boiler packing.
 Feathers, ornamental.
 Feeding stuffs (oilcake and bran).
 Felt hats and fezzes.
 Fertilizers.
 Fire-proof bricks, retorts, crucibles, &c.

Furniture.
 Glassware, hollow (glass bottles, &c.).
 Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wire, and electro-plate.
 Implements and tools.
 Internal combustion and explosion motors, gas turbines, &c.
 Iron and steel bars, angles, rods, hoops, &c.
 Iron and steel plates and sheets.
 Iron and steel wire.
 Iron and steel wire manufactures.
 Jewellery and trinkets.
 Jute manufactures (including yarn).
 Lace and embroidery.
 Leather gloves and glove leather.
 Linen manufactures (including yarn).
 Lubricating oils and greases.
 Machine tools.
 Machinery belting.
 Medicines comprising drugs and medicinal preparations.
 Men's cotton and woollen clothing.
 Milling machinery.
 Motor cars.
 Motor cycles.
 Musical instruments.
 Oilcloth and linoleum.
 Painters' colours and materials (including varnish).
 Paper, pasteboard and card-board.
 Perfumery and cosmetics.
 Photographic goods.
 Pins and needles.
 Plate and sheet glass.
 Printing and lithographic machines.

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

Products of the printing industry.

Pumps and pumping machinery.

Rail locomotives.

Railway material of iron and steel (except rolling stock and wheels, tyres and axles).

Railway wheels and axles (complete) and tyres and axles.

Road locomotives (including steam-rollers).

Rubber tyres for motor cars and motor cycles.

Rubber wares (other than machinery belting, tyres for cycles, motor cycles and motor cars, and toys).

Saddlery, harness and miscellaneous leather wares.

Sanitary ware.

Scientific instruments and apparatus (except electrical).

Screws, nails, bolts and nuts of iron and steel.

Sewing, &c. cotton.

Sewing and knitting machines.

Soaps.

Stationery (writing materials, note books, &c.).

Stoneware, earthenware and chinaware.

Straw plait and straw hats

Textile machinery.

Tin wares, including tinfoil.

Toys and games.

Tubes, pipes and fittings of iron and steel.

Umbrellas and sunshades.

Women's and girls' clothing.

Wooden wares.

Woollen and worsted piece goods.

Memoranda on other trades will be issued in due course.

Copies of these memoranda have been sent to British Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, and a large number of British manufacturers and merchants, as well as to the press. A very large number of enquiries for further information with regard to particular trades and markets has resulted. The Commercial Intelligence Branch is prepared to receive and answer personal and written enquiries for such information (see also pp. 464-5). Accordingly any British manufacturer or merchant who desires to be furnished with information as to openings affecting his particular business should address the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., who will be prepared to give any further particulars possible respecting *names of buyers, rates of import duty, &c.*, or to make special enquiries through H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Trade Correspondents of the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the British Self-Governing Dominions, India, the Colonies and Protectorates, or through British Consular Officers in neutral foreign countries.

The Board of Trade National System of Labour Exchanges have on their books, at the present time, particulars with regard to large numbers of skilled and unskilled workpeople who are seeking employment.

Employers desiring workpeople should notify their vacancies to the nearest Labour Exchange.

The Exchanges will give special attention to requests from employers for special classes of workpeople for new trades, and for workpeople (men or women) to replace temporarily those who have taken military or naval service.

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

Special Reports on Commercial Conditions and Trade Openings.

In connection with the scheme which the Board of Trade have initiated for assisting British manufacturers and traders to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the war for securing trade formerly in the hands of German, Austrian or Hungarian rivals, the following information has been received from H.M. Consular Officers in addition to that published in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

Note.—In considering the openings for trade mentioned in the following reports regard should be had to the note on p. 464 of this issue relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles.

British India.—The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received, through the India Office, a Memorandum relating to the trade of India with Germany and Austria-Hungary, which has been prepared by the Director of Statistics at Calcutta. This memorandum, which contains detailed statistics of the import and export trade of British India with Germany and Austria in 1913-14, may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters interested at the Offices of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London. E.C. (C. 14,066.)

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Abyssinia (Gambela).—The following information was obtained prior to the outbreak of the European war, by H.M. Consul at Gambela:—

Cotton fabrics still form the most important item of the imports into Gambela, though there was a decrease of £5,120 in 1913 as compared with 1912. Some of the Adis Abeba surplus is still dumped at Gore, where it is probably sold at a loss. Manchester sheeting is not imported by most merchants, partly owing to its price and partly because its Italian rival contains more gum or sizing, which the natives seem to appreciate.

It should be remembered that Gambela is so situated that it is almost essential for buyers to obtain long credit from Europe. Few of the merchants, who are chiefly Greek, Syrian or Arab, are in touch with Europe, and having no catalogues to consult they cannot take advantage of direct importation in transit *via* Port Sudan. If United Kingdom firms interested were to supply lists or catalogues to the British Consulate at Gore, through the British Legation at Adis Abeba, business might be introduced. There is a probable opening for trade in small articles, and the following are suggested:—*Screws and nails*; simple tools, *e.g.*, *hammers, augers, gimlets, adzes, saws and screw-drivers*; simple medicines and preparations, *e.g.*, *purgatives, quinine, antiseptics, vaseline, cotton wool and lint*; *axes, cutlasses, knives and spear heads*; *iron bars in short lengths*; *fish hooks and lines*; *dusters and tea-cloths*; *watches and clocks of reliable quality*; *thin wire*; *writing paper*; *envelopes*; *inks*; and *sealing wax*.

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Costa Rica.—H.M. Consul at San José reports, under date 8th October, that the Republic of Costa Rica, in common with the rest of Central America, depends to a large extent for its import and

Trade Conditions Abroad.

export trade upon foreign credit, and in view of the general suspense of credit from abroad business is very dull.

Until the outbreak of the war, the competition both from Europe and the United States was extremely keen, more especially both in amount and length of credit; at present owing to local financial difficulties, partly brought about by the war and the suspension of credits, and partly by other causes, the commercial situation is not good and merchants are finding difficulty in collecting their outstanding accounts and are therefore restricting their orders to the minimum.

(C.I.B. 39,053.)

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Guatemala.—A report received from the British Consulate-General at Guatemala, dated 17th October, states that business in the Republic has been completely paralysed by the war; on the one hand credits have in some cases been cut off, and on the other orders for supplies, principally from Germany, have not been fulfilled. It also appears that American firms are not allowing the same credit as before, and in many cases stipulate that cash should accompany orders.

Again, there is at present no prospect for a market for the coffee crop, as it is anticipated that when Brazil moves her crop the market will be entirely glutted.

The other principal products of Guatemala are sugar and hides, the former fetching good prices. Local shippers of hides complain that their shipments to the United States are not sold, and one of the principal shippers states that this is due to the tightness of the American money market.

Nearly all stocks in local stores have been reduced by reason of the war, which has caused orders, especially from Germany, to be cut off. It may be said, therefore, that there will be a demand in Guatemala very shortly for all kinds of goods, although perhaps in reduced quantities owing to the tightness of money and the instability of exchange.

(C.I.B. 39,031.)

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Morocco (Saffi).—With reference to the notice on p. 813 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th September notifying the expulsion of the German and Austrian residents from Saffi, the Acting British Vice-Consul at that place reports, under date 22nd October, that the Military Authorities have assumed charge of all the stores, properties, &c. of these residents and are now engaged in applying the terms of a Dahir of 30th September by which all German property is sequestered and placed under an "agent de sequestre" appointed by the Authorities. It appears that the only goods found in such warehouses which had been disposed of up to the time of writing were those requisitioned by the Military Authorities, those sold to defray current expenses, and those sold as perishable.

The Acting Vice-Consul adds that British firms interested in goods in German or Austrian warehouses in Saffi should either communicate direct with the "agent de sequestre" appointed by the Military Authorities, viz., Mons. Ahmed Lucien, Controleur des Revenus Conoédés, Saffi, or else through the British Vice-Consulate, with a view to having their claims considered.

(C.I.B. 38,470; 39,372.)

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Trade Conditions Abroad.

Norway (Bergen).—The following report was obtained prior to the outbreak of the war, by the British Vice-Consul at Bergen:—

The number of commercial travellers' licences issued and *viséd* by the Bergen police during the last three years is shown in the following table; for purposes of comparison, a column is added showing the percentage of such licences taken out or presented for *visa* during 1913 by travellers of the various nationalities:—

Nationality of Traveller.	Number of Licences.			Percentage of Total Licences for each Nationality, 1913.
	1911.	1912.	1913.	
British	84	82	88	9.6
German	352	318	383	41.9
Danish	220	233	277	30.3
Swedish	69	81	82	9.0
French	25	25	20	2.1
Dutch	27	27	29	3.1
Austro-Hungarian	17	12	21	2.4
Other nationalities	18	18	15	1.6
Total	812	826	915	100.0

In considering the significance of these figures from the point of view of British importers, it may be observed that, although in point of numbers the British travellers are a bad third, the preponderance of German and Danish lies chiefly in the number of passes obtained elsewhere and *viséd* in Bergen, the figures for those issued on the spot in 1913 being:—German, 31; Danish, 22; British, 18. This tends to indicate that the importance of extending to Bergen general tours begun in other parts of Norway or Scandinavia is less realised by British firms than by their foreign competitors. It may not be out of place to repeat what has frequently been urged in previous instances as to the slowness of British traders to take advantage of the favourable conditions prevailing in the Bergen district. Bergen, it may be mentioned, was originally founded as being, on geographical grounds, the most suitable centre for trade with the United Kingdom, and this characteristic holds good to-day hardly less than in the eleventh century. As a distributing centre for the rapidly developing industrial districts of the west and north, its markets are of far more than local interest; the friendly feeling towards the United Kingdom which prevails among the commercial community is no negligible factor, and several merchants have been known to express their preference for dealing in the United Kingdom when trade conditions make it possible. Complaints are heard, however, of the unwillingness of British manufacturers to take small orders, or to adapt themselves to local requirements; further, delays in the delivery of goods are contrasted with the promptly executed orders by German firms. While catalogues with English figures are understood, firms are naturally more ready to consider those which at least quote prices in kroner and øre—a currency, it may be noted, which

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is the same in all the three Scandinavian countries—and weights and measures in the metric system; moreover, there seems reason to believe that orders are not infrequently lost through insistence by the United Kingdom manufacturer on too wide a margin of profit between cost of production and selling price.

* * * * *

Russia.—H.M. Consul-General at Moscow reports that, according to an article in the local press of 7th/20th October, which summarises the preliminary results of an enquiry carried out by the Russian Ministry of Trade and Industry, most industries have recovered from the first shock of the war and are gradually adapting themselves to the new conditions of supply and demand. Throughout the whole Empire the crisis caused curtailment among the smaller enterprises, which were unable to withstand the restriction of credit, the disruption of the railway service, and other disorganising factors. On the other hand, the larger enterprises bore the first shock of the war without any special commotion. Only in isolated districts has the war caused any special distress in trade circles. Poland in particular has suffered, principally on account of the lack of coal. Practically all the Polish industries use coal from the Dombrovsky mines, and although after the Germans had occupied that district coal was brought from the Don regions, the demand was much greater than the supply that could be brought to the Polish market. Production was also considerably curtailed in the north-western districts and in the Baltic Provinces, partly owing to the proximity of these districts to the war area and partly on account of the fact that, as the Baltic Provinces depend almost entirely on foreign products, works were forced to close down when imports ceased.

Among the various branches of industry increased activity was shown by the *metallurgical* factories, where, thanks to intelligent anticipation, the demand for coal was satisfied.

The production of *cloth* also increased considerably, but the absence of particular grades of wool, owing to the cessation of supplies from Australia, made it difficult to satisfy completely the growing demand of the fine cloth manufacturers. The loss in this class of goods is to some extent counterbalanced by increased output by mills using coarse wools which are obtained from Mongolia. However, it will be harder to eradicate the difficulty that has arisen in consequence of the lack of sufficient scouring plant in Russia. Before the war Russia exported unscoured wool and imported scoured wool, the wool being scoured principally in Belgium. The reason for the absence of scouring-plant for this simple operation is explained by the fact that the Russian Customs made no distinction between scoured and unscoured wool, but the Ministry of Trade and Industry is now taking steps to alter this.

As regards the state of the *cotton* trade, there are frequent complaints concerning the lack of raw cotton. The Ministry of Trade considers these complaints only very partially justified, as the quantity of cotton that the Russian cotton industry can obtain from the Asiatic market more than covers the demand, while the only

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shortage is in the better varieties of Egyptian cotton which cannot be replaced by other cottons.

A certain, but quite inconsiderable, influence on the cotton goods trade has been caused by the absence of dye-stuffs hitherto imported from Germany. This defect, however, is being remedied, and in general the state of this industry gives no grounds for apprehension. (C.I.B. 37,337.)

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Iron Industry in Germany in October. See notice on p. 520.

Silk Industry of Lyons. See notice on p. 522.

MORATORIUM LAWS AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES ABROAD.

Bulgaria.

With reference to the notice on p. 224 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 22nd October relative to the Moratorium in Bulgaria, H.M. Minister at Sofia has telegraphed to the effect that the Moratorium has been extended for a further three months from 7th November.

H.M. Minister also reports, under date 18th September, that a state of siege has been officially proclaimed, and the export of all food staples and transport animals has been prohibited. Since 6th September Bulgaria has been officially declared to be in a state of crisis (*en état de crise publique*). This measure permits of the fixing of sale prices of articles of consumption and food products, to prevent speculation. (C.I.B. 40,052.)

Norway.

With reference to the notice on p. 157 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th October, regarding the extension of the Moratorium in Norway, and stating that the time within which obligations due abroad must be paid had been postponed for one calendar month for obligations which were due on or before 6th October, H.M. Legation at Christiania has now telegraphed, under date 7th November, that this Moratorium has not been further prolonged. (C.I.B. 39,731.)

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

LICENCES TO EXPORT WOOL AND WOOLLEN GOODS.

The Board of Trade desire to notify that the principles on which applications for licences to export are now being dealt with in the case of wool and woollen goods are as follows:—

Raw wool, shoddy, woollen and worsted yarn.

Licences will in general be considered only when the goods are destined for British territory or allied countries. On

*Government Notices Affecting Trade.***LICENCES TO EXPORT WOOL AND WOOLLEN GOODS—***continued.*

production of convincing evidence (such as a certificate from the Bradford Conditioning House) that the wool is quite unsuitable for Army purposes licences for export to other destinations may be considered.

Cloth.

The exportation of khaki woollen cloth is absolutely prohibited (except for the military purposes of the Dominions).

Women's dress stuffs and fancy cloths may go freely.

Other woollen and worsted cloth will not be allowed to be exported if there is any possibility of using it for uniform purposes, and a Government committee is going through the applications with representatives of the Bradford, Leeds, and Huddersfield Chambers of Commerce and of the Army Clothing Factory with a view to deciding, on expert advice, which cloths may go.

Gloves, socks, jerseys and underwear.

If these are at all likely to be useful for Army purposes applications for licences will only be considered for export to British territory and allied countries, and then only if supported by the Colonial Office or Foreign Office, as the case may be, or if there is good ground for the belief that the goods are destined for our own troops.

It should be remembered that at the present time goods may be held to be possibly suitable for Army purposes which would have been rejected for various reasons in time of peace, and licences in respect of such goods may accordingly be refused. It should also be noted that, in view of the very great demand for military purposes of our own and allied Governments, it is the duty of all manufacturers to ascertain what is required for military purposes, and to devote all possible attention to obtaining and executing Government orders.

Where licences are granted they are now being issued through the Privy Council Office on the recommendation of the Trading with the Enemy Committee as rapidly as the circumstances will admit. It will be understood that the Committee must be largely guided by the War Office.

SUPPLY OF DYE STUFFS AND COLOURS.**Proposed State-Aided Enterprise.**

The Board of Trade have had under consideration the question of the supply of dye stuffs and colours, the shortage of which at the present time, owing to the cessation of supplies from Germany, is causing great apprehension in the textile trades and in other important British industries. After consultation with the Committee on Chemical Manufactures, appointed in August last under the Chairmanship of the Lord Chancellor, it appeared to the Board advisable to take such steps as were possible to develop the immediately available sources of supply, and also to encourage the permanent manufacture of dye stuffs and colours in the United Kingdom on a large scale, so as to guard against any recurrence of the present difficulty.

*Government Notices Affecting Trade.***SUPPLY OF DYE STUFFS AND COLOURS—continued.**

As regards interim steps, arrangements have been made to encourage the immediate expansion of the various existing sources of supply.

As regards the permanent supply, after preliminary consultations with representatives of some of the principal bodies of consumers, a meeting was held at the offices of the Board of Trade on 10th November, which was attended by representatives of 22 important associations and firms engaged in the colour-using industries. There was laid before the meeting a scheme for the formation of a limited company with a large capital of which the bulk would be subscribed by the consumers of dye stuffs and colours and others interested, the Government indicating their willingness conditionally on this being done to subscribe a certain proportion of the share capital and to guarantee the interest on a large debenture issue for a term of years.

Precautions would be taken to preserve the British control of the enterprise and to prevent undue encroachment on other branches of the chemical trades.

The meeting was informed that preliminary arrangements had been made enabling H.M. Government to acquire important dye-producing works in this country for the purposes of the new company if established, and that the Government would be prepared to take all necessary steps to secure the acquisition of any other concerns in the United Kingdom whose transfer to the new company might be desirable.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution approving in principle of a national effort being made by the trade to increase the British supply of synthetic colours, and welcoming the assistance of H.M. Government for that purpose. A small committee representing the trades concerned was appointed to confer with the Board of Trade with a view to the elaboration of a scheme on the lines discussed at the meeting. The first meeting of this Committee was held later in the afternoon.

A further announcement as to the proposed company will be made at an early date.

STATE ASSISTANCE FOR TRADERS.**Announcement by the Trade Debts Committee.**

With reference to pp. 347-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th November, and p. 428 of last week's issue, relative to a State scheme for the assistance of traders, it is announced that the offices of the Foreign Trade Debts Committee, situated at 119, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., were opened on 17th November.

The Committee are prepared to consider applications in accordance with the scheme for advances to British export traders in respect of foreign and colonial trade debts.

The forms to be filled up by applicants should be obtained by them from their bankers. Banks who desire to be supplied with forms should make application to the Committee at the above address.

Mr. H. Mead Taylor has been appointed secretary of the Committee. Inquiries should be addressed to him at the Committee's offices, 119, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

*Government Notices Affecting Trade.***LIVERPOOL COTTON EXCHANGE.****Arrangements to facilitate re-opening.**

With a view to enabling the Liverpool Cotton Exchange to be re-opened, the Board of Trade, with the authority of the Treasury, have arranged a scheme, in consultation with the Directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association and with representatives of the Liverpool Banks, which provides for the guarantee by H.M. Government, the Liverpool Cotton Association, and the Liverpool Banks, jointly, of advances made to merchants by those banks. The details of the scheme are embodied in a Form of Agreement which provides *inter alia* that persons desiring advances shall make to the Bank, and to the Directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association, or a Committee appointed by that Association, such disclosure of their affairs and their books as may be required by the Bank and the Directors of the Association. If the Bank and the Directors approve, advances may be made upon terms similar to those arranged in the scheme for relief to British traders in respect of debts abroad (see pp. 347-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th November). Repayment of the advance, and of the interest thereon, is to be guaranteed as to 50 per cent. by H.M. Government, and as to 25 per cent. by the Liverpool Cotton Association, leaving a risk of 25 per cent. to be assumed by the Bank.

The Form of Agreement provides for the periodical investigation of the borrower's affairs and for repayment in the event of the borrower becoming bankrupt or committing any act of bankruptcy or making any arrangement with his creditors. In the event of the Government, the Directors of the Association, and the Bank at any date so deciding, any advance then outstanding, together with interest thereon, shall be immediately repayable, and upon failure of the borrower to repay in whole or part then any amount for which H.M. Government may be liable under the guarantee shall be paid to the Bank by the Government on demand.

The guarantee is to apply only to advances required by the borrower to meet Market differences from 5d. per lb. downwards which he may have paid or may still have to pay in respect of Cotton Future Contracts.

All advances under the scheme are to be repaid not later than one year after termination of the war.

RESTRICTIONS ON ALIENS.**Extension of Prohibited Areas.**

With reference to the notice on p. 283 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th October, and to previous notices, relative to the restrictions on aliens in the United Kingdom, it is notified that the "London Gazette" of 13th November publishes a list adding the following docks administered by the Port of London Authority to the prohibited areas previously proclaimed under the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914:—St. Katharine's; London; Surrey Commercial; West India; Millwall; East India; Royal Victoria; and Royal Albert.

*Government Notices Affecting Trade.***BRITISH CARGO IN ENEMY SHIPS.**

H.M. Consul-General at Naples reports that the Judge's decision in the case of *Besson versus* the Captain and Owners of the German steamer "Rhenania," now in refuge at Naples, is as follows:—

The captain and owners are ordered to deliver up the freight to the freighter without any indemnification for "General Average" expenses whilst at Naples. It is further decided that freight is due only for distance run, not the whole freight; that freight is to be paid only for cargo delivered in good order; that no freight is payable on damaged cargo; and that expenses of landing and shifting cargo are payable by the shipowner.

NAVAL PRIZES.**Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions.**

With reference to the notice on p. 349 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th November relative to Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions, the "London Gazette" of 13th November publishes the results of proceedings before the Prize Courts of Australia and Tasmania.

The "Gazette" of 17th November published the results of proceedings before Prize Courts in Sierra Leone and South Africa.

The issues of the "London Gazette" referred to may be obtained, price 1s. 0½d. each (post free), from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

Vessels Captured by the French Naval Authorities.

The "London Gazette" of 17th November states that a notification is published in the French "Journal Officiel" of 9th November to the effect that parties interested in the German vessels "Czar Nicolas II," "Frieda Mahn," and "Martha Bockhahn" should send in their claims to the Conseil des Prises, 21, Rue Vauban, Bordeaux, before 9th December next.

NOTICES AFFECTING NAVIGATION.**China (Leased Territory of Kiao-Chau).**

With reference to the notice on p. 613 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd September relative to the naval blockade of the whole of the littoral of the leased territory of Kiao-Chau, the "London Gazette" of 17th November notifies that H.M. Ambassador at Tokio has cabled to the Foreign Office to the effect that the Japanese naval authorities officially proclaimed the termination of the blockade on 10th November.

Persian Gulf.

The Admiralty has notified that the passage to Abadan, in the Shatt-at-Arab, is quite clear and steamers are passing freely.

ENEMY VESSELS IN NEUTRAL PORTS.

Revised and Supplementary Lists.

With reference to the list of enemy vessels in neutral ports which was published on pp. 351-4 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th November, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received from the Foreign Office the following revised list of enemy vessels in neutral ports which has been compiled from telegraphic returns furnished by His Majesty's Consular Officers abroad. As the list was compiled on 26th October it includes vessels which were at that time lying in Turkish ports. A supplementary list is added, containing information obtained from telegrams which have since been received. Being based upon telegraphic returns the lists cannot be regarded as correct in all details:—

(N.B.).—(G) signifies German nationality, and (A) signifies Austrian. In other cases nationality was not stated in the telegram.

Name.	Port.	Name.	Port.
Abessinia (G)... ..	Junin	Blücher (G)	Pernambuco
Achilles (†)	Lisbon	Bochum (G)	Manila
Adelaide (G)... ..	Loanda	Bobème (A)	Ferrol
Adelheid (G)... ..	Havana	Bohemia (A)	Sha ghai
Adolf (s.v.) (G)	Sundsvall	Borneo (G)	Manila
Adorna (†)	Talara	Branlenburg (†)	Trondjem
Aegina (G)	Smyrna	Brasilia (G)	Barcelona
Albany (G)	Syracuse	Bremen (†)	Malaga
Alia (G)	Talcanuano	Buda (†)	Vico
Alexander Isenberg (s.v.) (G)	Antofagasta	Buda II (A)	Santos
Algier (G)	Palermo	Bulow (G)	Lisbon
Alice (A)	Bahia	Bürgermeister Hachmann (G)	St. Vincent
Alma (G)	Bergen	Bylgia (G)	Tromsø
Alrich (G)	Rio de Janeiro	Calabria (G)	St. Thomas
Amafi (†)	Leghorn	Campania (A)	Galveston
Amanda (s.v.) (G)	Gelle	Camilla Rickmers (G)	Manila
Ambria (G)	Syracuse	Cap Arcona (†)	Villagarcia
Amerika (†)	Boston	Cap Ortegal (G)	Teneriffe
Ampelea (A)... ..	Syracuse	Cap Roca (†)	Rio de Janeiro
Andalusia (G)	Manila	Cap Vilano (G)	Pernambuco
Anhalt (G)	Telok Betong	Carl (snip) (G)	Antoagasta
Anna Goeh (A)	Valencia	Carl (sail) (G)	Norrsundef
Anna Strowig (G)	Barcelona	Carl Diederichsen (†)	Manila
Antares (G)	Lisbon	Carl Woermann (G)	Rio de Janeiro
Arimatea (A)	Constantinople	Ca la (barque) (†)	Pisagua
Arkadia (†)	Lisbon	Carmen (A)	Constantinople
Arnold Amsink (G)	Rio de Janeiro	Casablanca (G)	Lisbon
Arnoldus Vinneu (ship) (G)	Astoria	Castell Pelisch (G)	Sabang
Asterturm (G)	Sabang	Catania (G)	Palermo
Athens (G)	Salonica	Cherukia (G)	Lisbon
Atlanta (†)	Buenos Ayres	Chiengnai (G)	Bangkok
Atlantica (A)	Ferrol	China (A)	Shanghai
Bahia (G)	Monte Video	Chios (G)	Constantinople
Bahia Blanca (G)	Port Madryn	Christel Vinnen (ship) (G)	Valparaiso
Bahia Laura (G)	Pernambuco	Cincinnati (G)	Boston
Bahrenfeld (G)	Buenos Ayres	Claus (ship) (G)	Valparaiso
Barcelona (G)	Syracuse	Coblentz (G)	Manila
Barthold Vinnen (barque) (G)	Culdera	Coburg (†)	Rio de Janeiro
Bavaria (G)	Havana	Colmar (G)	Funchal
Bayern (G)	Naples	Corrientes (G)	Pernambuco
Belgrano (G)	Corunna	Cremon (G)	Oxelöund
Berenger (†)	Talcahuano	Dacia (G)	Port Arthur (U.S.A.)
Beta (G)	* St. Vincent	Dalbek (barque) (G)	Portland (Oregon)
Bitinia (A)	Constantinople	Darvel (G)	Manila
Blankensee (ship) (G)	Channaral		

Enemy Vessels in Neutral Ports.

Name.	Port.	Name.	Port.
Deiße Rickmers (V)...	Shanghai	Hamburg (G) ...	Mandal
Deli (G) ...	Bangkok	Hans (sailer) (G) ...	Sundsvall
Dr. Adolf Schmidt (G)	Bilbao	Hans (G) ...	Gefle
Dora (G) ...	Bergen	Harport (G) ...	Junin
Dora Horn (G) ...	St. Vincent	Harzburg (G) ...	Monte Video
Drachenfels (G) ...	Sabang	Hathor (G) ...	Antofagasta
Dresden (ship) (G) ...	Lisbon	Hayo (ketch) (G) ...	Bilbao
Dubrovnik (A) ...	Constantinople	Heimbürg (G) ...	St. Vincent
Düsseldorf (G) ...	Barcelona	Heinrich Horn (G) ...	Senneßund (Norway)
E. Russ (G) ...	Tromsö	Helene (G) ...	Christiania
Ebenburg (G) ...	Rio de Janeiro	Helene (G) ...	Swatow
Eisenach (G) ...	Pernambuco	Helios (barque) (G) ...	Taltal
Electra (G) ...	Lisbon	Henny Woermann (G)	Pernambuco
Eleonore Woermann (G)	Buenos Ayres	Henriette (ship) (G)...	Rio de Janeiro
Elizabeth (s.v.) (G) ...	Sundsvall	Henriette (barque) (G)	Antofagasta
Elizabeth (G) ...	Narvig	Hermann (schooner) (G)	Gefle
Elmshorn (G) ...	Manila	Herbert (barque) (G)	Iquique
Elsa Martini (G) ...	Skutskar	Hercules (G)...	Santander
Emden (G) ...	Sabang	Herzogin Sofie Char- lotte (barque) (G)...	Caleta Buena
Energie (G) ...	Lisbon	Hesperus (G)...	Tocopilla
Enos (G) ...	Lisbon	Hestia (G) ...	Trondj m
Eresos (G) ...	Constantinople	Hispania (G)...	Oxelösund
Eriphia (G) ...	Bilbao	Hochfeld (G) ...	Funchal
Erny (A) ...	Boston (U.S.A.)	Hoerde (G) ..	Batavia district
Erodiade (A)...	Buenos Ayres	Hohenfelde (G) ...	Savannah
Esslingen (G) ...	Manila	Hohenfels (G) ...	Batavia district
Etruria (G) ...	Rio de Janeiro	Hohenstaufen (G) ...	Rio de Janeiro
Eugenia (A)...	Buenos Ayres	Holger (G) ...	Pernambuco
Euphemia (G) ...	Bilbao	Holsatia (G) ...	Honolulu
Euripos (G) ...	Lisbon	Holstein (G)...	Iquique
Fangturm (G) ...	Palma	Hornfels (G) ...	Tromsö
Fedora (A) ...	Ferrol	Horta (G) ...	Tromsö
Franken (G)...	Rio de Janeiro	Illiria (A) ...	Constantinople
Frankenwald (G) ...	Bilbao	Imbros (G) ...	Porto Empedocle
Freiberg (G)...	Batavia	Imkenturm (G) ...	Sourabaya
Freida Woermann (G)	Bahia	Immacolata (A) ...	Ferrol
Friedrich Arp (G) ...	Tromsö	Indeficienter (A) ...	Almeria
Frigida (A) ...	Buenos Ayres	Ingbert (G) ...	Loanda
Galata (G) ...	Lisbon	Ingraban (G) ...	Loanda
Gernis (G) ...	Sabang	Ingrid Horn (G) ...	Tromsö
Gertrud Woermann (G)	Rio de Janeiro	Isebek (barque) (G)...	Valparaiso
Girgenti (G) ...	Lisbon	Iserlohn (G) ...	Sabang
Gladiator (G)...	Tromsö	Jaffa (G) ..	Lisbon
Glückstadt (ship) (G)	Taltal	Joachim Zelch (G) ...	Tromsö
Goeben (G) ...	Vigo	John (ship) (G) ...	Valparaiso
Goldenfels (G) ...	Sabang	Johanna Blumberg (G)	Tromsö
Gotha (G) ...	Buenos Ayres	Johanna (s.v.) (G) ...	Sundsvall
Gouverneur Jaeschke (G)	Honolulu	Johanne (G) ...	Manila
Granada (G) ...	Buenos Ayres	Johannes Russ (G) ...	Tromsö
Grunewald (G) ...	Colon	Jupiter (G) ...	Tromsö
Guahyba (G) ...	Funchal	Kalmar (G) ...	Oxelösund
Gundrun (G)...	Pernambuco	Kathe (G) ...	Swatow
Gunther (G) ...	Santos	Kattenturm (G) ...	Syracuse
Gustav Boldt (G) ...	Tromsö	Keong Wai (G) ...	Amoy
Gustave (barque) (G)	Antofagasta	Kerkyra (G) ...	Constantinople
H. Hackfeld (barque) (G)	Antofagasta	Kiel (G) ...	Southport (North Carolina)
Hagen (G) ...	Batavia	Kleist (G) ...	Padang
		Kohsichang (G) ...	Bangkok

Enemy Vessels in Neutral Ports.

Name.	Port.	Name.	Port.
Köln (G) ...	Boston (U.S.A.)	Mogador (G) ...	Lisbon
Kommerzienrat		Montevideo (G) ...	Punta Arenas
Bockel (G) ...	Trömsö	Morawitz (G) ...	Galveston
Konsul Schulte (G) ...	Tromsö	Mozart (barque) (G) ...	Carrizal
Korana (A) ...	Patras	Muansa (G) ...	Rio de Janeiro
Kostrena (A) ...	Vigo	Mudros (G) ...	Syracuse
Kronos (G) ...	Sundsvall		
Kronprinzessin Cecilie	Bar Harbour,	Nagy Lagos (A) ...	Vigo
(G)	Maine	Najada (G) ...	Sundsvall
Kurt (barque) (G) ...	Astoria	Naruda (G) ...	Manila
Kydonia (G) ...	Havana	Navarra (G) ...	Punta Arenas
		Naxos (G) ...	Lisbon
Lahnbeck (G) ...	Lisbon	Nauplia (G) ...	Port Madryn
Landrat Scheiff (G) ...	Bangkok	Negada (G) ...	Valparaiso
Laura (A) ...	Bahia	Neidenfels (G) ...	Vigo
Lena Petersen (G) ...	Senneund	Nereus (ship) (G) ...	Chanaral
	(Norway)	Nesaia (ship) (G) ...	Taltal
Leni (barque) (G) ...	Mejillones	Neuenfels (G) ...	Vigo
Leros (G) ...	Constantinople	Newa (G) ...	Lisbon
Liebenfels (G) ...	Charleston	Nicaria (G) ...	Southport (North Carolina)
Liguria (G) ...	Pisagua		
Linden (G) ...	Sourabaya	Ninive (G) ...	Padang
Lipari (G) ...	Catania	Nitokris (G) ...	Coronel
Lisbeth (G) ...	Iquique	Numidia (G) ...	Sabang
Loongmoon (G) ...	Honolulu		
Louis Pasteur (barque)	Mejillones	O. J. D. Ahlers (G) ...	Hilo.
(G)		Obotritta (barque) (G)	Valparaiso
Lübeck (G) ...	Batavia	Ockenfels (G) ...	Boston (U.S.A.)
Lübeck (G) ...	Lisbon	Offenbach (G) ...	Sourabaya
Lübeck (G) ...	Narvik	Oliva (ship) (G) ...	Valparaiso
Ludwig Biedemann		Olivant (G) ...	Havana
(motor schooner) (G)	Aguilas	Omaha (ship) (G) ...	Caldera
Luneburg (G) ...	Macassar	Onega (barque) (G) ...	Callao
Luxor (G) ...	Coronel	Onda (barque) (G) ...	Mejillones
Luzon (A) ...	Leghorn	Ophelia (barque) (G)	Antofagasta
Lyemoon (G) ...	Manila	Orconera (G) ...	Santander
		Orsova (A) ...	Padang
Machew (G) ...	Sourabaya	Osterbek (barque) (G)	Antofagasta
Magdaleno Vinnen	Coronel	Osiris (G) ...	Pisagua
(barque) (G)		Ostara (ship) (G) ...	Pisagua
Magdeburg (G) ...	New York	Otavi (G) ...	Pernambuco
Mailand (G) ...	Lisbon		
Maipo (ship) (G) ...	Callao	Palatia (G) ...	Santos
Malta (G) ...	Patras	Pallas (G) ...	Tromsö
Manila (G) ...	Batavia district	Parma (barque) (G) ...	Iquique
Margrete Gelpcke (G)	Bergen	Parnassos (G) ...	Bilbao
Margretna (barque) (G)	Ponto Delgado	Patagonia (G) ...	Bahia Blanca
Marie (G) ...	Bergen	Patani (G) ...	Bangkok
Marie (G) ...	Callao	Peiho (ship) (G) ...	Caleta Buena
Marie (ship) (G) ...	Antofagasta	Peking (barque) (G)	Valparaiso
Marienbad (A) ...	Patras	Pelikan (ship) (G) ...	Valparaiso
Mark (G) ...	Manila	Pellworm (G) ...	Bergen
Marsala (G) ...	Naples	Perdval (G) ...	Lisbon
Martha Russ (G) ...	Tromsö	Persia (G) ...	Parahyba
Matador (G) ...	Norrköping	Petchaburi (G) ...	Bangkok
Mathilde (G) ...	Port Mahon	Peter Rickmers (G) ...	Beirut
Matilda (sailer) (G) ...	Norrsundef	Petropolis (G) ...	Funchal
Mazagan (G) ...	Lisbon	Petschili (barque) (G)	Valparaiso
Mediterraneo (A) ...	Vigo	Phoenicia (G) ...	Lisbon
Memphis (G) ...	Punta Arenas	Picador (G) ...	Lisbon
Meteor (sailer) (G) ...	Oxelösund	Pitsanulok (G) ...	Bangkok
Milos (G) ...	Lisbon	Planet (G) ...	Bilbao
Mimi (ship) (G) ...	Coronel	Pluto (G) ...	Lisbon
Mimi Horu (G) ...	Vigo	Polynesia (G) ...	Monte Video
Minna Schuldt (G) ...	Lisbon	Pommern (barque) (G)	Valparaiso
Minneburg (G) ...	Parahyba	Pommern (G) ...	Honolulu

Enemy Vessels in Neutral Ports.

Name.	Port.	Name.	Port.
Pongtong (G)... ..	Manila	Sithonia (G)	Sabang
Portici (G)	Malaga	Sophie Rickmers (G)	Lisbon
Portofino (G)... ..	Licata	Spitzfels (G)	Cagliari
Posen (G)	Rio de Janeiro	Staatssekretar KRACTKE	Honolulu
Potosi (barque) (G) ...	Valparaiso	(G)	
Präsident (G)	Havana	Stefania (A)	Vigo
Preussen (G)	Sabang	Steiermark (G)	Bahia
Princess Alice (G) ...	Cebu	Steinbek (ship) (G) ...	Bellingham
Prinz Friedrich Wil-	Olda	Stephan (G)	Vigo
helm (G)		Stolberg (G)	Batavia
Prinz Heinrich (G) ...	Lisbon	Sud (A)	Ferrol
Prinz Sigismund (G)...	Colon	Suevia (G)	Manila
Prinz Waldemar (G)...	Honolulu	Sydney (G)	Batavia district
Prussia (G)	Santos	Szechenyi (A)	Lisbon
		Szell Kalman (A)	Pernambuco
Radames (G)... ..	Punta Arenas		
Rajah (G)	Manila	Tanger (G)	Malaga
Rauentels (G)	Bahia	Tanis (G)	Valparaiso
Regina (G)	Senneuand	Tarpenbek (ship) (G)	Antofagasta
	(Norway)	Thygetos (G)	Lisbon
Reichenbach (G)	Christiansand	Tellus (barque) (G)...	Callao
Rhakotis (G)	Valparaiso	Teo Pao (G)	Batavia district
Rheinland (G)	Padang	Termini (G)	Leghorn
Rhenania (G)... ..	Naples	Theodor Wille (G)... ..	St. Vincent
Rhodopis (G)... ..	Corral	Thessalia (G)	Antofagasta
Rhodos (G)	Lisbon	Thuringia (G)	Montevideo
Rigel (ship) (G)	Antofagasta	Tijuca (G)	Pernambuco
Riol (G)	Valparaiso	Tilly Russ (G)	Tromsø
Roland (G)	Rio de Janeiro	Togo (G)	St. Vincent
Rolandseck (G)	Lisbon	Trantenfels (G)	Bangkok
Roos (G)	Tjilatjap	Triumpf (G)	Swatow
Rotterdam (G)	Lisbon	Tsintau (G)	Cebu
		Tubingen (G)	Manila
Sachsen (barque) (G)	Oporto	Tucuman (G)	Punta Arenas
Sachsen (G)	Manila	Tunis (G)	Palermo
Sachsenwald (G)	Colon	Turpin (G)	Punta Arenas
Sais (G)	Valparaiso		
Salamanca (G)	Parahyba	Uarda (G)	Mollendo
Salatis (G)	Monte Video	Uckermark (G)	Lisbon
Salvator (G)	Valencia	Uhenfels (G)... ..	Batavia
Sambiti (G)	Manila	Ulm (G)	Batavia district
Samsen (G)	Bangkok	Unterweser X	Oxelösund
San Nicolas (G)	Pernambuco	(lighter) (G)	
Santa Barbara (G) ...	St. Vincent	Uranus (G)	Föderham
Santa Ines (G)	Valparaiso	Usambara (G)	Teneriffe
Santa Isabel (G)	Valparaiso		
Santa Lucia (G)	Bahia	Valesia (G)	Santos
Santa Maria (G)	Caleta Buena	Vega (A)	Tarragona
Santa Rita (G)	Valparaiso	Vesta (G)	Oporto
Santa Ursula (G)	Oporto	Virgiuia (A)	Havana
Santos (G)	Pernambuco		
Savoia (G)	Colon	Walburg (G)... ..	Pernambuco
Saxonia (G)	Seattle	Wasgenwald (G)	St. Thomas
Scandia (G)	Sabang	Westerwald (G)	Lisbon
Schonfels (G)... ..	Sabang	Westfalen (G)	Valparaiso
Sebara (G)	Corral	Westmark (G)	Sabang
Secunda (G)	Tromsø	Wiegand (G)	Montevideo
Seto (G)	Honolulu	Wilhelm (S.V.) (G) ...	Sundsvall
Sevilla (G)	Bahia Blanca	Willehat (G)	Boston (U.S.A.)
Sexta (G)	Swatow	Winterhude (barque)	Taltal
Seydlitz (G)	Valparaiso	(G)	
Siegmund (G)	Santos	Wismar (G)	Batavia district
Sierra Nevada (G) ...	Pernambuco	Wittekind (G)	Boston (U.S.A.)
Sierra Salvata (G) ...	Rio de Janeiro	Woglunde (barque) (G)	Valparaiso
Sigmaringen (G)	Syracuse	Württemberg (G)	Lisbon
Sikiang (G)	Shanghai	Würzburg (G)	St. Vincent
Silesia (A)	Shanghai		
Silesia (G)	Batavia	Zivir (A)	Syracuse.
Sisak (G)	Corral		

*Enemy Vessels in Neutral Ports.***Supplementary List.**

Name.	Port.	Name.	Port.
Absirtea (A) ...	Cadiz	Laconia (A) ...	Rotterdam
Adolph Woermann (G) ...	Rotterdam	Larache (G) ...	Cadiz
Aeolus (G) ...	Rotterdam	Lichtenfels (G) ...	Mormugao
Alma (s.v.) (G) ...	Hernosand	Lili Woermann (G) ...	Rotterdam
Arad (A) ...	Amsterdam	Lodovica (A) ...	Huelva
Arion (G) ...	Rotterdam	Luise (G) ...	Huelva
Arnold (G) ...	Rotterdam	Lulu Bohlen (G) ...	Las Palmas
Assuan (G) ...	Las Palmas	Luna (G) ...	Rotterdam
Auguste Wilke (G) ...	Vlaardingen		
		Main (G) ...	Flushing
Bacchos (G) ...	Rotterdam	Margaretha (barque) (G) ...	Saint Michaels
Barmen (G) ...	Rotterdam		
Brisbane (G) ...	Mormugao	Marienfels (G) ...	Mormugao
Buesard (G) ...	Rotterdam	Marksburg (G) ...	Rotterdam
		Mars (G) ...	Dordrecht
Caesar (G) ...	Carthage	Max (barque) (G) ...	Fayal
Ceres (G) ...	Dordrecht	Menes (G) ...	Las Palmas
Christian (G) ...	Rotterdam	Mohican (G) ...	Fayal
Clare Hugo Stinnes I (G) ...	Rotterdam		
Columbia (G) ...	Las Palmas	National (G) ...	Rotterdam
Commercial (G) ...	Rotterdam	Niobe (G) ...	Rotterdam
		Numantia (G) ...	Mormugao
Deutschland (G) ...	Rotterdam		
Duala (G) ...	Las Palmas	Odenwald (G) ...	San Juan (Porto Rico)
Ebersburg (G) ...	Rotterdam	Oehringen (G) ...	Rotterdam
Eduard Martini (G) ...	Rotterdam	Orinoco (schooner) (G) ...	Maracaibo
Eduard Woermann (G) ...	Rotterdam	Otto Kalthoff (G) ...	Vlaardingen
Ekbatana (G) ...	Basra		
Elbe (G) ...	Dynas	Phoebus (G) ...	Rotterdam
Elbing VIII (G) ...	Rotterdam	Plitvice (A) ...	Rotterdam
Elisabeth Brock (G) ...	Las Palmas	Prinzregent (G) ...	Teneriffe
Elkab (G) ...	Las Palmas	Proeda (G) ...	Rotterdam
Emilia (A) ...	Carthage	Purelight (G) ...	Rotterdam
Emmi Arp (G) ...	Las Palmas	Pylades (G) ...	Rotterdam
Eros (A) ...	Cadiz	Pyles (G) ...	Rotterdam
Excelsior (G) ...	Saint Michaels		
		Rabat (G) ...	Rotterdam
Falkenberg (G) ...	Amsterdam	Riga (G) ...	Seville
Faro (G) ...	Huelva	Rom (G) ...	Rotterdam
Franz Wilke (G) ...	Vlaardingen	Roma (G) ...	Carthage
Fremantle (G) ...	Cadiz		
Frieda Fahrenheit (G) ...	Rotterdam	Sardinia (G) ...	Fayal
		Schaumburg (G) ...	Fayal
Georgia (A) ...	Carthage	Schiff bek (barque) (G) ...	Saint Michaels
Grof Serenyi Bela (A) ...	Carthage	Schwarzburg (G) ...	Saint Michaels
		Septima (G) ...	Rotterdam
Haimon (G) ...	Rotterdam	Spes (G) ...	Rotterdam
Hannover (G) ...	Rotterdam	Swakopmund (G) ...	Rotterdam
Hans (barque) (G) ...	Rotterdam		
Hansa (G) ...	Rotterdam	Thalia (A) ...	Amsterdam
Heinz Blumberg (G) ...	Rotterdam	Thekla Bohlen (G) ...	Las Palmas
		Toreador (G) ...	Rotterdam
Illyria (G) ...	Las Palmas	Troja (G) ...	Rotterdam
Ingo (G) ...	Las Palmas		
Irma Woermann (G) ...	Teneriffe	Usambara (G) ...	Teneriffe
Irmfried (G) ...	Las Palmas		
		Vesta (G) ...	Amsterdam
Java (A) ...	Rotterdam	Vorwaerts (G) ...	Mormugao
		Vulcan (G) ...	Rotterdam
Klio (G) ...	Ayamonte		
Kommodore (G) ...	Mormugao	Werner (G) ...	Dordrecht
Kurt (G) ...	Rotterdam	Wigbert (G) ...	Rotterdam
Kurt Woermann (G) ...	Teneriffe	Woglinde (G) ...	Rotterdam

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS OF ENGLAND & WALES, 1914.

Produce of Crops.

The following preliminary statement showing the **estimated total produce and yield per acre** of the **Corn, Pulse, and Hay Crops** in **England and Wales** in the year 1914, with comparisons for 1913, has been issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries:—

CROPS.		Estimated Total Produce.		Acreage.		Average Estimated Yield per Acre.	
		1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
WHEAT	England ...	Quarters. 6,511,859	Quarters. 7,186,997	Acres. 1,663,453	Acres. 1,770,470	Bushels 31·32	Bushels 32·47
	Wales ...	130,319	131,086	38,135	37,028	27·34	28·32
	England and Wales	6,642,178	7,318,083	1,701,588	1,807,498	31·23	32·39
BARLEY	England ...	5,984,454	5,842,100	1,469,776	1,420,346	32·57	32·91
	Wales ...	338,386	332,449	89,075	84,425	30·39	31·50
	England and Wales	6,322,840	6,174,549	1,558,851	1,504,771	32·45	32·83
OATS ...	England ...	8,531,574	8,634,650	1,772,247	1,730,082	38·51	40·16
	Wales ...	847,263	900,443	202,453	199,535	33·48	36·10
	England and Wales	9,378,837	9,585,093	1,974,700	1,929,617	38·00	39·74
BEANS ..	England ...	910,935	1,079,202	257,491	283,194	28·30	30·49
	Wales ...	3,787	4,333	1,091	1,177	27·77	29·45
	England and Wales	914,722	1,083,535	258,582	284,371	28·30	30·48
PEAS ...	England ...	420,512	371,183	127,367	129,116	26·41	23·00
	Wales ...	1,224	1,204	418	412	23·42	23·38
	England and Wales	421,736	372,387	127,785	129,528	26·40	23·00
SEEDS HAY.*	England ...	Tons. 2,472,158	Tons. 1,910,162	1,533,005	1,390,898	Cwts. 32·25	Cwts. 27·47
	Wales ...	236,910	210,757	167,476	164,009	28·29	25·70
	England and Wales	2,709,068	2,120,919	1,700,481	1,554,907	31·86	27·28
MEADOW HAY.†	England ...	5,704,936	4,604,215	4,504,07*	4,239,249	25·33	21·72
	Wales ...	638,318	544,714	565,614	516,377	22·57	19·94
	England and Wales	6,343,254	5,148,929	5,069,692	4,785,626	25·02	21·52

* Hay from clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation.

† Hay from permanent grass.

ENEMY PATENTS IN CANADA.

An extraordinary issue of the "Canada Gazette" of 5th October publishes Orders and Regulations respecting Patents of Invention made on 2nd October, by the Governor-General in Council by virtue of the authority conferred on him by "The War Measures Act, 1914." These Orders and Regulations provide that the Commissioner of Patents in the Dominion may, on the application of any person, accompanied by a fee of 10 dollars (about £2 1s.), order the avoidance or suspension, in whole or in part, of any patent of any subject of any State at war with His Majesty.

A copy of the "Gazette" referred to may be *consulted* by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 12,489.)

AMENDMENT OF TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS PROTECTION LAWS IN SWEDEN.

H.M. Minister at Stockholm has forwarded a translation of a law, dated 7th August, amending Paragraphs 4 and 16 of the Swedish **Trade Marks Act** of 5th July, 1884. Paragraph 4 now provides that a trade mark may not be registered if it consists only of figures, letters or words not distinguishable by some characteristic form. Registration will not be refused, however, if the trade mark consists of words which may be regarded as a designation specially invented for certain kinds of goods, provided that this designation does not purpose to indicate the origin, nature, quantity, or price of the goods.

Under Paragraph 16 it is provided that the protection of trade marks shall, after agreement with a foreign State and under the assumption of reciprocity, accrue not only to persons carrying on trade outside Sweden, but also to societies formed in foreign countries for protecting the interests of tradesmen and industrialists.

H.M. Minister has also forwarded a translation of a law, dated 7th August, amending Paragraph 20 of the **Designs and Models Protection Act** of 10th July, 1899. The amendment provides that with regard to designs protected in a foreign State which makes a corresponding concession for designs registered in Sweden, the Swedish Government is entitled to direct that if any person in Sweden applies for the registration of a design for which he has previously applied for protection in such a foreign State, his application in Sweden shall be deemed to have the same date as his application in the foreign State, provided that the application in Sweden was made prior to the expiration of a certain period, which may be determined to be either within 4 months from the filing of the application in the foreign State, or within three months after announcement by the competent authorities of the grant of protection, and provided that the applicant has submitted a claim for such right of priority to the Swedish Authorities within the time and in the manner which may be appointed.

(C. 13,600.)

STATE WAR RISKS INSURANCE ABROAD.

Japan.

With reference to the notice on p. 290 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th October, relative to the State war risks insurance scheme in Japan, H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) has forwarded a list of the rates which have been quoted by the Japanese Government, which may be *consulted* at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. I. B. 37,424.)

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY IN EUROPE.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received from the National Sugar-Beet Association Ltd., the following statistics relating to the beet sugar industry in the principal countries of Europe during the last three seasons:—

	Factories.	Beetroot.			Raw Sugar Production.
		Area Cultivated.	Total Yield.	Yield per Acre.	
Austria-Hungary—	No.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1911-12	196	1,012,250	7,770,000	7·67	1,145,572
1912-13	201	1,121,250	12,540,000	11·19	1,901,615
1913-14	201	1,078,250	10,840,000	10·05	1,692,000
Belgium—					
1911-12	73	152,625	1,600,000	10·45	214,908
1912-13	72	165,000	1,960,000	11·88	298,584
1913-14	68	138,250	1,510,000	10·90	230,300
Denmark—					
1911-12	8	62,500	760,000	12·09	114,000
1912-13	9	80,925	1,020,000	12·65	149,400
1913-14	9	77,250	950,000	12·31	146,000
France—					
1911-12	224	562,125	4,020,000	7·15	506,046
1912-13	213	571,250	6,580,000	11·54	960,900
1913-14	209	540,500	5,980,000	11·07	786,000
Germany—					
1911-12	341	1,267,782	8,930,000	7·04	1,504,459
1912-13	342	1,369,625	16,400,000	11·97	2,706,327
1913-14	341	1,333,272	16,700,000	12·52	2,725,000
Italy—					
1911-12	37	132,800	1,510,000	11·34	171,045
1912-13	37	132,500	1,680,000	12·71	213,632
1913-14	39	150,000	2,770,000	18·46	327,800
Netherlands—					
1911-12	27	136,457	1,700,000	12·45	266,970
1912-13	27	172,555	1,990,000	11·54	316,177
1913-14	27	154,250	1,530,000	9·89	228,600
Russia—					
1911-12	281	1,968,375	13,240,000	6·63	2,053,840
1912-13	288	1,908,240	10,270,000	5·38	1,374,550
1913-14	294	1,811,700	12,180,000	6·72	1,731,000
Spain—					
1911-12	32	83,085	780,000	9·39	92,000
1912-13	32	92,500	1,160,000	12·59	173,500
1913-14	31	127,415	1,220,000	9·55	160,000
Sweden—					
1911-12	21	72,610	810,000	11·14	127,807
1912-13	21	68,080	830,000	12·11	132,018
1913-14	21	71,787	870,000	12·16	186,500

(C.I.B. 40,201.)

INDUSTRIAL FUTURE OF COREA.

H.M. Consul-General at Seoul (Mr. A. H. Lay) has forwarded a resumé of a series of articles dealing with the industrial development of Corea, which were published in the local press before the outbreak of the European war. The labour question is first dealt with, and it is stated that the supply is abundant and wages do not exceed one-half or two-thirds those of Japanese wages. Coreans compare favourably with Japanese and Chinese as regards capacity for manual labour, though they are not so good as Japanese at work requiring thought.

At present the country is in a somewhat unfortunate position as regards coal, but it must be remembered that Corean industry is in its infancy and factories few. The output of coal in Corea by unofficial enterprises in 1912 was 131,918 tons valued at 546,388 yen, and the output of anthracite coal from the Pyeng-Yang Government Mine was 128,905 tons valued at 669,735 yen, making a total of 260,823 tons valued at 1,216,125 yen. A large quantity of this coal is consumed by the Japanese Navy, so that a considerable proportion of the country's requirements must be imported from abroad.

The annual demand for coal in Corea is about 350,000 tons, of which 150,000 tons are used for the railways, leaving a balance of 200,000 tons for industrial and other purposes. The three chief sources of supply in Corea are (1) the Pyeng-Yang mines above mentioned, which, after meeting naval requirements, have a surplus of only 10,000 tons; (2) the Anju coal mine at Shin Anju which will probably produce, when in full operation, from 30,000 to 40,000 tons per annum of comparatively poor quality coal—it ranks with Japanese 3rd class coal; and (3) the Mitsui Bishi Company's grant of a portion of the Pyeng-Yang coalfields, the output of which is exclusively used for their iron foundry at Kenjiho. To sum up, the production of coal in Corea is small, but it is easy to get a supply elsewhere, and competition between domestic and imported coal will prevent a monopoly, so that with industry flourishing in the country there will be no fear of lack of fuel.

With regard to railways Corea already has the Seoul-Fusan Railway and the Konan line, whilst the Seoul-Gensan line is approaching completion. But the Corean railways, and especially the main lines, do not, as in Europe, link up already existing financial centres, nor, as in America, are they laid for the purpose of developing sources of wealth. Rather were they hastily constructed with semi-military objects, and therefore they are more international than local means of communication and, as a part of the main line between Europe and Asia, are of greater value in developing the commerce of Japan.

When the distribution of the chief cities of Corea is considered in connection with the main and branch lines of railway it will be observed that out of thirteen prefectural cities only three, namely Seoul, Pyeng-Yang and Taiku, enjoy the benefit of the railway. The localities traversed by the existing lines are comparatively valuable financially, and enjoy no small traffic in goods, but the movement of goods to and from thickly populated areas away from the railways is much hampered. Local means of transport, especially by land, are still in their infancy, and there is everywhere a great need for *light railways*. This need is of such importance that

Industrial Future of Corea.

it may be called the first principle of the development of industry in Corea.

With regard to the raising of capital required for Corean industries it cannot be said that it would be easy. Land can be bought comparatively cheaply, but materials for building factories would be costly, and the requisite machinery would all have to come from Japan, the United States, or Europe. The majority of the operatives would be Coreans, but experienced Japanese would have to be engaged as overseers. The number of companies with head offices in Corea at the end of 1912 was 173, with a total capital of 47,196,210 yen, whilst those with head offices in Japan and branch offices in Corea numbered 39, with a total capital of 94,147,700 yen. The amount of Japanese capital invested in industry in Corea is very small, while that devoted to agriculture and other development purposes is comparatively large. There is no difficulty in raising money for undertakings in which the interest is guaranteed by the Government, or for enterprises half private and half official.

The chief tax falling upon industrial companies is the business tax. It is levied according to the grade of the company, but rates are very low and not to be compared with those ruling in Japan. Industrial companies in Corea pay a small business tax and no income tax, so that from the point of view of taxation there are great facilities for starting industries in Corea. Customs duties range from a minimum of 5 per cent. to a maximum of 20 per cent. On raw and half-manufactured materials the duties are low.

The raw materials available in Corea include eggs; milk for condensed milk and butter; bones for manure and glue; fresh meat for canning; and fat for soap and candles. Hides are also an important item; there were 1,040,000 head of cattle in the country in 1912.

The soil of Corea is very fertile, and the most important crop is rice, the production of which reaches 10,000,000 koku, which, in addition to supplying the home demand, leaves no inconsiderable quantity for exportation. Next to rice comes wheat, of which the yield in 1913 was 5,800,000 koku. Beans are produced in every Province, and are said to be better than those of Japan or Manchuria. The export of cotton in 1913 was valued at about 920,000 yen. The tobacco harvest in 1912 yielded 3,400,000 kwan. Sericulture is one of the most hopeful undertakings from the point of view of climate. Timber is abundant near the Yalu and Tumen rivers.

According to the authorities the principal mineral wealth of Corea consists of gold and silver, iron, anthracite, copper, lead, zinc, graphite, and iron sulphides. Besides these there are tungsten, mercury, asbestos, mica, &c. For ornamental purposes Corean jewels and marble are promising. The production of salt is said to amount to 280,000,000 kin.

The articles quoted conclude with some remarks on the assistance afforded to industry by the Government. In the past, industries languished because of bad government, but since the annexation the authorities have made a point of developing industries, and are experimenting with various institutions.

Industrial Future of Corea.

In 1907 an Industrial Training School was established by the Government in Seoul. Its curriculum consists of experimental work in brewing, analysis of minerals, dyeing and weaving, ceramics and applied chemistry. Other institutions established by the Government include those giving instruction in sericulture, weaving, agriculture, silk reeling, straw working, charcoal making, paper making, hemp manufacture and the marine products industry, as well as establishments engaged in the distribution of young plants, young cattle, and implements. In 1913 these institutions numbered 136, with 2,756 students. In addition to these, local training stations, numbering 72 with 1,178 students, receive support from the Government. (C. 6,495.)

Yen = 2s. 0½d. Kin. = 1.32 lbs. Koku = 4.96 bushels. Kwan = 8.26 lbs.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.**SOUTHERN RHODESIA.**

A "Supplement" is issued to this week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" giving the text of a proposed new **Proposed New Customs Tariff.** Customs Tariff which has been introduced into the Legislative Council of Southern Rhodesia.

The proposed alterations have the effect generally of bringing the tariff into line with that in operation in the Union of South Africa by the Customs Tariff Act No. 26 of 1914,* except that the rates of duty leviable under the British Preferential Tariff are affected by what is known as the "Rhodes Clause" of the Southern Rhodesia Order in Council of 1898, as amended in 1914.

The "Supplement" also contains proposals to impose *excise* duties on matches, ale and beer manufactured in the Territory.

A copy of the "Supplement" may be obtained from the usual official sources at the price of 3d. per copy. (C. 16,099.)

* For which, see the "Supplement" to the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th August, 1914.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

With reference to the notice at page 360 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 5th November, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have now issued a further Order, dated the 11th November, which prohibits the landing in Great Britain of hay and straw brought from the United States of America.

**Importation of
Hay and Straw
from the United
States of America
Prohibited.**

[Note.—The following is a list of the countries (out of the United Kingdom) from which the landing of hay and straw* in Great Britain is at present *not* prohibited:—The Dominion of Canada, the Union of South Africa, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Denmark (including Iceland), the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man.]

(C. 16,830.)

DOMINION OF CANADA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 562 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 27th August prohibiting, under an Order-in-Council dated 7th August, 1914, the exportation from Canada of military and naval supplies, except to the United Kingdom or any British Possession, the Board of Trade have now received copy of Customs Memorandum (No. 1825 B) embodying an Order-in-Council, dated 3rd October, 1914, which amends the above-mentioned Order-in-Council by providing that horses suitable for use in war consigned from the United States, in bond through Canada to France, may be exported from Canada to France.

**Amending
Order-in-Council
prohibiting
Export of Naval
and Military
Supplies.**

(C. 16,408.)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have been informed by the Colonial Office that a Proclamation was issued by the Commonwealth Government, on the 23rd October last, prohibiting the exportation of wool from Australia, except by permission of the Minister of Trade and Customs.

**Exportation of Wool
prohibited, except
under permit.**

Proclamation was issued by the Commonwealth Government, on the 23rd October last, prohibiting the exportation of wool from Australia, except by permission of the Minister of Trade and Customs.

(C. 16,213.)

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Supplement (No. 24) to the Customs Tariff Guide, dated 5th September, 1914, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on various articles on importation into the Commonwealth of Australia.

Customs Decisions.

1914, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on various articles on importation into the Commonwealth of Australia.

* Except hay and straw specified in paragraph (2) of the "Foreign Hay and Straw Order of 1912."

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA**—*continued.*

The following are the principal decisions given:—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		Under the General Tariff.	Under the United King- dom Preferen- tial Tariff.
Culverts—			
Corrugated metal, composed of two semi-cylindrical sections imported ready for bolting together	181	40s. per ton	35s. per ton
Corrugated metal, flat-bottomed, composed of a semi-cylindrical section and a flat corrugated sheet imported drilled ready for bolting together ...	181	40s. „	35s. „
Drugs, chemicals, &c.—			
Magnesium perhydrol powder	287	Free	Free
Hats, caps, &c.—springs for straw crush hats	434	Free	Free
Machinery and agricultural implements, &c.—			
Armstrong gasoline traction machine ...	165 (A)	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	15 % <i>ad val.</i>
*Cancelling and perforating machines (not book-binding), &c.	164	Free	Free
Cash register and sales recorder—			
*Spare parts for register, &c.	162 (C)	25 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
Pastes—claving, a paste used for remodelling and mending old lasts	261 (B)	30 % „	25 % „
Protector apparatus for closing and locking cases, with a steel strip—			
Binding apparatus	170 (A)	30 % „	25 % „
Strip puncher	168	Free	Free
Vehicles and parts thereof—			
Spindles, wooden, for use in the manufacture of backs of vehicle seats ...	380 (B)	40 % <i>ad val.</i>	35 % <i>ad val.</i>
*Vises— not being machines	168	Free	Free

* Revised decision.

(C. 16,571.)

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The Board of Trade have been informed by the Colonial Office that the Government of New Zealand has prohibited, by Proclamation of the 3rd November last, the exportation of wool from the Dominion, to all countries, except to the United Kingdom and her Dependencies and the Territories of her Allies.

In certain specified cases, however, and then only with the consent of the Government, the Proclamation allows a specified quantity of wool to be exported in a specified ship to a neutral country.

(C. 16,208.)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in the Union of South Africa, copy of Government Notice No. 421 of 1914, dated 1st October, 1914, containing Regulations which have been issued under the "Fertilisers, Farm Foods, Seeds and Pest Remedies Ordinance, 1914."

**Regulations as to
Sale, &c. of
Fertilisers and
Pest Remedies.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA—*continued.*

The Regulations provide that every fertiliser or farm food intended for sale within the Territory of Southern Rhodesia shall before sale be registered with the Director of Agriculture. Application for registration must be made in prescribed form, and the percentage of certain specified chemicals employed in their manufacture must be stated. The acceptance for registration of any proposed brand or brands shall be subject to the approval of the Director of Agriculture. No person shall sell any fertiliser or farm food without handing or forwarding at the earliest opportunity to the purchaser the name and brand under which the fertiliser or farm food is registered, and particulars of its component parts.

No fertiliser may be imported into or sold in Southern Rhodesia under the name of "sulphate of potash" or "muriate of potash" unless such fertiliser shall contain at least 48 per cent. and 44 per cent. of potash respectively, and all such fertilisers intended for sale must be registered in the prescribed form.

It is also provided that the seller of any fertiliser or farm food shall be deemed to have guaranteed that its composition is as stated on the invoice, and in the particulars duly registered in respect of such fertiliser or farm food, as the case may be.

With regard to pest remedies, it is provided, *inter alia*, that no person shall sell, offer or expose for sale, under the name or description of bluestone, blue vitriol, blue copperas, or sulphate of copper, or under any other name commonly employed to designate copper sulphate, any article containing less than 60 per cent. of anhydrous copper sulphate.

(C.I.B. 38,091.)

GAMBIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of "The Wild Animals, Birds and Fish Preservation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1914" (No. 11 of 1914), dated 29th September, 1914, which amends the Gambia Ordinance No. 1 of 1901. The present Ordinance provides that any person shall be guilty of an offence who exports or attempts to export the skin or plumage of any bird specified in the following Schedule, which has been killed, wounded or taken, or the nest or eggs of any such bird taken, in the Colony or Protectorate after the commencement of this Ordinance.

The birds specified in the Schedule are as follows:—

Marabout storks.

Egrets—

Great white egret.

Little egret.

Cattle egret.

Tick-bird.

Golden cuckoos—

Emerald cuckoo.

Klaas' golden cuckoo.

Gilded cuckoo.

(C. 16,787)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***CEYLON.**

The Board of Trade have received copy of "The Necessaries of War Exportation Ordinance" (No. 19 of 1914), which came into operation on the 5th August, 1914. It provides that the Governor may, by Proclamation published in the Gazette, either absolutely or subject to such limitations and conditions as may be defined in the Proclamation, prohibit the exportation from Ceylon of any of the goods enumerated in the following Schedule, viz. :—

Arms.

Ammunition.

Military or naval stores.

Any article which the Governor may judge capable of being converted into or made useful for the purpose of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores.

Provisions or any sort of victual which may be used as food for men or for animals employed in warfare.

Any other article, of which the Governor in time of war or apprehended war may deem it expedient to prohibit or limit the export, on the ground that such export would otherwise be liable to increase the resources of His Majesty's enemies, or restrict the supplies of His Majesty's forces, or of the civil population of the Colony or any other part of H.M. Dominions.

The "Exportation of Arms Ordinance, 1900," is hereby repealed.
(C. 16,788.)

BRITISH GUIANA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Colonial Office, of copy of Ordinance No. 24 of 1914, dated 24th September, 1914, amending the "Customs Duties Ordinance, 1914."* The present Ordinance provides that the British Preferential Tariff specified in the last-named Ordinance shall apply to goods, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland and all British Possessions which are parties to the Canada-West Indies Convention or which may become parties thereto, when imported direct from the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, and any such British Possessions as aforesaid. The italicised words are new, and the extension of the British Preferential Tariff thereby provided for came into operation on the 1st May, 1914.

The Ordinance further provides for the free admission into the Colony, as from 24th September last, of paper used for book-binding or book-covers, and paper used for printing forms supplied under contract to the Government.

Certain minor corrections are also made in the Ordinance as regards the duties leviable on tobacco imported into British Guiana,

* For which, see the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 23rd April, 1914 (pp. 201-4).

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH GUIANA—continued.

with effect from 1st April, 1914, the full provisions of which are as follows:—

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.	
	Under the British Preferential Tariff.	Under the General Tariff.
	Dols. cts.	Dols. cts.
Tobacco—		
Manufactured, viz.—		
Cigars and cigarettes <i>per lb.</i>	1 50	1 50
Snuff "	1 50	1 50
Other sorts "	1 00	1 00
In leaf—		
If in packages containing not less than 400 lbs.—		
Containing not less than 25 lbs. and not more than 38 lbs. moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof ... <i>per lb.</i>	0 50	0 50
Containing less than 25 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof ... <i>per lb.</i>	0 60	0 60
If in packages containing less than 400 lbs.—		
Containing not less than 25 lbs. and not more than 38 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof ... <i>per lb.</i>	0 60	0 60
Containing less than 25 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof ... <i>per lb.</i>	0 70	0 70

(C. 16,792.)

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Circular of the Russian Customs Department has recently been issued instructing all Russian postal authorities engaged in the sorting of postal parcels from foreign countries that parcels received from abroad with manufactures of celluloid enclosed, including cinematograph films, are not to be forwarded within the Empire, even if packed in wooden covers, but are to be confiscated.

(C. 16,052.)

With reference to previous notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the duty-free admission into Russia (in accordance with Note 2 to No. 112 of the Russian Customs Tariff) of preparations for use against agricultural pests and substances for the prevention or cure of diseases of vines or fruit trees, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a statement was published in the "Bulletin of Laws" for the 23rd September/6th October, providing that all the preparations in respect of which

**Preparations
for Combatting
Agricultural
Pests and
Diseases of Vines
or Fruit Trees.—
Conditions as to
Importation.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***RUSSIA—continued.**

the privilege of duty-free admission has been accorded (*see* list below) may be imported duty free by all Government institutions engaged in combatting pests to agriculture without special certificates of the Department of Agriculture. Zemstvos and Agricultural Societies are authorised to import arsenites of sodium duty-free, on the basis of certificates of the Department of Agriculture, provided that these substances are denatured and not sold in any way. The duty-free admission of the remaining substances or preparations enumerated in the list is allowed to all Zemstvos and Agricultural Societies.

Certain substances (*viz.*, those enumerated in Nos. 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17 and 23 of the list printed below) may also be imported duty-free by private stores, for use exclusively in combatting agricultural pests and not for any technical purposes whatsoever. Zemstvos, Agricultural Societies, and private stores must, however, on each order, present certificates of the Department of Agriculture or other competent organisations or authorised agents of the same.

The following is a complete list of the preparations and substances which are admitted duty-free in virtue of the Note 2 to Tariff No. 112 referred to above:—

1. Sulphur—all kinds;
2. Blue copperas;
3. Iron copperas;
4. Sulphocyanate of potassium;
5. "Bouillie instantanée Eclairé" (prepared by Vermorel, Villefranche, in France);
6. "Verdet Excelsior" (prepared by the "Société des sulfures de carbone du centre");
7. Lead arsenic (*Plumbum arsenicum*);
8. Sodium arsenite;
9. Polysulphides of sodium;
10. Verdet Vermorel (acetate of copper);
11. Renommée No. 1, Fama;
12. " " No. 2, Soufrée;
13. Bouillie Bordelaise Schlösing;
14. Bouillie U. U. Gimel (unique usage);
15. Oxychlorate of copper;
16. Bisulphate of calcium;
17. Paper for rings required for covering up trunks of trees;
18. Formalin and 40 per cent. water solution of formaldehyde;
19. Cupreous arsenical salts;
20. Bisulphide of carbon;
21. Steatite (talc);
22. The preparation "Shleizing" Soufre Major;
23. The preparation "Locusticide";
24. The preparation "Urania."

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NORWAY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the prohibition of the exportation of "wool and woollen goods" from Norway includes all kinds of wool waste.

**Exportation of
Woollen Waste
Prohibited.**

(C. 16,932.)

NETHERLANDS.

A Royal Decree of the 6th November prohibits the exportation of Chile saltpetre, nitrate of lime, calcium nitride, and calcium cyanamide from the Netherlands.

**Exportation of certain
Articles prohibited.—**

**Exportation of Coke
permitted.**

By a Decree of the 10th November, the exportation of tanning materials (*looistoffen*)

and tanning extracts (*looieextracten*) was prohibited.

H.M. Minister at The Hague reports, by telegraph, that a Decree of 14th November prohibits the exportation of raw, salted, dried and smoked fat of pigs, melted and unmelted fat of pigs and cattle, and also mixtures of these fats with each other and with other edible fats. It is stated in the Dutch press that this prohibition is intended to prevent the exportation of Dutch and foreign pigs' fat sold in the form of whole sides or parts of sides of pigs but will not include the exportation of other raw or prepared pork in the shape of slaughtered pigs, ham, bacon heads, sausage, and canned pork.

The prohibition of the exportation of *coke* from the Netherlands was temporarily withdrawn by a Decree dated the 6th November.

(C. 16,930 & 17,228.)

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

The Valuation Tariff in use during the fourth quarter of the current year for the assessment of duties on goods imported into or exported from the Netherlands East Indies may be seen by British traders interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

**Valuation Tariff
for Fourth
Quarter of 1914.**

(C. 16,833.)

With reference to the notice at page 705 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 10th September respecting the prohibition of the export of rice from the Netherlands East Indies, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a despatch from H.M. Minister at The Hague, in which he reports that the exportation of those kinds of rice which are usually shipped to Europe has been authorised.

H.M. Minister also reports that the export of coal and preserved foods has been restricted by a regulation to the effect that vessels leaving the Netherlands East Indies for other countries may only ship these goods in a quantity sufficient for their own use.

(C. 16,660.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***FRANCE.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 5th November, which prohibits, as from the 7th November, the exportation and re-exportation from France of extracts of gallnuts, of sumac, of chestnut, and other tannic juices, liquid or solid, extracted from plants.

Exemptions from this prohibition may, however, be accorded under conditions to be determined by the Minister of Finance.

(C. 17,230.)

FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of a French Customs Circular (No. 4598) notifying the publication in the "Journal Officiel" for the 9th September of a Presidential Decree which suspended temporarily the Customs duties (including the *entrepôt surtax*) on the following articles on importation into

France and Algeria:—

New sacks of jute tissue.

Nose-bags of linen tissue.

Tilts of linen tissues for military wagons.

A later Circular (No. 4606) notifies, however, that, by a Decree of the 1st October, the privilege of duty-free admission was restricted to importations of the above-mentioned articles effected for the needs of national defence. These goods, therefore, if sent to France or Algeria on and after the 2nd October are to be accorded duty-free admission only in cases where the importer is in a position to produce certificates issued by the French military authorities, and attesting that the goods to be imported are destined for the use of the army.

(C. 16,998.)

ITALY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Italian Ministry of Finance have informed the Leghorn Chamber of Commerce that, notwithstanding the general prohibition of the export of hides from Italy, applications to export are favourably considered in exceptional cases; and that in each case, when the quantity of hides for export has been ascertained, the Ministry will decide what percentage will be allowed for export by each shipper. It is understood that permission for the export of the total quantity will not necessarily be withheld, provided that the quantity be not too large.

H.M. Ambassador at Rome suggests that, in these circumstances, it may be worth while for British firms desirous of importing hides from Italy to instruct their agents in that country to make the necessary application to the Italian Ministry of Finance. (C. 16,933.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.**

In making application to the Department for a reduction of the entered value under the said provision of paragraph I, Section 3, of the Tariff Act, the importer should state specifically the nature of the diligence exercised and the inquiry made on his part prior to making his advance on entry, and state from whom and what information was obtained as a result thereof. Such application should be submitted through the collector of customs at the port of entry, who will transmit the same to the Department with a full report thereon.

A strict compliance with the above will facilitate action by the Department on applications under the above provision of law.

The following is the substance of some decisions by the Board of General Appraisers respecting the application of the United States Tariff Act of the 3rd October, 1913, which have recently been received at the Board of Trade:—

Articles.	Paragraph of the Tariff under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
<i>Crash or towelling</i> , composed of flax, or of flax and cotton, of which flax is the component material of chief value, woven on a plain loom, having no extra attachments and using but two heddies, but having the threads so manipulated that in the border two small coloured threads are inserted in the space taken up by one thread in the body of the fabric, are "plain woven fabrics," and are properly dutiable under paragraph 283 of the Tariff, and not as "manufactures of flax" under paragraph 284 [T.D. 34,818]	283	30 % <i>ad val.</i>
<i>Towels made of cotton</i> and woven on Jacquard looms, being more specifically provided for as "towels * * * made of cotton * * * and not otherwise provided for" than as "all other Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton," are dutiable under paragraph 264 of the Tariff, and not under paragraph 258 [T.D. 34,819]	264	25 % "
<i>Straw rugs</i> .—Woven rugs in which cotton thread or cord is used in the warp, and a cord made of twisted straw in the weft are dutiable as "mats and rugs manufactured from straw, round or split," and not as "mats and rugs made of vegetable fibre" [T.D. 34,820]	272	Dols. cts. Sq. yd. 0 02½
<i>Glove leather</i> .—Split sheepskin fleshers, tanned by the acid or formaldehyde process, specially finished for use in the making of gloves, and generally used for that purpose, should be classified as glove leathers, and under the <i>eo nomine</i> provision therefor in paragraph 359 of the Tariff are assessable with duty accordingly [T.D. 31,861]	359	10 % <i>ad val.</i>

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

Information regarding the present steamship services between the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

**Steamship
Services to the
Continent.**

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY. NORWAY.

The following report was obtained prior to the outbreak of the war, by H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray):—

The greater part of the coal imported into Norway comes from the United Kingdom, but Spitzbergen coal, owing to its excellent quality, is said to be growing in favour in the northern ports. But however excellent the quality of the coal may be, several factors are thought to militate somewhat against the trade being remunerative on a large scale, as for instance, the question of freight, which is said to be largely dependent on drift ice. Moreover, the fact that coal can only be shipped for three or four months in the year, necessitates an extra cost for storage in Norway.

Other drawbacks mentioned are the following:—The possibility of labour difficulties in a settlement cut off from the outer world for eight months at a time; the cost of labour there; the necessity of providing food and lodging for workmen and the absence of running water for eight months in the year, so that water for boilers and general use has to be melted from ice.

As regards the importation of Spitzbergen coal into Hammerfest during 1913, the British Vice-Consul at that port (Mr. C. Robertson) writes that the shipment was somewhat larger than in 1912. The quality was very good, and in spite of their small size, the coals are preferred both on steamers and for household purposes; the prices c.i.f. were the same as for West Hartley D.C.B. The one company working at Spitzbergen has not been able to satisfy the demand.

The British Vice-Consul at Tromsø (Mr. J. R. Holmboe) states that at that port Spitzbergen coals fetch rather higher prices than the best British coals, and are excellent for steam raising.

A large proportion of the coal shipped to Narvik is destined for use on the Ofoten Railway, but the Vice-Consul at that place (Mr. J. N. Aagaard) states that the section of the line on the Swedish side of the frontier is to be operated by electricity obtained from the Porjus waterfalls, a fact which will considerably diminish the imports of coal.

GERMANY.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 3rd November publishes a report from the Raw Iron Syndicate at Essen which states that during October deliveries from the works showed a heavy decline as compared with the previous month. During August deliveries were as high as

**Iron Industry in
October.**

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***GERMANY**—*continued.*

50 per cent. of the normal allotment, whereas during October a percentage of only 40 was attained. The decline is attributed to the fact that consumers took up during September the balance of the quarter's contracts, thereby accumulating heavy stocks, and naturally refrained as far as possible from purchasing anew at increased prices. The most satisfactory feature of the industry has been the consumption of fine quality brands, required mainly for military work. Business in the Luxemburg products was reported to have improved, the number of blast furnaces in operation having been augmented, and the works produced material in excess of their own actual requirements.

The same issue of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" also publishes a report from the Siegerland district on the condition of the fine-sheet industry, according to which October has shown an improvement in orders as compared with the preceding month, an increased number of orders having also been received from neutral export markets. Dissatisfaction is, however, expressed at the selling prices, in view of the rise of $7\frac{1}{2}$ marks per metric ton in the cost of raw material and the increased expense of production brought about by the reduction of output. In the home market prices have ranged between 125 marks and 130 marks, which figures have also been quoted *ex works* for export orders. There appears to have been a quantity of material in the hands of middlemen as the works prices were continually underquoted. The selling prices realised, even for prompt delivery, were hardly sufficient to cover actual cost of production. The re-introduction of the bounty on exported half-manufactured goods is stated to be of great importance, but the rate is considered to be too low, and the wish is expressed that the Raw Iron Syndicate and the Coal Syndicate would also grant the bounty. The works are stated to be well provided with specifications in all cases where war material is produced.

Mark = 11·8d.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 5th November states that the pig iron production of Germany and Luxemburg for September was 580,087 metric tons, as against 586,661 metric tons in August, 1914, and 1,590,849 metric tons in September, 1913.

The total production of pig iron from January to September inclusive was 12,018,940 metric tons, as compared with 14,455,886 metric tons for the corresponding period of 1913.

Metric ton = 2,204·6 lbs.

YARNS AND TEXTILES.

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) has forwarded, under date 27th October, the following particulars regarding the situation in the local silk industry since the outbreak of the war:—

The partial resumption of railway traffic on the completion of the mobilisation, aided by limited concessions granted for the transport of goods, has enabled many small silk factories to re-open, while in the larger ones work has been resumed to some extent.

**Condition
of the Lyons Silk
Industry.**

Business in the raw silk market, though still relatively small in volume as compared with normal times, has lately shown a tendency to increase, to judge by the Conditioning House returns and the increasing number of quotations to be found in the official lists. Prices have maintained practically the same level at which they stood at the outbreak of hostilities, owing doubtless to the decline in the demand being accompanied by a corresponding falling-off in the supply, due to the closing of many spinning and throwing mills, and to a marked reduction in imports from the Far East owing to war risks.

In the manufacturing industry there has been a fairly steady demand from the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States, with which manufacturers have not always found it easy to cope in consequence of their diminished staffs. Difficulties are also being experienced in obtaining certain important raw materials, such as cotton and wool required for mixing with silk, on account of the closing of the works in the Vosges and the North of France. Paris, deserted by its usual crowd of visitors, and shorn of all its habitual gaiety and life, has practically ceased to count as a customer of the Lyons silk trade, of which it is one of the chief mainstays in normal times. Among the goods in demand may be mentioned various piece-dyed fabrics, such as crêpes-de-Chine, English crêpes and voiles, and velvets, which latter are expected to do fairly well this winter, owing to the difficulties in the way of importing furs, which the heavier sorts of these fabrics to some extent replace. Tulles and nets are in increasing demand, which, however, cannot be adequately met owing to the absence of experienced men in this branch of the industry, about 80 per cent. of the normal number being away.

The situation is thus not devoid of anxiety, but as stocks in the hands of both manufacturers and middlemen are exceedingly low, especially in all black goods, a steady, if restricted, flow of orders from the United Kingdom and North America should enable factory-owners to keep open their works and thus hold the breach against the menace of increased unemployment and all that it means at a time like the present.

(C. 15,930.)

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 14th November, 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.				
Wheat	...	...	...	39s. 8d.
Barley	...	...	...	29s. 0d.
Oats	...	...	...	24s. 8d.

For further particulars see p. 532.

A statement is published on p. 533 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 14th November, 1914, as well as of imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 12th November, 1914, was 85,708 (including 92 bales British West Indian and 387 bales British East African), and the number imported during the forty-six weeks ended 12th November was 3,223,386 (including 6,431 bales British West Indian, 13,650 bales British West African, 29,701 bales British East African, and 3,574 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 12th November was 5,192 and during the forty-six weeks, 341,958.

For further details see p. 532.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The following figures of the exports of cultivated rubber from the Federated Malay States during the month of September, 1914, are taken from telegraphic information received by the Malay States Information Agency in London, the corresponding figures for September, 1913, being added for purposes of comparison:—

					1913.	1914.
					Tons.	Tons.
August	...	...	...	...	2,363	1,850
September	...	...	...	...	1,998	2,903
January-September	...	...	...	...	16,625	21,574

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul-General at Odessa (Mr. J. F. Roberts, C.M.G.) reports, under date 22nd October, that at the commencement of the season the development of the various oilseeds cultivated in Russia was good, but about the middle of June the weather turned unfavourable. In the Odessa district, which is an important oilseed producing one, there was too much heat and drought, while in other districts there were high winds accompanied by storms of rain and hail which laid the flat crops.

Oilseed Crops.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***RUSSIA**—*continued.*

Later on, the weather became more suitable and the oilseed fields again improved, particularly in the south-west districts. Unfortunately there was an insufficiency of labour, as so many farm labourers had gone to the war. The results of the various crops may be summarised as follows:—

Winter rape seed is decidedly above the normal crop, and **summer rape** a satisfactory one; there should be a good margin for exportation. **Linseed** is good in quality, but below the normal in quantity, and there will be but little for exportation. **Hemp seed** is a fairly normal crop of good quality, and will probably all be wanted in the country. **Sunflower seed** is above the normal, and is of fair quality; there will be a surplus for export. **Mustard seed** is fully satisfactory as regards both quantity and quality. **Poppy seed** is a good average crop which will meet all local wants, but not leave much available for exportation. (C. 16,955.)

BRAZIL. PERU. BOLIVIA.

The Acting British Consul at Pará reports that the quantity of rubber exported from Pará, Manáos, Iquitos, and Itacoatiara, *viâ* Pará, during the month of September, and nine months ended September, 1914, was as follows, the corresponding figures for 1913 being added for purposes of comparison:—

		Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Caucho.	Total.
		Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
Month of September.						
1913—						
To United States	...	620,311	173,489	326,228	181,695	1,301,723
To Europe	...	867,141	76,769	160,191	243,711	1,347,812
Total	...	1,487,452	250,258	486,419	425,406	2,649,535
1914—						
To United States	...	564,209	97,993	318,720	205,893	1,186,815
To Europe	...	424,669	43,372	47,022	73,213	588,276
Total	...	988,878	141,365	365,742	279,106	1,775,091
Nine Months ended September, 1913—						
To United States	...	4,868,141	934,403	4,032,614	2,712,348	12,547,506
To Europe	...	8,014,992	1,162,112	1,846,091	5,760,612	16,783,807
Total	...	12,883,133	2,096,515	5,878,705	8,472,960	29,331,313
1914—						
To United States	...	5,216,336	1,062,248	3,853,925	3,816,981	13,949,490
To Europe	...	7,295,946	911,490	1,217,541	4,304,504	13,711,481
Total	...	12,512,282	1,973,738	5,071,466	8,121,485	27,660,971

(C.I.B. 36,377.)

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***JAPAN.**

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports that according to official returns, dated 2nd October, the second estimate of the rice crop is 56,746,549 koku, showing a decrease from the first estimate of 1,246,509 koku, or 2.1 per cent., which is accounted for by the heavy rain storms which occurred in several districts during the critical period.

The present estimate, however, remains in excess of the normal crop by 6,111,316 koku, or 12.1 per cent., and of last year's crop by 6,491,282 koku, or 12.9 per cent. (C.I.B. 38,074.)

Koku = 4.96 bushels.

MISCELLANEOUS.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

In the trades compulsorily insured against unemployment, *viz.*,
State of Employment Building, Works of Construction, Engineer-
at 13th November, ing, Shipbuilding, Vehicle Making, &c. the
1914. percentage of unemployment at 13th Novem-
 ber was 3.85 as compared with 3.93 a week
 ago, 4.50 a month ago, and 3.84 a year ago. These figures relate
 to the whole of the United Kingdom and include all unemployed
 workmen in the insured trades.

As regards the uninsured trades, the number of men and women on the registers of the Labour Exchanges at 13th November shows a decrease on the figures a week ago, being 55,396 as compared with 57,435. For men alone the corresponding figures were 21,397 and 23,325, and for women 33,999 and 34,110.

According to a report in the "Board of Trade Labour Gazette" for November,* based on 5,936 statistical returns.
Labour Market *viz.*, 3,201 returns from trade unions (relating to
in October. 912,898 members), and 2,735 returns from
 employers (relating to 1,201,928 workpeople), employment continued to improve in October both as regards the number of workpeople employed and the amount of short time reported. The improvement was largely accounted for by war contracts, and was especially noticeable in the engineering, miscellaneous metal, woollen, worsted, hosiery and dyeing trades. The boot, leather and clothing trades continued to be very active, and employment in shipbuilding yards was good generally. Carpenters and woodworkers were busy in connection with the erection of huts for the new Army. The pig iron, iron and steel, printing, pottery and glass trades also showed an improvement. The cotton trade improved slightly, but a large amount of short time still prevailed. The curtain branch of the lace trade improved, but the other branches continued to be depressed. The silk and carpet trades showed some recovery. Coal mining

* For list of principal contents, see p. 529.

*Miscellaneous.***UNITED KINGDOM—continued.**

remained about the same as in September, and there was a seasonal decline in the brickmaking industry.

In the Trade Unions, with a net membership of 912,898, excluding those serving with the Army, Navy, or Territorial Forces, 40,146 (or 4.4 per cent.) of the members were reported as unemployed at the end of October, 1914, as compared with 5.9 per cent. at the end of September, 1914, and 2.2 per cent. at the end of October, 1913.

Compared with a year ago there was a decline except in the trades most affected by war contracts. It should, however, be noted that the boom in employment reached its zenith about the middle of 1913, and that for some time before the outbreak of war several trades had declined considerably from the high level then attained.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of fish landed on the English and Welsh, Scottish and Irish coasts during the month and ten months ended October, 1914, as compared with the corresponding periods of the year 1913:—

—	Month of October.				Ten Months ended October.			
	1913.		1914.		1913.		1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
England and Wales—	<i>Cwts.</i>	£	<i>Cwts.</i>	£	<i>Cwts.</i>	£	<i>Cwts.</i>	£
Fish, excluding shell								
fish	4,180,973	1,597,578	1,549,723	757,339	12,861,903	8,110,517	8,978,568	6,658,290
Shell fish	—	31,074	—	25,000	—	273,147	—	245,892
Total value ...	—	1,628,652	—	782,339	—	8,413,664	—	6,899,182
Scotland—								
Fish, excluding shell								
fish	241,628	157,921	222,946	142,448	6,804,680	3,403,878	6,487,481	2,650,527
Shell fish	—	5,805	—	5,031	—	60,083	—	57,099
Total value ...	—	163,726	—	147,479	—	3,463,961	—	2,707,626
Ireland—								
Fish, excluding shell								
fish	29,546	13,570	47,362	20,898	662,575	249,296	493,742	196,692
Shell fish	—	1,294	—	845	—	25,843	—	17,782
Total value ...	—	14,864	—	21,743	—	275,129	—	214,474

NOTE.—The above figures are subject to correction in the annual returns.

QUEENSLAND,

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, a copy of an Act of the Queensland Government, entitled "The Control of Trade Act of 1914," under the provisions of which a Board of Control is to be appointed to fix the maximum prices at which the necessaries of life are to be sold, and to prevent persons from withholding such commodities from the market.

**Regulation of
Prices of Food
Supplies.**

*Miscellaneous.***NEWFOUNDLAND.**

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at St. John's (Mr. H. W. Le Messurier) has furnished the following particulars
Trade in 1913-14. of the foreign trade of Newfoundland in the year ended 30th June, 1914, the figures for the previous twelve months being added for purposes of comparison :—

From and to	Imports.		Exports.	
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
United Kingdom	4,405,103	3,826,529	3,427,026	3,256,446
British Possessions	5,681,673	5,192,462	2,786,097	2,572,129
United States	5,573,733	5,796,906	1,330,667	1,679,362
Other Countries	351,856	377,829	7,129,099	7,676,606
Total	16,012,365	15,193,726	14,672,889	15,134,543

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

(C.I.B. 33,098.)

JAPAN.

The Acting British Consul at Shimonoseki (Mr. M. Paske Smith) reports that the production of vegetable wax is one of the most important industries of Japan. Of late years, however, the price of tree seeds and the cost of labour have been gradually rising; in addition, the value of vegetable wax has been declining owing to the importation of paraffin wax and Chinese wax. The trees are also grown less extensively than formerly.

Vegetable wax is produced chiefly in the Prefectures of Fukuoka, Saga, Oita, and Ehime, although the greater part of the refining is done in the Prefecture of Hyogo. The total production during 1911 and 1912 was as follows :—

	Unbleached.		Refined.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kwan.	Yen.	Kwan.	Yen.
1911	1,821,751	2,048,772	1,170,899	1,476,670
1912	1,770,161	2,009,129	1,309,628	1,710,392

Kwan = 8.26 lbs.; Yen = 2s. 0½d.

The unbleached wax is used largely in Japan for the manufacture of candles, and the discovery of a cheaper substitute in the form of paraffin wax has greatly lessened the production of the vegetable wax. There is still, however, a considerable demand for candles of vegetable wax both at the temples and on the part of the rickshaw men, who state that such candles are better and last longer.

*Miscellaneous.***JAPAN**—*continued.*

Japanese vegetable wax has a higher melting point than Chinese and other waxes, and there are good prospects for its future. Germany is one of Japan's best customers for wax, but will be unable to take her usual supply, and there will probably be a large decrease in the exports for 1914. Enquiries are being received from the United States, whilst exports to Europe, other than Germany, will no doubt soon be recommenced.

A short account of the methods of manufacture of Kiushiu vegetable wax may be *consulted* by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 33,999.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.***TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.**

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of October, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 have been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) for the first volume and 4s. 1d. (post free 4s. 7d.) for the second. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country; and in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that beginning with the issues for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries of *consignment* for imports, and countries of final destination, so far as known, for exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given, as mentioned above, on the same basis as those published (up to the year 1908) in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

Government Publications.

among the more important contents of the November issue:—The Labour Market in October; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Retail Food Prices; Unemployment among Women in October; Food Prices in Germany; Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in 1913; Labour Disputes in 1913; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORT.

The following report of the *Annual Series* has been issued by the Foreign Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 5,398. Trade of Switzerland in 1913. Price 2½d.

Cotton and silk weaving.	Reports from Berne, Davos,
Electrical, motor cycle, watch,	Lucerne, Basle, St. Gall, Geneva,
shoe, chocolate, chemical, &c.,	and Lausanne.
industries.	

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.

The following report has been issued by the Colonial Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 815. Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1913-14. Price 2d.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. Report on the Trade in Imports and Exports at Irish Ports during the year ended 31st December, 1913. [Cd. 7,639.] Price 9½d.

The total estimated value of the import and export trade at Irish ports in the year 1913 was £147,559,560. The imports amounted to a total of £73,673,149 and the exports to £73,886,411. Imports in 1913 show an increase of £505,450 as compared with the previous year, and exports an increase of £6,704,433.

Besides detailed tables showing the quantities and estimated values of commodities imported into and exported from Ireland for the years 1909-13, the report contains the following appendices:—Extracts relating to Irish trade with foreign countries, taken from the Reports for 1912 and 1913 of H.M. Consular Officers, &c.; tables of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in 1913; diagrams showing the monthly fluctuations in the quantities of butter and eggs imported into the United Kingdom and exported from Ireland to Great Britain during 1913; and also tables showing the prices of Irish creamery butter and eggs during the same period.

Workmen's Compensation. Statistics of Compensation and of Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, during 1913. [Cd. 7,669] Price 6d.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. :—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

- Copra Industry in the Philippines.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 23rd Oct.
- Grain Prospects in Canada.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 23rd Oct.
- Olive Crop Prospects in Tripolitania.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 29th Oct.
- Molasses (Solidified).
"Agricultural News" (Barbados), 24th Oct.
- Crop Prospects in Argentina.
"Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires), 16th Oct.
- Ginger Cultivation in Queensland.
"Queensland Agricultural Journal" (Brisbane), Oct.
- Sugar Cane Cultivation in India.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 16th Oct.
- Currant and Fig Crops in Greece.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 22nd Oct.
- Agricultural Prospects in Montserrat—*(continued)*
"Agricultural News" (Barbados), 24th Oct.
- Crop Prospects in India.
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 16th Oct.
- Olive Oil Market in Spain.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 23rd Oct.
- Ground Nut Cultivation in the West Indies.
"Agricultural News" (Barbados), 24th Oct.

Machinery and Engineering.

- Deep Well Irrigation Pumping Plant.
"Engineering News" (New York), 8th Oct.
- Irrigation in New South Wales.
"Commonwealth Engineer" (Melbourne), 1st Oct.
- Rock Drills of modern American type—*(continued)*.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 31st Oct.
- Steam Turbine (Mechanically Geared).
"Commonwealth Engineer" (Melbourne), 1st Oct.

Machinery and Engineering—continued.

- Motor Vehicle Industry in Russia.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 24th Oct.
- Steam Boilers : Standard Specifications.
"Engineering News" (New York), 8th Oct.
- Electric Mining Machinery in Lapland.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 31st Oct.
- Producer Gas Engines : Indicator Tests.
"Commonwealth Engineer" (Melbourne), 1st Oct.
- Pipe Lining with Cement.
"Engineering News" (New York), 8th Oct.
- Turbo-Blower for the Blast Furnace.
"Iron Age" (New York), 29th Oct.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Copper Market in the United States.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 31st Oct.
- Mineral Output of Rhodesia in August.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 3rd Oct.
- Mining Industry in New Zealand.
"Australian Mining Standard" (Sydney), 17th Sept.
- Diamond Deposits in German South-West Africa—*(continued)*.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 3rd Oct.
- Lode and Alluvial Mining—*(continued)*.
"Australian Mining Standard" (Sydney), 17th and 24th Sept.
- Mercury : Volumetric Estimation.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 31st Oct.
- Coal Industry in South Africa.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 10th Oct.
- Wolfram Mining in Siam.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 26th Oct.
- Cyanide and other Processes Combined.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 31st Oct.
- Iron and Steel Industry in Southern United States.
"Iron Age" (New York), 29th Oct.
- Tin Smelting in Bolivia.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 31st Oct.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

- Ore Deposits of Australia—(continued).
"Australian Mining Standard"
 (Sydney), 17th and 24th Sept.
- Iron Industry in the Transvaal.
"South African Mining Journal"
 (Johannesburg), 10th Oct.
- Refined Copper: Commercial Classification
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
 (New York), 31st Oct.
- Gold Production in South Africa in Sept.
"South African Mining Journal"
 (Johannesburg), 10th Oct.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Panama Canal and Railway Competition.
"Weekly Commercial News" (San Francisco), 24th Oct.
- Electric Traction in India—(concluded).
"Indian Engineering" (Calcutta), 10th Oct.
- Trans-Australian Railway.
"Australian Mining Standard"
 (Sydney), 24th Sept
- Motor Cycles and Bicycles in Argentina: Trade Openings.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 2nd Oct.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Cotton Mill Industry in India.
"Capital" (Calcutta), 15th Oct.
- Silk Market in Japan.
"Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade Journal" (Yokohama), 30th Sept.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- Japan: Industrial Conditions.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 29th Oct.
- Denmark: Commerce and Industries.
"Le Danemark" (Copenhagen), Oct.
- Corsica: Trade and Commerce.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 3rd Oct.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.

- Argentina: Finances in 1913 as compared with 1903.
"Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires), 16th Oct.
- British Guiana: Commercial Conditions.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 2th Oct.
- South America: United States Banks.
"Iron Age" (New York), 29th Oct.
- British West Indies: Commercial and Financial Condition.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 24th Oct.
- Paraguay: Trade Conditions.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 21st Oct.

Miscellaneous.

- Food Production in the West Indies.
"Agricultural News" (Barbados), 24th Oct.
- Surveyor's Computations: Saving Time.
"Engineering News" (New York), 8th Oct.
- Immigration and Emigration in United States.
"Bradstreets" (New York), 31st Oct.
- New Instrument for Determining Latitude and Time by Equal Altitudes.
"Engineering News" (New York), 8th Oct.
- Pelagic Seal Industry.
"Canadian Fisherman" (Montreal), Nov.
- Explosives Production in the United States.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 31st Oct.
- Umbrellas and Waterproofs in India: Trade Openings.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 21st Oct.
- Chemical Industry in Canada.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 23rd Oct.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- Canada—Department of Trade and Commerce Bulletin: Grain Inspection in Canada.
- South Australia—Report of the South Australian Railway Commissioners for 1913-14.
- New Zealand—
 Statistics of the Dominion for 1913, Vol. II.—Trade and Interchange.
 Drainage Operations in Hauraki Plains: Report for 1913-14.
- Cyprus—
 Imports and Exports in 1913.
 Shipping in 1913.
- Federated Malay States—Perak Administration Report for 1913.
- San Salvador—Illustrated Official Handbook (in Spanish), 1914.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 46 weeks ended 12th November, 1914 :—

				Week ended 12th Nov., 1914.	46 Weeks ended 12th Nov., 1914.	Week ended 12th Nov., 1914.	46 Weeks ended 12th Nov., 1914.
				IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
				Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	...	...	...	72 467	2,155,469	3,629	135 834
Brazilian	...	...	...	1,242	211,033	—	16 014
East Indian	...	...	...	1,559	231,350	1,200	57,039
Egyptian	...	...	...	4,756	382,335	240	121,080
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	5,684*	237,259†	123	11,991
Total...	...	...	...	85,708	3,223,386	5,192	311,958

* Including 92 bales British West Indian, and 387 bales British East African.

† Including 6,431 bales British West Indian, 13,650 bales British West African, 29,701 bales British East African, and 3,574 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 14th November, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

				Average Price.		
				Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 14th November, 1914	...	...	...	39 8	29 0	24 8
Corresponding Week in—						
1907	...	...	...	34 7	27 5	18 9
1908	...	...	...	31 10	27 3	17 3
1909	...	...	...	32 7	27 0	17 4
1910	...	...	...	29 8	25 1	16 1
1911	...	...	...	33 1	32 10	21 0
1912	...	...	...	32 10	31 2	19 9
1913	...	...	...	30 1	27 8	17 11

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of **Agricultural Produce** imported into the **United Kingdom** in the week ended 14th November, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 14th Nov., 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	11	4
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	26	141
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	122,541	157,493
Mutton " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	59,662	113,848
Pork " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	24,432	15,850
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	12,518	12,642
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	116,413	92,020
Beef	"	375	634
Hams	"	14,402	17,402
Pork	"	4,070	2,574
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	3,812	1,974
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	27,156	14,415
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	67,413	64,534
Margarine	"	30,242	32,523
Cheese	"	28,536	67,212
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	217	229
" condensed	"	25,849	21,126
" preserved, other kinds	"	2,486	297
Eggs	Grt. Hunder.	392,393	478,711
Poultry	Value £	761	4,252
Game	"	1,470	4,347
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	3,161	32,001
Lard	"	31,991	34,567
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	1,846,500	2,327,200
Wheat-meal and flour	"	231,500	274,300
Barley	"	620,500	550,100
Oats	"	358,600	297,600
Peas	"	3,690	4,831
Beans	"	46,120	16,110
Maize or Indian corn	"	1,239,400	1,094,000
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	150,241	137,643
Apricots and peaches	"	—	5
Bananas	Bunches	175,007	105,639
Cherries	Owts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	38,919	11,890
Lemons	"	10,309	8,213
Oranges	"	34,600	27,320
Pears	"	17,088	24,769
Plums	"	—	—
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	1,810	1,067
Hay	Tons	88	553
Straw	"	—	35
Moss Litter	"	703	1,615
Hops	Owts.	5,048	24,425
Locust beans	"	59,531	25,992
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	201,178	182,230
Potatoes	Owts.	5,884	79,369
Tomatoes	"	14,659	18,502
Unenumerated	Value £	3,094	8,394
Vegetables, dried...	Owts.	3,934	3,711
" preserved by canning	"	9,011	7,766

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."
Commonwealth of Australia..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and New Zealand Insurance Buildings, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address, "Austere."

Note.—The attention of United Kingdom firms corresponding with H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions is called to the necessity for seeing that their letters are properly stamped before mailing, as such correspondence cannot be sent post free. (C.I.B. 35,822.)

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz.: Commercial Statistics; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3d., the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15s. 2d. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; in Edinburgh to H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street; in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street; or to the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C. All applications regarding advertisement rates, &c., should be sent direct to the sole contractors for advertisements, Messrs. Laughton & Co., Ltd., 3, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 485.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to: *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Trade Enquiry Offices are maintained in London at the following addresses by the Governments indicated, viz. :—

Dominion of Canada	...	...	17, Victoria Street, S.W.; also 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).
Commonwealth of Australia.	...	...	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales	...	...	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	...	...	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland	...	...	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia	...	...	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia	...	...	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Tasmania	...	...	56, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	...	...	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Union of South Africa	...	...	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

Trade enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

Part II.—Unemployment.

(Application to the Umpire.)

In pursuance of Regulations made by the Board of Trade and dated 26th day of March, 1912, Notice is hereby given that the Umpire (Unemployment Insurance) has received application for decision as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following classes of persons :—

329. Workmen engaged in making Floating Targets.

Any representations with reference to the above application may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 3rd December, 1914.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above applications on or after 7th December, 1914.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

3. If before the date specified in the notice any representations with reference to the application are made in writing to the Umpire by or on behalf of any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or the Board of Trade, the Umpire shall take those representations into his consideration, and the Umpire may at any time before the said date require any persons to supply to him such information in writing as he thinks necessary for the purpose of enabling him to give a decision.

All such representations and information shall be open to inspection by any employer or workman appearing to the Umpire to be interested or any persons authorised in that behalf by any such employer or workman or the Board of Trade.

National Insurance Act, 1911.

4. Any persons claiming to be interested may apply to the Umpire to be heard by him orally in reference to any application under these Regulations, and the Umpire may, in any case in which he thinks it desirable, require the attendance of any person before him to give oral information on the subject of any application.

The decisions of the Umpire upon the foregoing will be announced in the "Board of Trade Journal" in due course.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911. PART II.—

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable:—

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE PAYABLE in respect of:—

1487. Fitters, turners, machinists, or other workmen engaged wholly or mainly in repairing machinery connected with galvanising pots.

Note.—Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXXVII.] November 26, 1914.

[No. 939

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH of the BOARD OF TRADE,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

TELEGRAMS { "Advantage, Stock, London."
Code:—5th Edition, A.B.C. TELEPHONES { Central 12807.
London Wall 4713
(3 lines).

The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 609.

A series of "Exchange Meetings," with concurrent exhibitions of samples of German and Austrian goods, is now being held at 32, Cheapside, E.C. (see p. 561). All communications in this connection should be sent to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C.; Telephone, City 2323.

Attention is called to the Sample Room at 73, Basinghall Street, and in particular to the following samples:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Kaolin Briquettes from the Federated Malay States...	26th Nov. 1914	595
German Goods sold in Morocco ...	" " "	566
Sugar, Bran, Maize, Rice, "Feijao" Manioc Flour, Beef and "Raspadoura" from Brazil ...	" " "	559
Leather Waste from India— <i>Market sought</i> ...	19th " "	466
Celluloid Sheets—Montreal enquiry ...	" " "	467
Hemolin—Melbourne enquiry ...	" " "	472
Indented Zinc Sheets—Melbourne enquiry ...	" " "	472
Buttons, Dress Trimmings and Edgings—Capetown enquiry.	" " "	474
Cotton Wool Milk Strainers—Transvaal enquiry ...	" " "	474
Textiles—Algiers enquiry ...	" " "	481
German Goods sold in Morocco ...	" " "	483
Mother-of-Pearl from Bangkok— <i>Market sought</i> ...	" " "	485
Rattan Work—Montreal enquiry ...	12th " "	387
Gloves (fabric)—Vancouver enquiry ...	" " "	388
Slipper Piece Goods—Melbourne enquiry ...	" " "	393
Horse Shoe, &c. Nails—Patras enquiry ...	" " "	404
Papers of Continental make imported into Japan ...	" " "	453
Silk Piece Goods for Neckties—Melbourne enquiry ...	5th " "	323
Nickel Sheet Iron—Warsaw enquiry ...	" " "	326
Gold Leaf, imitation—Lyons enquiry ...	" " "	328
Sulphate of Baryta—Lyons enquiry ...	" " "	328
Feldspar—Montreal enquiry ...	29th Oct. "	260
Plush and Beaver Cloth for Hats—Montreal enquiry ...	" " "	260
Plush and Felt for Railway Carriages—Montreal enquiry ...	" " "	260
Porcelain Bodies for Mechanical Stoppers—Paris enquiry ...	" " "	271
Iron Channels for Venetian Blinds—San Sebastian enquiry	" " "	274

Attention is also called to the following notices:—

Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade ...	560
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions ...	609
List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions ...	610
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications, &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	605

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

N.B.—The attention of British manufacturers is called to pp. 564-9 of this issue, on which appear reports from H.M. Diplomatic and

Openings for British Trade.

Consular Officers giving information regarding the trade conditions in their respective countries and the classes of goods for which there is now an opening owing to the cessation of supplies from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

NOTE.—In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the Royal Proclamation relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the United Kingdom, which appeared on pp. 414-21 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th November, and p. 570 of this issue; also to the notice on p. 286 of the issue of 29th October regarding the issue of special licences to export certain colours and dyestuffs, and on p. 494 of the issue of 19th November regarding licences to export wool and woollen goods.

UNITED KINGDOM.

In view of the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary and the fact that there are many articles hitherto imported from those countries which are of importance, if not of necessity, to British manufacturers, importers of such articles are invited by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade to supply information regarding their precise nature and quality, in order that steps may be taken to ascertain whether similar goods might be produced in this country, and, if so, where; or, if not, from what neutral sources they could be obtained.

Similarly, United Kingdom manufacturers now have the markets of Germany and Austria-Hungary closed to them, but in many cases there will be opportunities for the disposal of their products in this country or abroad.

Doubtless in a large number of cases importers and manufacturers have already taken steps to inform themselves on these points, but, from cases which have come under the notice of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, it is believed that in some instances it has not proved an easy matter to obtain the necessary information, and it is thought that in such cases the Branch may be able to render some assistance by placing manufacturers and buyers in communication with one another.

Applications have already been received in the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom who wish to get into communication with manufacturers or purchasers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from, or sold to, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Among a very large number of applications received, the following may be noted, in addition to those instanced last week on pp. 464-5 and in previous issues:—

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

Articles desired to Purchase.

Carpet cloth, for making slippers.	Slate pencils.
Confectionery moulds.	Squirts for designs in butter and confectionery.
Machinery for making crochet, knitted, and celluloid buttons; for moulding Galalith rods.	Wire "calyx" bands (paper bound) for floral uses.
	Woollen tafeta.

Articles desired to Sell.

Fireclay goods.	Seeds, agricultural and garden.
Leaded lights.	Wheels and axles.
Potassium bi-chromate.	Wood pulp.

Articles desired to Purchase by Firms abroad.

Names of firms abroad open to purchase have also been received in respect of articles of the following classes:—

Aluminium cooking utensils.	Leather, for boot trade, carriage trimmings, &c.
Bioscopes and accessories.	Machinery, printing and book-binding.
Brass rods and sheets.	Oil stoves.
Cotton wool.	Steel casks, glass enamelled.
Colours for paints.	Toys, clockwork, &c.
Glass and glassware—window glass, bulbs for lamps, syphons.	Underclothing, ready-made, cheap, woollen.
Lamps, acetylene and incandescent.	Vulcanised fibre board for electrical purposes.

United Kingdom firms interested in any of the above-mentioned articles are invited to write to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., with a view to being placed in communication with the enquirers. A more detailed list of enquiries has been published and may be obtained by United Kingdom firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Directors of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of (1) *steel rails* (about 4,018 tons); (2) *steel fish plates* (about 137 tons); and (3) *steel sleepers and keys* (about 2,850 tons), in accordance with the specifications, which may be seen at the offices of the Company, 91, York Street, Westminster, London, S.W. The charge for each specification will be £1 1s. which will not be returned. Tenders, marked "Tender for Steel Rails," or as the case may be, must be sent to the Secretary, at the above address, not later than 2 p.m. on 1st December.

*Openings for British Trade.***BRITISH INDIA—continued.**

With reference to the notices on p. 386 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th November, and p. 5 of the issue of 1st October, relative to available supplies of certain Indian produce, the Board of Trade have received, through the India Office, a communication, dated 13th October, from the Governor of Madras, stating that the situation in that Presidency is becoming serious as regards the export trade in coconut products. Over 60 per cent. of the coir formerly exported to Germany was re-exported to Sweden, Norway, Russia, and the United States, and it is suggested that London might replace Hamburg as a port of distribution. As to the market for coconut oil and also for ground nut oil it is pointed out that, owing to a fall in prices, the present is an opportune time for the storage of raw materials from which the oils can be extracted. The situation as regards groundnuts and cotton is also serious owing to the interruption of the export trade, the closure of the French market, and the large cotton crop in America; moreover, in view of an expected bumper crop this year the position of the groundnut trade is still further complicated by the impossibility of storing kernels in India for a prolonged period and by lack of local facilities for the extraction of oil.

(C. 14,017.)

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that he has received the following enquiries from firms in the Dominion:—

An agent in Ontario desires to secure agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *electric lighting fixtures and appliances, shades for electric lights, &c.* See Note†.

(C.I.B. 40,623.)

A Montreal firm desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *chemicals* suitable for the textile and the pulp and paper industries, as well as *heavy chemicals and dyes.* See Note†, and also Note on p. 538.

(C.I.B. 40,628.)

A Montreal agent wishes to secure agencies of United Kingdom exporters of *foodstuffs and provisions.* See Note†, and also Note on p. 538.

(C.I.B. 40,631.)

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

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*Openings for British Trade.***CANADA**—*continued.*

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) has furnished the following particulars regarding German agencies which have been held by Canadian firms, who, it is understood, would be suitable representatives for United Kingdom manufacturers wishing to extend their business in the Dominion:—

Two Ottawa companies have been acting as agents for German-made **Surveying Instruments.** surveying instruments, which have been sold at fairly low prices to a number of prominent buyers in Canada. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 29,510a.)

A Toronto firm has acted as agent for a German company, owning **Structural Steel, Steel Goods, &c.** a large warehouse in Montreal, for structural steel shapes, steel pipes, and steel goods of all kinds. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 29,510b.)

A Montreal firm obtained, previous to the outbreak of the war, the agency of a German company manufacturing **Water Meters.** water meters, and had made arrangements to advertise and push the sale of such goods extensively. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 29,510c.)

A Montreal company is understood to have done a large business on behalf of a German company manufacturing structural steel, cement machinery, mining machinery, rock crushers, rails, boiler tubes, &c. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 29,510a.)

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, contemplating appointing representatives in Canada, may obtain the names of the agents referred to, and of the German firms they have hitherto represented, on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communication on the subject to the Imperial Trade Correspondent, P.O. Box 176, Toronto.

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the **Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.,** whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 41,824.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London firm of chemical manufacturers asks for names of Canadian **Chemicals.** importers of chemicals.

A Bradford firm makes enquiry for names of Canadian importers of blankets, flannels, shirtings, costume cloths, dress materials, black materials, shirts, &c. **Blankets; Flannels; Shirtings; Dress Materials, Shirts, &c.**

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Toronto correspondent is desirous of undertaking the agency of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Biscuits; Foodstuffs.** biscuits and other foodstuffs.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

A Toronto correspondent asks for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *cotton flags*.


Cotton Flags.

A manufacturers' agent in Winnipeg asks to be placed in touch with United Kingdom makers of *house-furnishing hardware, enamelled ware, kitchen utensils and brassware*.

**Household Hardware;
Enamelled Ware; Brassware.**

A correspondent at Hamilton, Ontario, asks for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of ladies' and gentlemen's *kid gloves* wishing to extend their Canadian business.

Kid Gloves.

 **Note.**—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the **Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**, whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 42,356.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London firm, buyers of newspaper, invites offers from Canadian manufacturers.

Newspaper.

An Irish firm invites quotations from Canadian manufacturers for the supply of 25,000 to 30,000 railway ties, delivered at Belfast.

Railway Ties.


A London firm seeks supplies of bone meal and also of dried blood, and invite offers from Canadian producers.

Bone Meal; Dried Blood.

CANADIAN ENQUIRY.

An Ontario firm which manufactures sauerkraut, packed in barrels, states that it is in a position to ship large quantities, and would like to hear from United Kingdom buyers.

Market sought for Sauerkraut.

 **Note.**—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that an agent in Melbourne, who has hitherto represented German and Austrian firms, wishes to secure the representation in Australia and New Zealand of United Kingdom manufacturers of *moulded table glassware and general fancy goods* and more particularly *fancy leather goods* (such as Portsea purses and ladies' hand bags). *See Note† on next page.*

**Moulded Table
Glassware;
Fancy Goods.**

*Openings for British Trade.***AUSTRALIA**—*continued.*

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that a Melbourne agent, who has hitherto represented German firms, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *electrical and engineering supplies*, and more particularly *wires, cables, electricity meters and instruments, electric fans and small motors.* See Note†.

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, Commerce House, Melbourne.

(C.I.B. 39,270.)

*	*	*	*	*
An agent in Sydney is desirous of obtaining agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of				
Ladies' and Children's Underclothing and Blouses; Cotton Piece Goods; Motor and Cycle Parts and Lamps.	<i>ladies' and children's underclothing and blouses, cotton piece goods, and motor and cycle parts and lamps.</i>			

Communications regards this enquiry should be addressed to the **Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Australia, 72, Victoria Street, London, S.W.**

(C.I.B. 40,072.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports that tenders are invited by the Melbourne City Corporation for the supply of 6,740 yards of single-conductor lead-covered *copper cable.*

Copies of the specification, with conditions and forms of tender, may be obtained, on payment of 5s. each, from the London agents for the Corporation, Messrs. McIlwraith, McEacharn & Co., Billiter Square Buildings, London, E.C., by whom also sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 9th December.

A copy of the specification and conditions of tender may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of electric cable at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 42,234.)

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that a monumental mason in that Dominion is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *white porcelain monumental figures*, able to replace supplies hitherto obtained from Germany.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand, P.O. Box 369, Wellington, N.Z.

(C.I.B. 39,275.)

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA.

An agent in Cape Town desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of tools, *electro-plate* and *hardware*, with a view to obtaining their representation in the Union.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned may obtain the name and London address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications on the subject to the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, P.O. Box 1,346, Cape Town.

(C.I.B. 42,835).

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that tenders are invited by the South African Railways Administration for the supply and delivery of about 42,000 cubic feet of *sawn pitch pine logs*, 12 *Oregon pine logs*, and 59,500 feet of *clear pine boards*.

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be obtained from the office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 32, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Sealed tenders, on the proper form, will be received by the Secretary to the Tender Board, South African Railway Headquarters, Johannesburg, up to noon on 4th January, 1915. *The successful tenderer, if not resident or having a representative within the Union of South Africa will, if the Administration so desires, be required to appoint an agent who must be legally authorised to sign the contract, and to receive all matters and to do all things arising out of the contract.*

A copy of the specification and conditions of tender may be consulted by United Kingdom timber exporters at the Commercial Intelligence Branch as above.

(C.I.B. 41,213.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Johannesburg Municipal Council for the supply of *renewals and spares for tram-car motors, controllers, bogie trucks and brakes, also trolley and car fittings, &c.*

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be obtained* from the office of the Controller of Stores, Municipal Offices, Johannesburg. Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Plein Square, Johannesburg, up to noon on 5th January, 1915.

A copy of the specification and form of tender, together with a blue print, may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of tramway material at the Commercial Intelligence Branch as above.

(C.I.B. 41,215.)

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and owing to forms having to be obtained from South Africa this intimation will be of use only to firms having agents in the Union who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

N.B.—With reference to the foregoing notices relative to openings for trade in the Self-Governing Dominions, it should be borne in mind that all communications addressed to H M. Trade Commissioners must be properly stamped. This notice has been rendered necessary owing to an apparent impression that such correspondence could go unstamped, but this is not the case.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The Acting Commissioner of Trade and Customs at Kuala Lumpur (the Board of Trade Correspondent for the Federated Malay States) has forwarded particulars of the classes of goods which have been imported into Perak and Selangor from Germany and Austria during the first six months of 1914, which include the following:—*Cement, chemicals, chinaware, clothing, cutlery, earthenware, enamellware, electrical goods and machinery, fancy goods, hardware, hot-air fans, machinery, provisions, shoes, and woollenware.*

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters may obtain the names and addresses of the firms, received from the Acting Commissioner, importing any of the above-mentioned classes of goods on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 38,563.)

CYPRUS.

The Chief Collector of Customs at Larnaca (the Board of Trade Correspondent for Cyprus) reports that he has received many enquiries from firms in Cyprus who have hitherto bought from Germany or Austria-Hungary, but who now wish to trade with United Kingdom firms. It is accordingly suggested that manufacturers in the United Kingdom who are anxious to cater for the requirements of the Cypriote market in goods hitherto supplied by Germany and Austria-Hungary, should, *as soon as possible*, forward to the office of the Chief Collector of Customs, for filing in the Commercial Bureau attached to that office, copies of price-lists and catalogues and any other information necessary for the answering of enquiries received from local firms. With a view to expediting business it is suggested that United Kingdom firms, when forwarding catalogues, should also send a covering letter stating their terms, cash or otherwise, and what discounts and commissions they are prepared to allow agents.

All communications on this subject should be addressed direct to the Chief Collector of Customs, Larnaca, Cyprus. (C.I.B. 39,285.)

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT.

The London Chamber of Commerce notifies that an Egyptian firm, having a representative in London, desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *Bradford goods; drapery (cotton, silk, and wool); hosiery; bedsteads; metal umbrella frames; enamelled, glass, and galvanised wares; and carpets and linoleum.*

These goods are required to replace German and Austrian goods hitherto imported into Egypt. *See Note on p. 538.*

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the **Statistical and Information Department, London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C.** (C.I.B. 39,976.)

H. M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that tenders are invited by the Egyptian War Department for the purchase of about 32 tons of brass ingots lying in the powder magazines at the Citadel, Cairo.

Old Brass on Sale.

Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for purchase of Old Brass," will be received, up to 11 a.m. on 17th December, by the Financial Secretary, War Office, Cairo. *A bank guarantee of 10 per cent of the value of the offer must accompany each tender. Firms not domiciled in Egypt from whom tenders are accepted must have a legally appointed representative in Egypt.*

Copies of the specification may be obtained from Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W. A copy may be seen by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 42,509.)

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul-General at Odessa (Mr. J. F. Roberts, C.M.G.) reports that a British commission agent and merchant established at that port wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *agricultural implements, hardware, presses, safes, woollens, pharmaceutical preparations, &c.* seeking a market for their goods in Russia, and is also prepared to send them information regarding the possibilities of trade in the above or any other particular line of goods, with a view to obtaining their representation.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to H.M. Consulate-General, Odessa. (C.I.B. 37,479.)

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA—continued.

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Rostov-on-Don (Mr. V. Edwards) reports that a firm in that city desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *printing and bookbinding machines, tools and fittings for bookbinding and printing, wire for bookbinding, and bronze paint powder for lithographic work*, all of which have hitherto been obtained exclusively from German firms. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 39,143.)

The Acting British Vice-Consul also reports that an educational institute at Novochercask desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *polariscopes, polarimeters, spectroscopes*, and other instruments and apparatus for use in a chemical laboratory; also *chemicals* (acids, alkalis, &c.) required for analysis and research. *See Note†, and also Note on p. 538.* (C.I.B. 38,193.)

Note†—United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Vice-Consulate, Rostov-on-Don.

Articles to replace German and Austrian Goods. See Notice on p. 568.

RUSSIA (CAUCASUS).

H.M. Consul at Batoum (Mr. P. Stevens) reports that there is a great demand in all parts of the Caucasus for *dental appliances and requisites and medicines*, the need of which is already being felt in that district. There is also a large trade in *enamelled cooking and other utensils* of every description, which are very extensively used throughout the Caucasus. (C. 15,768.)

NORWAY.

The British Vice-Consul at Bergen (Mr. D. F. S. Filliter) reports that he has received the following enquiries from local firms:—

A firm desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *colours, varnishes, drugs and scents*. *See Colours; Varnishes; Drugs; Scents.* *Note† on next page, and also Note on p. 538.* (C.I.B. 37,809a.)

A firm wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *Scotch syrup and oatmeal, wheat flour, rice, peas (yellow and green), beans (white and brown), biscuits, and vinegar*. *See Note† on next page, and also Note on p. 538.* (C.I.B. 37,809b.)

Openings for British Trade.

NORWAY—continued.

- A firm wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers, &c. of *hemp, fishing nets, cotton twine*
Hemp; Fishing Nets; for *nets, fresh fruits, coffee and flour.* See
Fruits; Coffee; Flour, &c. *Note†, and also Note on p. 538.*
 (C.I.B. 37,809c.)
- A firm desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *cigarette bobbins, with straw*
Cigarette Bobbins. *mouthpieces, 100 metres long, for use in the*
"Universelle" cigarette machine. See *Note†.* (C.I.B. 37,809d.)
- A firm wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *Carnauba, Japan, and*
Waxes; Mineral Oils; *Montan wax; beeswax; paraffin, ceresin, and*
Fats; Colours; *shellac wax; olein; benzine; vaseline;*
Alcohol; Chemicals, &c. *mineral oils; stearine; turpentine; alcohol;*
soda; potash; borax; powdered oxalic acid; colours; sulphate
of baryta; shellac; and Ceylon graphite. See *Note†, and also*
Note on p. 538. (C.I.B. 37,809e.)
- A firm is desirous of hearing from United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *caustic potash, sodium calcinate, caustic soda, Myrhan oil, palm nut oil, Cocos oil and resin, also forms and machines for soap making.* See *Note†, and also Note on p. 538.*
Chemicals; Oils;
Resin; Soap Making
Machines. (C.I.B. 37,809f.)
- A firm asks for offers from United Kingdom manufacturers of *vulcanite cable of 1910 (Norwegian) standard, vulcanite wire, cable switches, switches, ceiling rosettes, with porcelain fittings, motors (continuous and alternating current), metal filament lamps and electrical appliances of all kinds.* See *Note†.*
Wire, Switches,
Motors, Lamps
and other Electrical Appliances. (C.I.B. 37,809g.)
- A firm desires to get into touch with United Kingdom exporters of *prepared elk skins for working-men's gloves, kid leather, dogskin, washleather, dogskin and woollen gloves.* See *Note†, and also Note on p. 538.*
Dressed Skins and
Gloves. (C.I.B. 37,809h.)
- An agent wishes to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers of *electric pocket lamps and batteries.* See
Electric Pocket Lamps *Note†.* (C.I.B. 37,809i.)
and Batteries.
- An agent wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom exporters of *ground Quebracho wood.* See *Note†.*
Ground Quebracho Wood. (C.I.B. 37,809j.)
- Note†.*—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Vice-Consulate, Bergen.

*Openings for British Trade.***NORWAY**—*continued.*

An agent desires to get into touch with United Kingdom exporters
Almonds ; Nuts ; Beans ; of *almonds, hazel nut kernels, cocoa beans,*
Tin-foil ; Vanilla, &c. *cocus, tin-foil, vanilla. See Notef.*
 (C.I.B. 37,809k.)

A firm of agents wishes to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers
Plate Glass ; Glass for Ships ; of *unpolished plate glass, glass for ships'*
Glass Bowls ; Fluoric Acid ; *port and deck lights, uncut glass bowls of*
Carborundum. *various shapes, fluoric acid, and car-*
borundum. See Notef. (C.I.B. 37,809l.)

An agent desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufac-
Motor Cars and Accessories. *turers of motor cars suitable for hilly*
country and capable of carrying 250-300
kilogs., also motor accessories. See Notef. (C.I.B. 37,809m.)

An agent wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manu-
Boots and Shoes ; Slipper Material ; *facturers of dancing, babies',*
Electric Batteries ; Advertising *and cloth shoes ; walking*
Novelties ; Chamois Leather ; Twine ; *and children's boots and shoes ;*
Fruit, &c. *material for slippers (flowered,*
&c.) ; electric batteries for pocket
lamps ; chamois leather ; cork heels ; twine ; and articles suitable for
advertising purposes. The same agent desires offers for oranges
and grapes for direct shipment to Norway. See Notef. (C.I.B. 37,809n.)

An agent wishes to hear from United Kingdom exporters of *yolks of*
Preserved Yolks of Egg. *egg, salted, in tins or casks. See*
Notef. (C.I.B. 37,809o.)

A firm wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers
Leather ; Hides and Skins ; of *sole leather, box calf skins, box hides,*
Boot-making Accessories. *brown and black skins for shoes, shoe*
tacks and nails, channel nails, and Mackay
yarns. See Notef, and also Note on p. 538. (C.I.B. 37,809p.)

An agent wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom exporters
Hides and Leather. of *horse hides, box hides, box calf, kid, horse*
and goat skins, dried Indian skins, and sole
leather. See Notef, and also Note on p. 538. (C.I.B. 37,809q.)

An agent wishes to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers of
Agricultural Machinery and *agricultural machinery and implements*
Implements. *See Notef.* (C.I.B. 37,809r.)

Notef.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Vice-Consulate, Bergen.

Openings for British Trade.

NORWAY—*continued.*

A firm desires to get into touch with United Kingdom exporters of *chemicals, acids, rape oil, vaseline*
Chemicals; Oils; Paint Brushes. *and vaseline oils, machine and motor*
oils, and paint brushes. See Note†, and also Note on p. 538.

(C.I.B. 37,809s.)

An agent wishes to hear from United Kingdom exporters of *salted*
Hides; Tanning *South American hides and tanning extracts. See*
Extracts. *Note †, and also Note on p. 538.*

(C.I.B. 38,663.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned may *obtain* the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Vice-Consulate, Bergen.

NETHERLANDS.

H.M. Consul at Amsterdam (Mr. J. J. Broderick) reports that a firm of printers in that city wishes to purchase from United Kingdom manufacturers *presses and*
Printing Presses *other apparatus requisite for the printing of bank-*
and Allied *notes, commercial paper, &c.*
Articles.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may *obtain* the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Amsterdam.

(C.I.B. 39,144.)

FRANCE.

The Board of Trade are informed by H.M. Consul-General at Havre that the French Ministry of Marine wish to charter
Collier required *a collier of about 4,000 tons.*
on charter. Particulars can be obtained from the office of the Ministry of Marine at Bordeaux or at the "Bureau des détails administratifs de la Marine" at Havre.

Owners wishing to offer tonnage are requested to apply at once, giving name and particulars of ship and rate asked for time charter, to "L'Administrateur de l'Inscription Maritime, Suppléant du Chef du Service des Approvisionnements de la Flotte," Havre. (M. 29,333.)

* * * * *

The following commercial enquiries have been received from the **British Chamber of Commerce, 9, rue des Pyramides, Paris**, to which address all relative communications should be sent:—

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of
Nickel; Nickel-Chrome. *nickel and nickel-chrome. (Reference No.*
G.W. 1065.) See Note on p. 538.

(C.I.B. 41,522.)

*Openings for British Trade.***FRANCE**—*continued.*

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of
Bentwood and other Furniture. *furniture, more especially bentwood furniture.* (Reference No. G.W. 1069.) (C.I.B. 41,399.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of
Aluminium Goods. *aluminium saucepans, &c.* (Reference No. G.W. 1072.) (C.I.B. 41,710a.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of
Sewing Machines. *sewing machines.* (Reference No. G.W. 1074.) (C.I.B. 41,710b.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers
Photographic Paper; Tracing Paper; Chemicals; Drawing Materials. *of white paper for photographic purposes; tracing paper; chemical products; drawing materials (rulers, compasses, &c.).* (Reference No. G.W. 1060.) *See Note on p. 538.* (C.I.B. 41,074a.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers
Cotton Shoe Canvas. *able to supply about 20,000 metres of cotton shoe canvas.* (Reference No. G.W. 1061.) (C.I.B. 41,074b.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of
Cotton and Silk Cloth for Gloves. *cotton and silk cloth used for the making of fabric gloves.* (Reference No. G.W. 1062.) (C.I.B. 41,074c.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of
Surgical Dressings. *gauze for bandages and surgical dressings.* (Reference No. G.W. 1063.) *See Note on p. 538.* (C.I.B. 41,074d.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of
Carbonate of Soda. *carbonate of soda.* (Reference No. 1064.) (C.I.B. 41,074e.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of
Electric Pocket Lamps. *electric pocket lamps.* (Reference No. G.W. 1075.) (C.I.B. 41,845.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of
Table Linen; Linen for Shirts; Calico. *table linen, and linen for shirts, also calico.* (Reference No. G.W. 1076.) (C.I.B. 41,852.)

Communications relating to these enquiries, quoting the respective reference number, should be addressed to the **Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce, 9, rue des Pyramides, Paris.**

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

The Acting British Consul-General at Algiers (Mr. H. S. London) reports that a firm in that city, which has hitherto obtained supplies from German firms, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *locomotives for mines, petrol motors, pumps, freezing machines, electric lamps and accessories, accessories for boilers* (manometers, taps, &c.), and *lubricating oils*. The firm particularly request that all correspondence may be in French. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 38,196.)

The Acting British Consul-General also reports that a firm in Algiers wishes to purchase *leather and skins* of all kinds, also *copper wire for boot-making* (screwing soles). *See Note†, and also Note on p. 538.* (C.I.B. 36,960a.)

The Acting British Consul-General further reports that a firm in Algiers wishes to buy *leather and skins* of all kinds, also *boots and shoes*. *See Note†, and also Note on p. 538.* (C.I.B. 36,960b.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate-General, Algiers.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is informed by the French Embassy in London that certain French and Algerian firms are in a position to export "Kieselguhr" (infusorial earth) to the United Kingdom. The names and addresses of these firms may be obtained by United Kingdom importers of "Kieselguhr" on application to the **Commercial Attaché to the French Embassy, 58, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.** (C.I.B. 42,015.)

FRANCE (EQUATORIAL AFRICA).

The "Journal Officiel" (Bordeaux) of the 5th November publishes a Decree authorising the installation of telegraphic communications in French Equatorial Africa. A total sum of 760,000 francs is allotted for the construction of wireless stations at Oubangui (355,000 francs), Alima (130,000 francs), and Brazzaville (170,000 francs), as well as a telegraph line from Alima to Haut-Ogoué at a cost of 105,000 francs.

25 francs = £1.

Openings for British Trade.

PORTUGAL.

The "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 14th November contains a Decree, issued by the "Ministério do Fomento," approving a contract entered into between the Portuguese Government and the "Companhia dos Caminhos de Ferro Portugueses" for the electrification and working of the existing steam railway between Lisbon and Cascais. The concession is for a maximum period of 50 years.

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 13th November notifies that tenders will be received at the offices of the "Compañía del Ferrocarril del Tajuña, Calle de Jorge Juan, No. 35," Madrid, up to noon on 30th November, for the supply of 125,000 *bolts for fishplates* and 755,000 *dogspikes* required for the secondary railway from Orusco to Cifuentes. This contract is reserved to national firms, *but should tenders prove unsatisfactory, a second call for tenders will be made in which foreign competition will be invited.*

The "Gaceta" of 7th November publishes a Royal Decree authorising the "Junta de Obras del Puerto" of Ferrol to carry out dredging and other improvement works at that port at an estimated cost of 355,708 pesetas (about £13,170).

SPAIN (CANARY ISLANDS).

H.M. Consul at Teneriffe (Mr. J. E. Croker) reports that the principal articles of German origin imported into the Canary Islands are the following: *Hardware and ironmongery; small fancy goods of all descriptions; enamelled pans, jugs, cups, &c.; crockery; glassware; fancy scented soaps; grain; sugar; coffee; seed potatoes; chemicals, drugs and pharmaceutical preparations; peat for tomato and potato packing; leaf tobacco; engineers' and joiners' tools; cotton and woollen goods; leather; brown paper, cotton wadding and tissue paper for fruit packing; stationery supplies; furniture; electric light fittings; rice.* (C.I.B. 41,487.)

ITALY.

H.M. Consul at Milan (Mr. J. H. Towsey) reports that he has received the following enquiries from local firms, the majority of whom have previously represented German or Austrian manufacturers:—

An agent desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *perfumery, chemical products, toilet and sanitary requisites, &c.* See Note on next page and also Note on p. 538. (C.I.B. 38,910a.)

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—continued.

A firm wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *equipment for confectioners, grocers, distilleries, and articles of an allied nature.* See *Note†*.
(C.I.B. 38,910b.)

An agent wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *leather for upholstery and carriage work, all kinds of leather goods, brass fittings for bags and trunks, and furs.* See *Note†*, and also *Note also Note on p. 538.*
(C.I.B. 38,910c.)

A firm wishes to secure the sole agency for Italy of United Kingdom manufacturers of *footwear, suitings, celluloid, rubber goods (not technical), leather, hosiery, handkerchiefs, china and crockery, hardware, &c.* See *Note†*, and also *Note on p. 538.*
(C.I.B. 38,910d.)

An agency organisation wishes to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *drills for quarrying and tunnelling; petrol or heavy oil motor rollers; hand rollers; machines for road maintenance; motors; stone crushing machines; machinery for constructional work and factories; cranes; mills; glazed bricks and tiles; blacking and boot preparations; harness preparations; varnishes and water colours; pins; cutlery; electric, oil, and gas lamps; kitchen material; and door furniture.* See *Note†*.
(C.I.B. 38,910e.)

An agent wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *machinery, engines, and motors.* See *Note†*.
(C.I.B. 38,910f.)

An agent wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *ply woods, cycling and motoring accessories, and electrical goods.* See *Note†*.
(C.I.B. 38,910g.)

An agent wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *metals, thin metal sheets, boiler tubes, bicycle tubes and allied articles.* See *Note†*, and also *note on p. 538.*
(C.I.B. 38,910h.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate, Milan.

*Openings for British Trade.***ITALY**—*continued.*

A firm desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *children's clothing. See Note†.* (C.I.B. 38,910i.)
Children's Clothing.

An agent wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *metals (in bars, sheets, tubes, wire, castings, forgings, stampings, &c.), black steel sheetings, tin plate, busks and fasteners for stays, art metal ware, and Britannia metal ware. See Note†, and also Note on p. 538.* (C.I.B. 38,910j.)
**Metal Bars, Sheets, &c.,
 Tinplate; Corset Fittings;
 Metal Ware, &c.**

A firm desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of Nottingham *laces, Manchester and Belfast cotton and linen textiles, handkerchiefs, elastic webbing for braces, Birmingham jewellery, and needles for hosiery machines. See Note†, and also Note on p. 538.* (C.I.B. 38,910k.)
**Laces; Cotton and Linen Textiles;
 Cheap Jewellery; Needles for
 Hosiery Machines, &c.**

An agent desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *office requisites, note paper and envelopes in boxes, hand paper-fastening machines, metal paper fasteners, and similar small metal articles, pencils, penholders, nibs, and fountain pens. See Note†.* (C.I.B. 38,910l.)
**Office Requisites
 and Stationery;
 Fountain Pens.**

A Milan firm of surgical instrument makers wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of Helaton rubber and vulcanised rubber *catheters, rubber gloves, elastic stockings, all rubber articles for surgery, &c., and Thompson catheters. See Note†.* (C.I.B. 38,910m.)
**Rubber Catheters and other
 Surgical Articles; Rubber
 Gloves; Elastic Stockings; &c.**

An agent in Rome wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *lathes, drills, and wood and metal working machines and electrical machines. See Note†.* (C.I.B. 38,910n.)
**Machine Tools;
 Electrical Machines.**

A Milan firm wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *iron and steel sheets, girders, rails, and metals in general, including scrap and old metal. See Note†, and also Note on p. 538.* (C.I.B. 38,910o.)
**Iron and Steel Sheets;
 Girders; Rails; Metals
 (including Scrap).**

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate, Milan.

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—continued.

An agent wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *hosiery, handkerchiefs, Hosiery; Handkerchiefs; fabrics, laces, &c.* See *Note†*, and also *Note Fabrics; Laces; &c.* on p. 538. (C. I. B. 38,910p.)

An agent desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *machine tools* for wood and metal **Machine Tools.** working. See *Note†*. (C.I.B. 38,910q.)

An agent wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom makers of *silverware and electroplate, Silverware; Electroplate; cutlery, white-metal knives, forks, spoons, Cutlery; White-metal Goods.* &c., also *white-metal plates, sheets and wire.* See *Note†*. (C.I.B. 38,910r.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate, Milan.

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received from the **British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa**, to which address all communications regarding the enquiries should be sent:—

Enquiry is made from Rome for the names and addresses of United Kingdom firms able to supply *textiles (wool, Textiles; cotton, silk), haberdashery, &c.* (224). See *Note†*, and also *Note on p. 538.*

A Fermo firm wishes to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of *agricultural machinery, Agricultural Machinery, benzine motors, typewriters, and textiles. Motors; Typewriters; (219/2.)* See *Note†*, and also *Note on Textiles.* p. 538.

A Genoa firm, hitherto buying *mineral oils* from Russia, wishes to find fresh sources of supply. (183.) See *Note†*, and also *Note on p. 538.*

A firm in Florence wishes to hear from United Kingdom suppliers of *cheap jewellery, especially rolled gold chains, &c.* **Cheap Jewellery.** (248.) See *Note †*.

Note†.—Communications regarding any of the foregoing enquiries should be addressed by manufacturers and exporters in the United Kingdom to the **Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa**, quoting the reference number in brackets.

*Openings for British Trade.***ITALY**—*continued.*

A firm desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *iron* in bars for wire-drawing. (257.) See **Iron Wire.** *Note †.*

Enquiry is made from Florence for the names and addresses of United Kingdom manufacturers of *needles, pins, combs, haberdashery, hardware, &c.* (261.) See **Haberdashery; Hardware; &c.** *Note †.*

Enquiry is made from Albenga (Liguria) for the names and addresses of United Kingdom manufacturers of *laundry soap.* **Laundry Soap.** (268.) See *Note †.*

A shipping and forwarding agent at Florence desires to obtain the agency of a United Kingdom *marine insurance company.* **Marine Insurance Agency.** (280.) See *Note †.*

An Italian chemical works at Calolzio requires large quantities of *witherite* (natural carbonate of barium) in lumps or powder. (280/2.) See **Witherite.** *Note †.*

An enamel-ware manufacturing firm at Naples makes enquiry for the names and addresses of United Kingdom firms able to supply *red lead, borax, boric acid, oxides, Solvay soda, nitrates, &c.* (280/3.) See **Chemicals.** *Note †.*

A jute works near Rome wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom exporters of *whale oil.* (280/4.) See **Whale Oil.** *Note †.*

A firm in Savona makes enquiry for the names and addresses of United Kingdom exporters of *pitch pine.* (280/5.) See **Pitch Pine.** *Note †.*

A pianoforte dealer in Florence asks to be put into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *pianos* at a low price, required in substitution for those of German make. (280/6.) See **Pianos.** *Note †.*

A china merchant in Genoa wishes to correspond with United Kingdom manufacturers of *table crystal, also tumblers and wine glasses.* (280/7.) See **Table Crystal; Glasses.** *Note †.*

A firm in Genoa enquires for *metals* (old and new), especially *copper, tin, lead, pig iron, ferro-manganese, and ferro silicon.* (280/8.) See **Metals.** *Note †, and also Note on p. 538.*

Note †.—Communications regarding any of the foregoing enquiries should be addressed by manufacturers and exporters in the United Kingdom to the **Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa**, quoting the reference number in brackets.

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—continued.

Enquiries have also been received at the Chamber from Italian firms desirous of taking up agencies for various United Kingdom goods, including the following:—*anti-fouling composition* (273); *artificial flowers* (278); *boots* (227/2, 255, 259, 278); *bootmaker's sundries* (278); *carpets* (233, 250); *cereals* (222, 253); *chemicals* (220, 220/2, 222, 225/2, 227, 232, 236, 237, 243, 253, 255, 274, 279); *coal* (230/2, 236, 254); *colonial products* (233); *cotton (raw and manufactured)* (221, 222); *corsets* (228); *cutlery* (259, 263, 275); *drugs* (225/2, 233); *dry fish* (226/2, 253, 258); *electrical lamps and material* (270, 273); *emery products* (260); *fibre (coconut) and Chinese mats* (251/2); *foodstuffs* (220/2, 259); *glassware, china and sanitary goods* (258); *haberdashery and smallwares* (227/2, 234, 236, 262); *hides and skins* (219, 243, 278); *ironmongery* 223/2, 225/2, 231, 233, 241, 271); *ironware* (226, 235, 237, 245, 254, 280/9, 280/10); *leather* (227/2, 228/2, 236, 241, 245, 255, 258, 278); *machinery* (229/2, 241, 249, 273, 280/9, 280/10); *manganese ore* (232); *metals* 221, 223/2, 227, 230/2, 232/2, 236, 237, 254, 258, 259, 273, 279); *motor-car accessories* (280/9); *oil seeds, oils and greases* (221, 222, 243, 258, 280/9); *paints and varnishes* (259); *ropes (manila and wire)* (221, 251/2); *shoes* (278); *steel pens* (259); *sunshades* (266); *technical goods and apparatus* (229/2, 241, 260, 273, 280/9); *textiles* (219, 220, 220/2, 224/2, 226, 226/2, 228, 228/2, 229, 230, 234, 235, 236, 237, 242, 245, 246, 250, 254, 258, 266, 267, 272, 278, 279); *tin and tin-plates* (223, 227, 279, 280/10); *timber and wood-preserving products* (233); *tools* (225/2, 233, 249, 260, 271, 280/9); *vegetables (preserved)* (253); *water-proofing materials* (259, 266); *wood pulp* (250). See Note †, and also Note on p. 538.

Note†.—Communications regarding any of the foregoing enquiries should be addressed by manufacturers and exporters in the United Kingdom to the **Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa**, quoting the reference number in brackets.

(C.I.B. 41,363.)

MOROCCO.

German Goods to be Replaced. See notice on p. 566.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at New York (Sir C. W. Bennett, C.I.E.) reports that a firm in that city, which has hitherto represented German firms, wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *woollen and worsted dress goods for men's and women's wear, overcoatings, suitings and vestings, cloakings, bleached cottons and cotton shirtings*. See *Note† on next page, and also Note on p. 538*.

(C.I.B. 39,299.)

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.

H.M. Consul-General also reports that an agent in New York wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *woollens for ladies' wear, silks, silk and cotton goods, upholstery goods, laces, and embroidery.* See *Note†.* (C.I.B. 39 994.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may *obtain* the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate-General, New York.

COLOMBIA.

The "Diario Oficial" (Bogotá) of 7th October publishes a law authorising the Colombian Ministry of Public Works to proceed with the construction of a railway starting from Espinal or Girardot to connect Bogotá with the Territory of Caquetá by way of the town of Neiva. When the line reaches Neiva arrangements will be made for its continuation in a southerly direction to the valley of the Cauca, where it will be linked up with the Pacific Railway.

VENEZUELA.

The "Gaceta Oficial" (Caracas) of 13th October contains the text of a contract entered into between the Venezuelan Ministry of Public Works and Señor W. A. Littell of Valencia, State of Carabobo, for the construction of an aerial cable railway from Valencia to Nirgua. Work must be commenced within a year from the date of the approval of the contract and completed within a further period of two years. All cables, standards, cars, machinery, coal, &c., required in connection with the work, which it may be necessary to obtain from abroad, will be exempt from import duty.

BRAZIL.

With reference to the notices on p. 331 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th November, and p. 21 of the issue of 1st October, relative to available supplies of certain foodstuffs in Brazil, H.M. Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. D. R. O'Sullivan Beare) has forwarded particulars of the quantities and prices of supplies offered by local firms, which he had received up to 10th October. These supplies comprise dried beef, salted ox tongues, salt pork, lard, maize, rice, butter, manioc flour, and live cattle.

Openings for British Trade.

BRAZIL—continued.

In this connection H.M. Consul-General has also forwarded samples of certain commodities, *viz.*—Bran; “sharps” (a mill product); maize; rice; “feijao” (black beans); manioc flour; pickled beef; salt beef; and dried beef.

United Kingdom firms desirous of importing supplies may telegraph their requirements to H.M. Consul-General. Sterling cost will depend on the rate of exchange as prices will be quoted f.o.b. Rio de Janeiro, or other Brazilian port; quotations will only hold good for 48 hours.

The above-mentioned particulars of goods offered, as well as the samples, may be *inspected* by United Kingdom importers of food supplies at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 38,104; 39,836.)

ARGENTINA.

The “Boletin Oficial” (Buenos Aires) of 13th October contains a decree approving the plans submitted by the **Railway Material.** “Empresa de los Ferrocarriles de Entre Ríos,” for the construction of a railway, about 28½ kiloms. (17½ miles), from Sauce Grande to link up with the main line of the Central Córdoba Railway.

The same issue of the “Boletin” contains a decree authorising the **Electric Railway Material.** “Empresa del Ferrocarril Oeste de Buenos Aires” to proceed with the electrification of its services between the port of Buenos Aires and the station “Once de Septiembre” and between that station and Moreno.

The same issue of the “Boletin” contains a further decree authorising **Railway Material; Bridgework.** the expenditure of 4,000,000 pesos currency (about £350,000) on the reconstruction of the permanent way and bridges of various sections of the State Railways which have been partly destroyed by heavy rains and floods.

JAPAN.

Rongalite and other Goods See notice on p. 565.
hitherto supplied by Germany.

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information—*continued.*

relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from the Board of Trade Correspondents in the Crown Colonies, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1913, 1,048 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 170,895 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

The great volume of information distributed under this system has rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service *which includes the regular supply of the weekly "Board of Trade Journal,"* and accordingly firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

The "Journal" itself contains a large amount of information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

NEW BRITISH CONSULATE IN THE NETHERLANDS.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Foreign Office that a salaried British Consulate has been established at Flushing, Netherlands, and that Mr. N. C. Haag has been appointed to the post.

(C.I.B. 41,069.)

"EXCHANGE MEETINGS" OF MANUFACTURERS AND BUYERS.

Samples of German and Austrian Goods.

In connection with the scheme, details of which have previously been announced, for exhibiting at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C., samples of goods hitherto obtained from Germany and Austria, an

"Exchange Meetings" of Manufacturers and Buyers.

exhibition of household utensils of metal and wood, including brushes, was held at that address on 19th and 20th November, for the purpose of bringing British manufacturers into direct touch with importers, wholesale firms and shipping houses. The interest taken in these Exchange Meetings by both manufacturers and buyers is being well maintained, and it would appear that results of practical benefit to both are being achieved.

The number of samples shown in the exhibition just held exceeded 2,500, and the number of visits paid to the exhibition amounted to over 400.

A complete list of those firms who have expressed their preparedness to consider enquiries for the supply of certain articles is being printed for circulation to firms interested.

Copies of this list may be obtained by *bonâ fide* buyers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, either at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., or at 32, Cheapside, E.C.

Previous Exchange Meetings have dealt with (1) toys, (2) earthenware, china and glassware, (3) fancy goods, and (4) electro-plate, cutlery and clocks. Lists of manufacturers, prepared as a result of these meetings, are now available.

An Exchange Meeting in connection with the haberdashery and cheap jewellery trades will be held on 3rd and 4th December. Exchange Meetings for other trades will follow in quick succession.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Further Issue of Special Memoranda.

In connection with the campaign which the Board of Trade are undertaking to assist and supplement the efforts of British manufacturers and merchants to profit by the present opportunity for establishing themselves in markets previously held by German and Austrian or Hungarian firms, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has prepared memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades. Memoranda on the following trades have already been issued, those issued since the publication of last week's "Board of Trade Journal" being shown in *italics* :—

Agricultural machinery.
Aluminium and aluminium wares.
Anchors, grapnels and chains.
Animal-drawn vehicles.
Artificial flowers.
Baskets and basketware.
Boilers and boiler-makers' wares.
Boot polishes.
Boots and shoes (except of rubber).
Brass and brass wares, &c.

Brewing and distilling machinery and apparatus.
Brooms, brushes and brush-makers' wares.
Building and furniture fittings (including locksmiths' wares).
Buttons, studs, &c.
Candles.
Carbons for electric lighting.
Carpets, rugs and matting.
Cast iron goods (stoves, baths, &c.).
Cement.

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

- Chemicals, heavy.
Cigars.
Copper goods.
Cotton gloves.
Cotton hosiery (stockings and socks).
Cotton prints.
Cotton velvets and plushes.
Cotton yarns.
Cutlery.
Cycles and parts thereof.
Electrical appliances and apparatus.
Enamelled hollow ware.
Engine and boiler packing.
Feathers, ornamental.
Feeding stuffs (oilcake and bran).
Felt hats and fezzes.
Fertilizers.
Fire-proof bricks, retorts, crucibles, &c.
Furniture.
Glassware, hollow (glass bottles, &c.).
Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wire, and electro-plate.
Implements and tools.
Internal combustion and explosion motors, gas turbines, &c.
Iron and steel bars, angles, rods, hoops, &c.
Iron and steel plates and sheets.
Iron and steel wire.
Iron and steel wire manufactures.
Jewellery and trinkets.
Jute manufactures (including yarn).
Lace and embroidery.
Leather gloves and glove leather.
Linen manufactures (including yarn).
Lubricating oils and greases.
Machine tools.
Machinery belting.
Medicines comprising drugs and medicinal preparations.
Men's cotton and woollen clothing.
Milling machinery.
Motor cars.
Motor cycles.
Musical instruments.
Oilcloth and linoleum.
Painters' colours and materials (including varnish).
Paper, pasteboard and cardboard.
Perfumery and cosmetics.
Photographic goods.
Pins and needles.
Plate and sheet glass.
Printing and lithographic machines.
Products of the printing industry.
Pumps and pumping machinery.
Rail locomotives.
Railway material of iron and steel (except rolling stock and wheels, tyres and axles).
Railway wheels and axles (complete) and tyres and axles.
Road locomotives (including steam-rollers).
Rubber tyres for motor cars and motor cycles.
Rubber wares (other than machinery belting, tyres for cycles, motor cycles and motor cars, and toys).
Saddlery, harness and miscellaneous leather wares.
Sanitary ware.
Scientific instruments and apparatus (except electrical).
Screws, nails, bolts and nuts of iron and steel.
Sewing, &c. cotton.
Sewing and knitting machines.
Soaps.
Starch.
Stationery (writing materials, note books, &c.).
Stoneware, earthenware and chinaware.

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

Straw plait and straw hats
 Textile machinery.
 Tin wares, including tinfoil.
 Toys and games.
 Tubes, pipes and fittings of
 iron and steel.

Umbrellas and sunshades.
 Women's and girls' clothing.
 Wooden wares.
 Woollen and worsted piece
 goods.

Memoranda on other trades will be issued in due course.

Copies of these memoranda have been sent to British Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, and a large number of British manufacturers and merchants, as well as to the press. A very large number of enquiries for further information with regard to particular trades and markets has resulted. The Commercial Intelligence Branch is prepared to receive and answer personal and written enquiries for such information (see also pp. 538-9). Accordingly any British manufacturer or merchant who desires to be furnished with information as to openings affecting his particular business should address the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., who will be prepared to give any further particulars possible respecting *names of buyers, rates of import duty, &c.*, or to make special enquiries through H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Trade Correspondents of the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the British Self-Governing Dominions, India, the Colonies and Protectorates, or through British Consular Officers in neutral foreign countries.

The Board of Trade National System of Labour Exchanges have on their books, at the present time, particulars with regard to large numbers of skilled and unskilled workpeople who are seeking employment.

Employers desiring workpeople should notify their vacancies to the nearest Labour Exchange.

The Exchanges will give special attention to requests from employers for special classes of workpeople for new trades, and for workpeople (men or women) to replace temporarily those who have taken military or naval service.

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.**Special Reports on Commercial Conditions and Trade Openings.**

In connection with the scheme which the Board of Trade have initiated for assisting British manufacturers and traders to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the war for securing trade formerly in the hands of German, Austrian or Hungarian rivals, the following information has been received from H.M. Consular Officers in addition to that published in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

Note.—In considering the openings for trade mentioned in the following reports regard should be had to the note on p. 538 of this issue relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles.

Trade Conditions Abroad.

Abyssinia.—The following information was obtained, prior to the outbreak of the European war, by H.M. Consul at Adis Ababa:—

The statistics of imports into Abyssinia in 1913 show a steady increase in all the more important articles imported. There is evidently a greatly increased demand for luxuries, *e.g.*, the importation of sugar increased from 477 metric tons in 1912 to 1,138 metric tons in 1913. Imports have been classified in the railway statistics under exactly the same headings for the last five years, so that the great increase of imports shown under the heading "Divers" (*viz.*, from 451 metric tons in 1912 to 2,737 metric tons in 1913), indicates that a far wider range of articles is now being imported, due no doubt to greater familiarity with the comforts and possibilities of civilisation.

It must be remembered that the class of persons in Abyssinia able and willing to pay a good price for a good article is small, and that cheapness is the first consideration with the vast majority of buyers. This remark does not apply to "*abujeddi*" and other cotton tissues, in which the natives are developing a very nice taste, and are prepared to pay the price necessary to gratify their taste.

The Abyssinian market is well worth the attention of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters, but to do business in it successfully the market must be studied.

A schedule of the principal articles imported into Abyssinia, showing the country of origin, prices at Adis Ababa, customs duty, &c. for each item, has been prepared by H.M. Consul and may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Brazil (Maceio).—The British Vice-Consul at Maceio reports that nearly all the importers in that district are availing themselves of the Moratorium and defer paying their bills, some long due, on account of the low exchange. On this account American firms are only selling for cash against documents at Maceio or at port of shipment, and many British firms are only accepting orders for cash in the United Kingdom. These conditions are naturally hindering business, but for the moment it is the only safe method. Terms are generally drafts at sight 90 or 120 days, and goods c.i.f. The British Vice-Consul adds that British exporters should bear in mind that if they want to enlarge their business they must send catalogues in the language of the country (Portuguese), as it is useless sending them in English*.

(C.I.B. 39,474.)

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Japan.—H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama has forwarded statistics of the imports from the United Kingdom and Germany into Japan in 1913 showing a large number of articles which are not separately distinguished in the "Annual Customs Return" of the Japanese Finance Department. These statistics have been compiled

* If not in Portuguese they should rather be in French than in Spanish.

Trade Conditions Abroad.

from data furnished by the Directors of Customs at various Japanese ports and give particulars regarding the trade in the following classes of goods:—Tonic foods; fragrant vegetable volatile oils, drugs, chemicals and medicines; minerals and manufactures thereof; metals, ingots, slabs and grains; manufactures of iron; scientific instruments, machinery and parts thereof; and lamps and lamp parts.

H.M. Commercial Attaché calls special attention to "Rongalite," a substance used for preparing cloth before aniline dyes are applied, and of which £7 400 worth is imported annually from Germany.

The list, together with the published Returns above referred to may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested in the Japanese market at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 41,048.)

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Morocco.—H.M. Consul at **Casablanca** has furnished a report giving particulars and prices regarding goods imported into Morocco by German firms established in Hamburg and sold in Casablanca on commission varying from 2 per cent. to 6 per cent. The goods include *tinned sardines, dried cod, tea and coffee, jewellery, iron nails, caustic potash and soda, cloths, wrapping paper, candles, felt hats, &c.* German firms quote prices c.i.f. Casablanca, and the terms of payment are cash less $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 per cent. discount, or three to four months' acceptances against delivery of shipping documents. The French banks at Casablanca have been in the habit of discounting the three and four months' acceptances and remitting at once to the Hamburg firms by cheque on London or Paris.

H.M. Consul has also forwarded samples and particulars of prices, &c. of goods supplied to the Casablanca market by German and Austrian firms, including *plain and coloured woollen cloth, silk tissues, lace, braids, silver and gilt thread, penknives, pocket mirrors, picking needles, wrapping paper, crockery, sewing thread, razor, knife and fork, soap, nails, &c.*

The report referred to, together with the samples may be seen, and the names of three Casablanca firms prepared to act as agents may be obtained, by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 35,313.)

The Acting British Vice-Consul at **Saffi** has furnished a report showing the quantities and value of the German and Austrian goods imported at that port during 1913, together with notes regarding the more important items.

The Acting Vice-Consul points out that cheapness is a prime necessity for British goods if they are to compete in the Saffi market, as the Germans by introducing goods of the cheapest description, which make an irresistible appeal to the native mind, have captured most of the trade, especially in hardware and knickknacks. Catalogues should quote prices in francs and weights in kilograms.

United Kingdom manufacturers should also carefully study local requirements: *e.g.*, articles should be packed in the exact quantities desired; cloth should be made in colours and measurements to suit

Trade Conditions Abroad.

native garments. German firms have given very long credits, up to twelve months in some cases, and they have cut prices very severely.

The report above-mentioned may be *consulted*, and the names of five Saffi firms prepared to act as agents may be *obtained*, by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 35,343.)

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Peru.—H.M. Minister at Lima reports that, all things considered, the effect of the war upon the trade of Peru should be less disastrous than in most other South American countries. The output of the copper mines has nearly ceased, and the cotton exports will probably suffer should the present situation be prolonged for many months. The sugar trade, however, is about to enjoy good times owing to the rise in prices in the European and American markets. The profits of the various railways have been reduced to such an extent that they are said to be scarcely able to pay their way.

With regard to the financial situation H.M. Minister reports that a Moratorium was declared from August 3rd to 8th, but was extended from time to time, and at the time of writing (30th September) was due to expire on October 3rd, when it was expected to be again renewed for another ten days*. A Law was passed by Congress on 22nd August to authorise the issue of £1,100,000 of paper currency guaranteed partly by the gold now held by the Banks, and partly by other assets in their possession. A further Law was passed on October 1st authorising the issue of a further sum of £1,400,000, of which £1,100,000 was issued by the Banks, and £300,000 by the Savings Bank.

(C. 17,618.)

* * * * *

Russia.—H.M. Consul-General at Odessa has forwarded the following particulars, regarding methods of business in South Russia:—

The last 25 or 30 years have witnessed a gradual but sure increase of German and Austrian imports into Russia. Whereas most of the hardware and machinery sold in Russia used to be of British origin, hardly any British goods are now seen; even when the labels are printed in English the goods themselves are often German. The Germans and Austrians, in spite of the heavy protective customs duties have in many instances been able to hold their own against Russian manufacturers. Moreover, they have contrived to give their goods such a brilliant "finish" as to cover all the defects of the inferior quality, for the mass of the Russians prefer cheapness to quality. More attention has been paid to packing by the German than by the British manufacturers; goods, however cheap, neatly packed in thin cardboard boxes, &c. and artistically labelled, command

* The Moratorium was extended to 13th October, when it expired and was replaced by a decree, dated 13th October, which applies only to obligations contracted prior to the outbreak of war. A translation of the decree may be *seen* at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Trade Conditions Abroad.

a much readier and better sale than do superior goods badly wrapped and labelled.

Terms of payment need not act as a deterrent to enterprising British manufacturers; many German and Austrian manufacturers started in a small way and grew rich in spite of granting long credits to their Russian customers.* Most of the Russian trade is done against six months' bill from date of arrival of goods, which practically means anything between eight and nine months. In some instances, however, cash is paid against documents on arrival of goods, or settlement follows 30 or 60 days after arrival. Prices may be freely quoted in £ s. d., but should be calculated c.i.f. Odessa (or other Russian port), including packing and other charges.

The principal goods imported by the Germans and Austrians into Russia, the supply of which could be taken up once more by British manufacturers, are the following:—*Hardware and tools of all descriptions, agricultural implements, furniture mounts, padlocks, &c.; machinery of all kinds; electric light accessories; safes; woollens, in short lengths; chemical and pharmaceutical preparations; photographic plates, papers, chemicals, &c.; enamelled and aluminium hollow-ware.*

(C.I.B. 37,479.)

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Russia (Caucasus and Central Asia).—H.M. Consul at Batoum reports that it has recently come to his knowledge that German firms established in the United Kingdom and represented before the outbreak of the war in the principal towns of the Caucasus, especially at Tiflis, by German agents, are already actively engaged in offering British-made goods to tradespeople in the district. As soon as the war is over they will undoubtedly revert to their former trade connections with Germany, and it is therefore essential, in order to capture the markets of the Caucasus and those of the Russian Possessions in Trans-Caspia and Central Asia, that British manufacturers should exercise particular care in selecting persons to represent them either as commercial travellers or as permanent agents. This would best be accomplished by employing men of British birth, and they should be thoroughly reliable persons with a knowledge of Russian, so as to be able to counteract the strenuous efforts which the Germans, although very unpopular for the time being, will surely make as soon as the war is over to regain the markets that have apparently gone from them.

It must always be remembered that firms in the Caucasus are familiar with the methods employed by Germans in transacting business, the cheapness of their goods, their willingness to supply goods to the requirements of the consumer, and the long credit they have usually been prepared to grant. These will all form weighty advan-

* i.e. Provided they keep in touch by personal contact, or through competent travellers, with their buyers.

Trade Conditions Abroad.

tages in favour of doing business with Germany again when the prevalent bitter feeling against that country has worn away.

(C. 15,768.)

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Piece Goods Trade in Moscow in September. See notice on p. 597.

Textile Industry in Germany. See notice on p. 598.

Zinc Industry in Germany.—See notice on p. 596.

MORATORIUM LAWS AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES ABROAD.

Argentina.

With reference to the notice on p. 342 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th November and to previous notices relative to the financial measures adopted by the Argentine Government owing to the war, H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires has now forwarded a translation of a Law (No. 9,577) sanctioned on 30th September, by which the Conversion Office is authorised to hand legal tender notes, free of interest, to the Bank of the Argentine Nation, against commercial documents held by it or other banks in the Republic which it has re-discounted, provided that the guarantee in bullion of the fiduciary currency does not fall below 40 per cent.

The Bank of the Argentine Nation must re-discount for the periods and at the rate of interest to be agreed upon in accordance with instructions which it may receive from the Ministry of Finance.

The Bank must convert 50 per cent. of the profits which it obtains from these operations into gold, and set them apart to increase the Conversion Fund.

(C. 17,202.)

French Colonies.

The "Journal Officiel" (Bordeaux) of 11th November publishes a Decree extending for a further period of 30 days the Moratorium in the French Colonies declared by the Decree of 9th August and extended by the Decree of 29th August* (see pp. 668-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th September).

By the new Decree, the benefit of the Moratorium is extended to all negotiable securities which fell due before 1st November, provided that they had been signed before 7th August. Certain other modifications are introduced to meet local conditions.

The text of the Decree (in French) may be consulted by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Portugal.

With reference to the notice on p. 157 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th October relative to the Moratorium in Portugal, H.M. Consul at Oporto (Mr. H. Grant) reports that the Portuguese Government have extended the Moratorium as regards the payment of loans until 10th January, 1915.

(C.I.B. 40,556.)

* The Decree of 29th August referred to the Republic only, but was extended to the French Colonies by a fresh Decree dated 9th September.

ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL AND GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

EXPORTATION OF RAW RUBBER PROHIBITED.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 20th day of November, 1914.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade.

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the effect:—

That there should be added to the list of prohibitions of export to all destinations, contained in the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November, 1914, the following article:—
Rubber, raw.

Now, THEREFORE, Their Lordships having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved:

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

SUPPLIES FOR THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS.

Licences to Export.

All questions relating to the purchase and export of food supplies, munitions of war, and field equipment, for the French, Belgian, Russian, and Serbian Governments are dealt with by the International Commission for the Purchase of Supplies (Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement).

The Executive Office of this Commission, and the Offices of the French, Belgian, and Serbian Delegates thereon, are at India House, Kingsway, W.C., while the Offices of the Russian Delegates are temporarily at 192, Cromwell Road, S.W.

Application for permission to export goods, the exportation of which from the United Kingdom is prohibited, should, if such goods are required by the Allied Governments or their accredited Agents, be addressed in writing to the Commission.

The Commission will only consider such applications if they are accompanied by documentary evidence as to their official origin. Applications which are unsupported by such evidence, or which are ordered by private firms for purely industrial purposes, must be made in the ordinary manner to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, Lower Thames Street, E.C.

Orders-in-Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.

SUPPLIES FOR THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS—*continued.*

Owing to the possible shortage of certain classes of goods for which there is a great demand, it may be found impracticable to make any exception to the prohibition against the exportation of such goods. Consequently merchants and manufacturers wishing to supply goods for the use of any of the Allied Governments are warned not to enter into any negotiations until they have ascertained from the International Commission for the purchase of Supplies that permission for the exportation of such goods will be granted.

Having granted permission to export, the Commission will make the necessary arrangements direct with the Customs Authorities for the clearance of the goods upon receiving from the manufacturer or merchant *at least 48 hours'* notice of each shipment, together with the following particulars:—

- (1) Nature and quantity of goods to be shipped.
- (2) Name and address of consignor.
- (3) Name and address of consignee.
- (4) Port and approximate date of shipment.
- (5) Ship or line by which shipment is to be made.
- (6) Port of discharge.
- (7) Marks on packages, if any.

(C.I.B. 41,774.)

ENEMY MERCHANT VESSELS DETAINED AT ANTWERP.

With reference to the notice on p. 675 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th September last relative to enemy merchant vessels detained at Antwerp, the "London Gazette" of 20th November, referring to the Commission originally appointed by the Belgian Government to prepare inventories of the cargoes of these vessels, in respect of which claims were first to be submitted to the Belgian Tribunal of First Instance at Antwerp, states that it is understood that in some cases the cargoes were unloaded by the Belgian Authorities; in other cases the cargoes remained on board the vessels.

According to the latest reliable information the vessels were lying in dock with their cargoes intact at the time of the investment of the city by the German forces.

H.M. Government have no information to show what treatment will be applied by the German Government to merchandise either on board ship or warehoused at Antwerp.

NAVAL PRIZES.**Names of Vessels Captured or Detained.**

With reference to the notice on p. 349 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th November relative to Naval Prizes, it is notified that the issue of the "London Gazette," dated 20th November, contains a further list of vessels detained or captured by His Majesty's

*Orders-in-Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.***NAVAL PRIZES**—*continued.*

Armed Forces, and also a list of ships whose cargoes, or part of them, have been detained.

The issue of the "London Gazette" referred to, may be obtained, price 1s. 0½d. (post free), from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions.

With reference to the notice on p. 498 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions, the "London Gazette" of 20th November publishes the results of proceedings in the Supreme Court of Ceylon and in the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa.

The issue of 24th November also publishes the results of proceedings in the Supreme Courts of Bermuda, Hong Kong, and Jamaica, and in the Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa.

The issue of the "London Gazette" of 20th November notifies that proceedings have been instituted in the Supreme Court of Trinidad, in respect of the ship "Salybia," and in the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa in respect of the ship "Atlantic." The issue of 24th November notifies that proceedings have been instituted in the Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa in respect of the ship "Craigisla." Appearance should be entered as soon as possible by all persons claiming an interest in the cargoes of these vessels.

The issues of the "London Gazette" referred to, may be obtained, price 1s. 0½d. (post free) each, from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

NOTICE AFFECTING NAVIGATION.**United Kingdom North Sea Estuaries.**

In view of the extension of the system of mine defence on the North Sea coast of Great Britain, notice is given that on and after 27th November pilotage will be compulsory at the following ports, where navigation would be highly dangerous without a pilot:—

River Humber.—Pilot station to be established in Lat. 53deg. 36min. N., Long. 0deg. 30min. E. (out at sea beyond the Spurn light vessel).

River Tyne.—Pilot stations off Blyth and off the River Wear.

Firth of Forth.—Pilot station to be established on the Isle of May. It will be dangerous for any vessel to be under way to the westward of the Isle of May without a pilot.

Moray Firth (Cromarty or Inverness).—Pilot at Wick or Burghead. It will be dangerous for any vessel to be under way to the south-westward of a line joining Findhorn and Tarbet Ness without a pilot.

Orders-in-Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.

Scapa Flow (Orkney).—All entrances are dangerous. Examination services have been established in the entrance to Hoxa and Hoy sounds; vessels wishing to enter must communicate with the examination vessel. The only vessels permitted to enter Hoy Sound from the westward are those bound for Stromness; vessels cannot enter Scapa Flow from Stromness.

TRADE OF NEW ZEALAND IN 1913.

Report of H.M. Trade Commissioner.

In his report on the trade of New Zealand in 1913, which has just been issued,* H.M. Trade Commissioner for the Dominion (Mr. W. G. Wickham) states that the total trade of the country last year, including bullion and specie, amounted to £45,273,079, as against £42,747,155 in 1912, the import trade in 1913 accounting for £22,286,367 and the export trade for £22,986,712.

Import trade.—The following table shows the value of the imports into New Zealand in 1913, the various classes of goods shown being those *not imported under the Preferential Tariff*; it should be noted that the imports shown as from the United Kingdom are those invoiced from that country, and thus Continental goods invoiced from London warehouses make the total from the United Kingdom unduly high, whilst, on the other hand, British goods shipped to Australia and re-exported to New Zealand are credited to Australia:—

	Total Imports.	Imports from United Kingdom.	Per-centage.
	£	£	
1. Textiles and wearing apparel	5,017,983	4,273,778	85·23
2. Machinery, motor cars, and tyres and accessories and hardware.	2,432,878	1,344,287	55·25
3. Explosives, manures and chemicals	863,292	434,788	50·38
4. Natural products, minerals, timber	2,263,469	439,172	19·40
5. Food, drink, tobacco... ..	2,574,034	863,091	33·54
6. Miscellaneous and parcel post	1,420,013	903,538	63·63
7. Goods imported by Government and Cable Board, duty free.	326,961	161,015	49·24
Total non-preferential goods	14,898,660	8,419,669	56·50
Goods subject to preferential duties	6,730,718	4,622,214	68·68
Total	21,629,378	13,041,883	60·30
Specie	634,670	86,070	13·57
Sundries and returned products	22,319	—	—
Grand Total	22,286,367	13,127,953	58·90

The most noteworthy increases occurred in *textiles* and in *machinery*. All classes of *textiles* and *apparel* share in the increase in Group 1, but the large importation of *motor cars* is chiefly responsible for the latter. Groups 3 and 5 alone show falls in comparison with 1912.

* Cd. 7,693. Price 2½d. Obtainable from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications.

Trade of New Zealand in 1913.

In some competitive lines the United Kingdom appears to be gaining no ground. A notable instance is *woodworking, stoneworking, and other tools*, in which half the trade goes to the United States. The imports of *tin plate* have nearly doubled, but most of the increase has gone to the United States. Imports of *wire, barbed and plain*, have fallen considerably, but it seems that the reduced business has affected imports from the United States rather than those from the United Kingdom. In both lines (barbed and plain), however, there is much room for improvement.

In *motor cars* there is, of course, strenuous competition between the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada. In *tyres and accessories* the United Kingdom makes an even poorer showing than in *cars* themselves, competition from Germany, with France and Italy following, being the chief factor.

In *agricultural machinery* the best that can be said is that there is no one of 16 classes of implements in which some goods do not come from the United Kingdom. Competition is entrenched behind huge selling organisations with showrooms in every small town; and, further, many of the farmers' ordinary sources of supply—co-operative organisations and stock and station agents—being tied as agents to particular foreign makes, are in a position to discourage the purchase of goods from the United Kingdom by their clients or members.

Imports of *seeds, grass and clover*, showed a decrease of 15 per cent., but the competition from Germany showed no signs of diminution.

There was a very marked increase in imports of *timber*, valued at £160,000, or an increase of no less than 58 per cent., as compared with 1912. This was partly in hewn logs from Australia and in rough sawn planks, chiefly from America.

Imports affected by the Preferential (*i.e.* higher) Tariff are dealt with separately for the reason that it is possible to obtain a greater degree of accuracy as to the actual country of origin of the goods, and also to see what effect these preferential duties have in diverting trade—or at least what diversion of trade is taking place in those goods to which the duties apply.

The following table shows the value of the imports into New Zealand in 1913 of *goods affected by the Preferential Tariff*, as compared with the figures for the two previous years:—

Country of Origin.	1911.		1912.		1913.	
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
United Kingdom	4,086,421	67·0	4,346,098	67·1	4,622,214	68·68
British Possessions	841,388	13·97	822,529	12·7	825,058	12·26
Total British Empire	4,927,809	81·77	5,168,627	79·8	5,447,272	80·94
Foreign Countries	1,098,407	18·23	1,309,155	20·2	1,283,446	19·06
Total	6,026,216	100·00	6,477,782	100·00	6,730,718	100·00

The statistics on the whole represent a very distinct improvement

Trade of New Zealand in 1913.

but in a few lines there was an unsatisfactory loss of trade, noticeably in *hardware and hollow-ware*. It is of course impossible to say in the case of a large general heading like this where exactly ground has been lost, but it is worth noting that the separate heading of *tinware* also has disappointing figures. In the former the total was £463,000, or less than in 1912 by £10,000. The share of goods from the United Kingdom was £340,000, or less by £23,000 than in 1912. In tinware the imports of goods from the United Kingdom were £15,160, or less by £800 than in 1912, the total imports being larger by £1,600. The gain went to Austria and the United States of America, Germany's share being reduced.

In *iron and steel* all classes where preference is given have participated in the very large increase amounting, roughly, to £250,000. There is very little competition with the United Kingdom in these lines, partly, no doubt, because the very considerable extra duties on foreign goods cause the inferior Belgian and German makes to cost as much as better British qualities, and so take away the only inducement to buy them. Canadian competition in *drawn steel pipes and tubes*, referred to last year, has been maintained. Imports of *wire rope* increased considerably. In *nails* the United Kingdom has less than half the trade, but has slightly improved her position. British wire appears to be tougher than foreign and so better for all tensile purposes; but for nail-making the harder and more brittle German and American wire would seem to be better liked.

There is no sensational change in the *machinery* group. Gas and oil engines again increased by £11,000. Inasmuch as motor boat engines—a trade in which the United States has secured a virtual monopoly—would appear to be included in this heading, it may be inferred that the United Kingdom has secured a similar monopoly of the industrial motor. Of the total imports, valued at £190,000, the United States supplied £24,000 and the United Kingdom £160,000. In *woollen mill and refrigerating machinery* there were small increases.

Exports.—The total exports of merchandise from New Zealand in 1913 were valued at £22,810,353 as compared with £21,511,626 in 1912. Though there was no special development during the year, there was a continually-expressed desire to find and obtain admission to new markets for produce. The revision of the United States tariff for example, especially as regards imported wool, is regarded as an event of importance. A stimulus is being given to the exporter not only to find new markets for his goods, but also to buy in exchange the manufactured goods of the country to which he sends his produce. British manufacturers must, therefore, realise that they have in the past been assisted to an enormous degree in selling their wares to New Zealand by the virtual monopoly which London has enjoyed of the produce exported from New Zealand. Consequently, in so far as New Zealand exporters are successful in finding outlets in other countries for their produce, to that extent will United Kingdom manufacturers find themselves meeting increased competition, and find sales more difficult to effect in New Zealand.

In the section of the report devoted to trade methods, H.M. Trade Commissioner enters very fully into the various methods of distribution in the Dominion as applied to the different trades, and the questions of packing and advertising are also dealt with.

STATE WAR RISKS INSURANCE ABROAD.

France.

The "Journal Officiel" (Bordeaux) of 15th November publishes a Decree further modifying the Decree of 13th August relative to State insurance against war risks on vessels and cargoes (see p. 228 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 22nd October).

The modifications have been introduced owing to the difficulty in carrying out certain of the rules formulated in the original Decree, and in consequence the punishments for non-observance of certain rules were liable to become practically without effect.

Article 5 of the Decree is modified so as to free the State from all obligations if the vessel quits its port of departure contrary to the instructions of the authorities, or does not observe the orders of these authorities when at sea. In such cases half the premium will be returned by the State.

United States.

The Board of Trade have received a copy of an Act of Congress, approved on 2nd September, establishing a Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the United States Treasury Department.

Applications for insurance on vessels under the American flag will be accepted for periods of 90 days, or for voyages commencing on and after 4th September. All cargoes must be covered by ordinary marine insurance, and the amount so insured forms the maximum for insurance against war risks. Applications for policies must be made direct to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C., where also the rates of premium charged may be obtained.

The text of the Act, together with instructions relating to applications for insurance of vessels and cargoes, may be seen by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 17,206).

NEW FRENCH REGULATIONS *re* NEUTRAL SHIPS AND
COMMERCE AND CONTRABAND.

The "London Gazette" of 24th November notifies that, according to information received at the Foreign Office from H.M. Ambassador in France, the President of the French Republic has issued a decree of identical effect with the Order-in-Council and Proclamation of 29th October (see pp. 344-7 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th November) setting forth the modifications subject to which the Declaration of London will be adhered to and put in force by H.M. Government during the present hostilities, and revising the list of contraband of war.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Bill has been introduced into the Netherlands States General proposing that a duty of 8 per cent. *ad valorem* shall be levied on goods exported from the Netherlands. No export duty is to be levied on the following classes of goods:—

- (a) Victuals, provisions and ships' requirements clearly to be used for consumption on board outward bound ships, and declared as such;
- (b) Goods belonging to the Envoys of foreign countries in the Netherlands; wearing apparel for the personal use of travellers; household goods in process of removal;
- (c) Travelling vehicles with which inhabitants of the Netherlands leave the country for the purpose of undertaking a foreign journey or with which aliens leave the Netherlands after having made a journey therein;
- (d) Tree-fruit and produce of the fields and crops grown in Netherlands territory situated within 5,500 metres* from the frontier for consumption by inhabitants of the frontier territory, as well as other goods which are evidently only destined for consumption by inhabitants of foreign territory adjoining the Dutch frontier;
- (e) Excise-free goods which are re-exported after having undergone in the Netherlands some process of manipulation or repair, or which are exported for the purpose of undergoing manipulation or repair;
- (f) Goods of which the value is not higher than the average value between August 1st, 1912, and July 31st, 1914.

The Bill contains clauses providing that the measure is to come into force on a date to be appointed by the Crown, and that when the Crown gives notice that "danger of war" no longer exists, a proposal to repeal the measure respecting export duties shall be submitted to the States General forthwith.

(C. 16,806.)

URUGUAY.

The Uruguayan "Diario Oficial" for the 3rd October contains a Bill, which has been submitted by the Ministry for Industry to the Legislature, and which proposes that hats shall, on importation into Uruguay, be subject to specific rates of Customs duty, as follows:—

Hats of hair felt, pure or mixed—										Pesos cts.	
Hard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Each	1	00
Soft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	80
Hats of wool felt, pure or mixed—											
Hard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	60
Soft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	45

* About 3·4 miles.

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***URUGUAY**—*continued.*

										Pesos	cts.
Hats of plaited straw ("canotier")—											
Woven	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Each	1	20	
Sewn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	1	00	
Hats of other kinds, except Panama hats—											
Woven straw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	1	00	
Sewn straw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	50	
Hat bodies or shapes ("fieltros o cloches")—											
Of hair felt or mixed, hard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kilog.	6	00	
Of wool felt or mixed, soft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	2	60	

The Bill stipulates that the above-mentioned articles shall be exempt from the general additional duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem*.

(C. 16,484.)

The "Diario Oficial" for the 16th October contains a Bill which proposes that fuel oil, or residue from the distillation of petroleum, shall, on importation into Uruguay, pay import duty at the rate of 6 per cent. on a valuation of 14 pesos per metric ton, and shall also be subject to the "special" additional duties amounting in the aggregate to 4 per cent. on the above-mentioned valuation.

(C. 17,736.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

With reference to the notice at page 510 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the importation into Great Britain of hay and straw from certain foreign countries, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have issued a further Order, dated the 16th November, which prohibits the landing in Great Britain of hay and straw brought from Denmark (including Iceland).

(C. 17,624.)

UNITED KINGDOM (IRELAND).

With reference to the notice at page 437 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th November, the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland have now issued a further Order, dated the 13th November, which prohibits the landing in Ireland of hay and straw brought from the United States of America.

[*Note.*—The following is a list of the countries (out of the United Kingdom) from which the landing of hay and straw* in Ireland is at present *not* prohibited:—The Dominion of Canada, the Union of South Africa, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, Norway, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man.]

(C. 17,583.)

* Except hay and straw specified in paragraph (2) of the Foreign Hay and Straw (Ireland) Order of 1912.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***BRITISH INDIA.**

The Board of Trade have been informed by the India Office that a Notification was issued on the 26th October last prohibiting the exportation from British India of raw hides and skins to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), France, Spain, and Portugal. (C. 17,784.)

**Exportation of
Raw Hides and
Skins to certain
Ports prohibited.****DOMINION OF CANADA.**

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1831 B), dated 27th October, 1914, notifying that an Order-in-Council was passed on the 24th October changing the name of the Customs Outport heretofore known as "Gateway" (B.C.) to "Newgate," which is the present name of the Post Office at that place.

The Customs Preventive Station of "Lower Andover," under the survey of the Port of Woodstock (N.B.) will in future be known as "Andover," the latter being the name of the Post Office at that place. (C. 17,229.)

**Change of Name
of certain Customs
Outport and Pre-
ventive Stations.**

With reference to the Notices which appeared on pp. 561-2 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 27th August last, respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain warlike and military and naval stores to certain countries, as laid down in Customs Memoranda Nos. 1797 B and 1798 B, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Customs Memorandum (No. 1834 B), which contains the text of an Order-in-Council, dated 29th October, 1914, prohibiting, under the provisions of section 291 of the Customs Act, the exportation from Canada of the following articles to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, with the exception of those of France, Russia (except the Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal:—

**Exportation of
various Articles
to certain
Countries
prohibited.**

Graphite, suitable for the manufacture of crucibles.

Range finders.

Motors of all kinds.

Motor tyres.

Nickel and nickel ore.

Woolled sheep-skins.

Warships, including boats and their distinctive and component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

Aeroplanes, airships, balloons and air craft of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognisable as intended for use in connection with balloons, airships and air craft.

Feeding stuffs for animals and all foodstuffs and raw materials for the same.

Gold and silver in coin or bullion, paper money.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.

Vehicles of all kinds available for use in war, and their component parts.

Vessels, craft and boats of all kinds, floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.

Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.

Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.

Chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

Copper, unwrought.

Lead, pig, sheet or pipe.

Hematite iron ore.

Magnetic iron ore.

Hides and skins, raw or rough tanned (but not including dressed leather).

Rubber.

(C. 17,360.)

The Board of Trade are also in receipt of copy of Customs Memo.

**Importation of
Live Stock, &c.
from the United
States.**

No. 1827 B, and an amending Memo. No. 1836 B, dated 17th October and 2nd November last, respectively, relative to the prohibition of the importation of animals or parts thereof and of hay, straw and fodder from certain parts of the United States

into Canada.

It is provided, under the provisions of the "Animal Contagious Diseases Act," that, for the period of six months from the 17th October, 1914, the importation into Canada of cattle, sheep, swine, or goats, or of the flesh, hides, hoofs, horns, or other parts of such animals (with the exception of cured meats, lard and tallow), or of hay, straw, fodder or manure from the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania, or that have been within any of the said States within the two months immediately preceding their offer for entry into Canada, is prohibited.

It is, however, provided that dressed meats, and the dried skins or hides and the horns, wool and bristles of animals may be imported into Canada when originating outside the said States and not produced from animals grown or slaughtered therein, although shipped through them under approved regulations.

Provision is further made that animals and their products, and hay and fodder, in carloads, which have been shipped from points without the said States, and have passed through them without unloading in the quarantined area, may be permitted to pass through Canada between the ports of Windsor or Sarnia, and Bridgeburg or Niagara Falls, under the seal of a Canadian Officer.

(C. 17,639.)

The Board of Trade have further received copy of a Customs Memo-

**Free Importation
of Articles for
Red Cross Society.**

randum (No. 1843B), dated 10th November, 1914, stating that, during the war, donations of clothing and *bona fide* donations of other supplies for the Red Cross Society may be entered free

of duty into Canada under Tariff heading No. 690.

(C. 17,914.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a telegram from the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia notifying that a Proclamation was issued on the 12th November last prohibiting the exportation from Australia, except with the consent of the Minister of Trade and Customs, of—

Exportation of Rubber and of Graphite for manufacture of Crucibles prohibited, except under permit.

Rubber in any form, and
Graphite suitable for the manufacture of crucibles.

(C. 17,533.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The Board of Trade have received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa copy of a Proclamation (No. 230 of 1914), dated 13th October, which amends Proclamation 229 of 1913, with the effect that the introduction into the Union of the undermentioned plants shall not be prohibited until the 1st October, 1916 :—

Introduction of certain Plants permitted for a limited period.

Northern Spy and other apple stocks which, in the opinion of the Department, are immune from the insect pest known as woolly aphid (*Schizoneura lanigera*).

The Regulations laid down under Government Notice No. 366 of 1912 are also amended in so far as the introduction of blight-proof apple stocks from overseas into the Union is concerned.

Amended Regulation respecting the Introduction of Blight-proof Apple Stocks.

It is provided that no permit shall be granted to any one person to introduce from overseas into the Union a larger number than 2,000 blight-proof apple stocks during the period from 1st

October, 1915, to 1st October, 1916.

(C.I.B. 41,214.)

NIGERIA.

The Board of Trade have been informed by the Colonial Office that the Nigerian Customs Tariff has been revised, with effect from the 12th November, 1914.

New Tariff Amendments.

The following statement shows the changes which have been effected in the rates of duty leviable on the various articles imported into Nigeria :—

					Rates of Import Duty.	
Articles.					Old Rates.	New Rates.
Tobacco—					s. d.	s. d.
Manufactured or snuff	...	...	...	per lb.	0 8	1 0
Unmanufactured	...	...	...	"	0 6	0 8
Cigarettes	...	...	...	per 100	0 6	0 9

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***NIGERIA—continued.**

ARTICLES.	Rates of Import Duty.	
	Old Rates.	New Rates.
	s. d.	s. d.
Firearms—		
Flint lock guns each	10 0	12 6
Other than flint lock guns		10 0
Matches... .. per gross of boxes each containing not more than 80 matches	0 6	1 0
And in addition, per gross of boxes for every additional 40 matches, or part thereof per box ...	0 3	0 6
Swords and bayonets each	—	20 0

(C.I.B. 41,696.)

CYPRUS.

The Board of Trade have received from the Chief Collector of Customs at Cyprus copy of a Proclamation, dated 26th October, 1914, notifying that the exportation of the following articles to any ports, other than British ports, is prohibited, viz.:—

Rubber and

Graphite suitable for manufacture of crucibles.

The exportation of the following articles to foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, with the exception of French, Spanish, Portuguese and Russian (other than Baltic) ports is also prohibited, viz.:—

All foodstuffs for man and feeding stuffs for animals and all raw materials for the same.

Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.

Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts.

Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.

Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts.

Clothing and equipment of a distinctly military character.

All kinds of harness of a distinctly military character.

Saddle, draught and pack animals suitable for use in war.

Articles of camp equipment, and their distinctive component parts.

Armour plates.

Warships, including boats, and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and aircraft of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognisable as intended for use in connection with balloons and aircraft.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

CYPRUS—*continued.*

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or war material for use on land and sea.
 Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes, suitable for use in war.
 Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.
 Vehicles of all kinds available for use in war, and their component parts.
 Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.
 Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones.
 Fuel; lubricants.
 Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.
 Barbed wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same.
 Horse shoes and shoeing materials.
 Harness and saddlery.
 Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.
 Range finders.
 Motors of all kinds.
 Motor tyres.
 Nickel and nickel ore.
 Chrome ore.
 Sheep and goat skins with wool on them.

(C.I.B. 40,648.)

JAMAICA.

With reference to the notice which appeared on page 402 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 23rd May, 1912, relative to the reduction of the duty from 16½ per cent. to 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on goods subject to *ad valorem* rates under Law No. 10 of 1912, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a Law (No. 41 of 1914) dated 17th September, 1914, which repeals the Law No. 10 of 1912, and at the same time provides for an increase of the duty leviable on goods subject to *ad valorem* rates from 10 per cent. to 16½ per cent. on importation into Jamaica.

(C. 17,913.)

MAURITIUS.

The Board of Trade have received copy of an Ordinance (No. 19 of 1914), which was assented to by the Officer Administering the Government on the 12th September last, and which provides for a refund of the Customs duty on goods purchased by the Naval or Military Authorities, or supplied by contractors for the public use of His Majesty's sea or land forces in Mauritius.

**Refund of
Customs Duty on
Naval or Military
Stores.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

MAURITIUS—*continued.*

Under the Ordinance, which is to come into operation on the 1st April, 1915, no refund shall be made unless the goods in respect of which the refund is claimed have been delivered to the Naval or Military Authorities, as the case may be, within one year of the date of the claim.

No refund shall be made in respect of the following articles, unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Executive Council that the duty of which the refund is claimed has been paid to the Government:—

Potatoes	Turmeric,
Onions,	Fresh meat
Salt,	and
Tobacco,	Bread.

The duty to be refunded shall be the duty actually paid on importation, subject to the following exceptions:—

As regards fresh meat, the refund shall be of 83 per cent. of the duty proved to have been paid in respect of the imported animal.

As regards bread, the refund shall be of the duty paid on 100 lbs. flour for every 130 lbs. of manufactured bread.

All claims for refunds shall be forwarded half-yearly to the Collector of Customs by the Senior Naval Officer or the Officer Commanding the Troops, as the case may be, who shall supply the Collector with a statement, in duplicate, giving certain prescribed particulars.

The Ordinances Nos. 25 of 1902 and 31 of 1905 are repealed.

(C. 17,513.)

NORWAY.

The Board of Trade have received from the Foreign Office a revised

List of Articles the Exportation of which is prohibited.

list of the articles the exportation of which from Norway is prohibited. This list, which is dated the 17th

November, is as follows:—

Aniline.

Aspen timber.

Balata (raw).

Cattle.

Coal.

Coke.

Dyes made from tar and organic bye-products for producing tar-dyes (such as aniline, naphthol, naphthylamia, naphthylaminosulfoxyrer, &c.).

Foodstuffs (except fish and fish products, condensed milk, butter, cheese, berries, game, poultry, eggs, coffee, tea, spices, margarine and raw materials for the production of margarine, such as oleo stock, lard, arachide, cotton (*sic*), and cocons).

Forage, including meal of herrings, of whale meat, and of liver, but not including whale and fish manure.

Goats.

Gold, minted or unminted. (Gold worked up into jewellery or articles of use may be exported.)

Gutta-percha (raw).

Hides and their products

Horses (living).

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***NORWAY**—*continued.*

Jute sacking (except such sacking used in packing other goods destined for export).

Medicines (only those included in Schedules A and B of the Law of 29th August, 1908.*)

Mineral oils.

Motor cars.

Naphthol.

Naphtylamia.

Naphtylaminosulfoxyrer.

Peat.

Pigs.

Reindeer.

Rubber, raw (*gummi elasticum*).

Sacks, empty.

Sheep.

Silver, minted or unminted. (Silver worked up into jewellery or articles of use may be exported).

Skins and their products.

Sulphur and flowers of sulphur.

Tin plates and their parts, tin for packing, and decorated tin.

Tyres for motor cars and for cycles.

Wool and wool products (including all sorts of woollen waste).

Note A.—The terms "foodstuffs" and "forage" include everything used for nourishing men or animals.

Note B.—All articles required for a ship about to undertake a voyage may be exported for the use of the ship in spite of the prohibition.

Note C.—As regards transit, all the above goods coming to Norway consigned to a foreign destination can be re-exported without special permission. Such foreign goods consigned to a place in Norway, cannot, on the other hand, be re-exported without permission, even if they were intended for re-export.

Note D.—The Norwegian Government reserve to themselves the right to grant, in exceptional cases, permission to export any of the prohibited articles. (C. 17,649.)

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at The Hague to the effect that the exportation of the undermentioned articles from the Netherlands has been prohibited:—

Pyrites, gas oil, benzine, and bones (Decrees of the 16th November).

Copper alloys (Decree of the 17th November).

Sulphate of ammonia (Decree of the 21st November).

The Decree of the 6th October (*see* the notice at page 179 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th October) has been amended by a Decree dated the 12th November. This latter Decree prohibits the exportation of the following articles of men's clothing:—under-vests, sweaters, socks, and gloves—*woollen or half-woollen*.

The above-mentioned Decree of the 12th November also amends the Decree of the 2nd November (*see* the notice at page 443 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th November) by substituting for the word "flannel" the words "flannel (except cotton flannel)."

H.M. Consul-General at Rotterdam reports that the exportation of tallow from the Netherlands has been prohibited.

(C. 17,401; 17,650; 17,663; and 18,007.)

* A translation of these Schedules may be seen on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DUTCH WEST INDIES (CURAÇAO).**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Decree of the Governor of Curaçao, dated the 10th September, which prohibits the exportation of *coal* from the Colony. The Decree provides, however, that steamships may take on board, for their own consumption, as much coal as can be stored in their ordinary bunkers, and that in special cases, and on obtaining sanction from the Governor, vessels may take on board a larger quantity than they actually require for their own use.

The Decree further provides that no *articles of food* may be exported from the island of Curaçao without the permission of the Governor of the Colony, and that such articles may not be exported from the other islands of the Colony without the permission of the Commander (*Gezaghebber*). (C. 16,658.)

FRANCE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that general permission has been granted for the exportation of **Exportation of Tanning Extract to the United Kingdom.** tanning extract from France to the United Kingdom.

[*Note.*—The exportation of vegetable tanning extracts from France was prohibited by a Decree of the 5th November—see the notice at page 517 of the “Board of Trade Journal” for the 19th November.] (C. 17,786.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that general permission has been granted for the exportation of all fresh, dried or drained table fruits from France to the United Kingdom and the British Colonies.

[*Note.*—The exportation of such fruits from France was prohibited by a Decree of the 26th October—see the notice at page 365 of the “Board of Trade Journal” for the 5th November.] (C. 17,382.)

The French “Journal Officiel” for the 2nd October contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 28th September, fixing at 40,000 kilogrammes the quantity of vanilla, the produce of French Establishments in Oceania, which may, subject to the prescribed regulations, be imported thence into France on payment of import duty at half the rate of the Minimum Tariff (*viz.*, at the rate of 208 francs per 100 kilogs.) during the period from the 1st July, 1914, to the 30th June, 1915.

The “Journal Officiel” for the 8th October contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 3rd October, which fixes as follows the quantities of coffee and bananas, the produce of French Guinea, which may be imported into France from that Colony, under special conditions, between the 1st July, 1914, and the 30th June, 1915:—

Imports of Coffee and Bananas from French Guinea.					
Coffee ...	...	...	...	...	3,000 kilogrammes.
Bananas	...	...	...	...	500,000

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE—*continued.*

[*Note.*—The special conditions referred to above provide for the admission of bananas duty-free, and for the levy of an import duty on coffee at the reduced rate of 58 francs per 100 kilogrammes. These privileges are only granted on condition that the goods are imported direct (*en droiture*).]

[Franc = 9·6d. ; 100 kilogs. = 220·46 lbs.]

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 11th November contains a Presidential Decree of the same date which prohibits the importation into, and sale or transport in, France of green crayfish called "*royales*" (*Panulirus régius*) measuring less than 20 centimetres from the base of the ocular peduncle to the tip of the tail. The importation into France of crayfish of this kind, of whatever size, is prohibited between the 15th December of each year and the 1st March of the following year.

(C. 17,918.)

FRENCH COLONIES.

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 13th November contains two Decrees rendering applicable in the French Colonies and Protectorates (other than Tunis and Morocco) the prohibitions of export from France which were established, in respect of certain articles, by the undermentioned Decrees:—

Decrees of the 31st July (*a*), the 2nd and 5th August (*b*), the 22nd and 30th September (*c*), the 14th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 23rd and 26th October (*d*), and the 5th November (*e*).

(C. 18,952.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 8th November, which prohibits the exportation of mangrove bark and rafia from the French Colonies and Protectorates other than

Tunis and Morocco.

(C. 18,000.)

FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

The issue of "La Dépêche Coloniale" for the 28th October contains a notice to the effect that the valuations of rubber exported from French West Africa for the period from the 1st October, 1914, to the 1st April, 1915, have been fixed as follows by a Decree of the

Governor-General dated the 1st October:—

Rubber exported—

From Senegal:

Casamance and Cayor 250 francs per 100 kilogs.

(*a*) See the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 6th August (p. 364).

(*b*) See the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th August (p. 446).

(*c*) See the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 22nd October (p. 239).

(*d*) See the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 29th October (p. 300), and the 5th November (pp. 364-365).

(*e*) See the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th November (p. 517).

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***FRENCH WEST AFRICA**—*continued.*

Other rubbers exported from			
Senegal	...	...	300 francs per 100 kilogs.
From French Guinea	...	...	300 " " "
From the Ivory Coast:			
Other than Assinie	...	...	200 " " "
Assinie, all qualities	...	...	150 " " "
From Dahomey	...	...	200 " " "

[*Note.*—Export duty is levied on the valuations shown at the rate of 7 per cent.] (C. 16,481.)

TUNIS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Beylical Decree, dated the 27th October, which prohibits the exportation and re-exportation of the under-mentioned articles from Tunis:—

Antimony, copper, tin, iron, lead, zinc, nickel, ferro-tungsten, ferro-chrome, ferro-vanadium, ferro-titanium (metals and ores);
 Iron and steel scrap and waste;
 Iron filings and forge-scales;
 Filings and waste of copper, tin, zinc, lead, pure or alloyed;
 Sheepskins in the wool;
 Goatskins in the hair;
 Wool in the grease or washed, spun wool, and tissues of wool.

Exemptions from this prohibition may be accorded under measures of control by the Director-General of Finance. (C. 17,800.)

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 12th November contains a Royal Order which authorises the exportation of potatoes through the Custom houses of Spain and the Balearic Islands up to a quantity not exceeding 30,000 metric tons.

A further Royal Order authorises the exportation of potatoes from the Canary Islands up to a quantity not exceeding 4,000 metric tons in the present year. Prohibition of export is to be reimposed as soon as the quantities exported reach that amount, or if the price of potatoes in the markets of Santa Cruz de Tenerife and Las Palmas rises above 25 pesetas per 100 kilogrammes.

[Metric ton = 2204·6 lbs. avoirdupois].

ITALY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Ambassador at Rome to the effect that the Italian Ministry of Finance now allows the exportation of tanning extract from Italy to an amount not exceeding each month the quantity exported during the corresponding month of last year. The export of valonia is, however, prohibited.

(C. 17,952.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***ITALY (TRIPOLITANIA AND CYRENAICA).**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of an Italian Royal Decree, dated the 1st November, Article 1 of which provides that the undermentioned articles shall, on importation into the two Colonies of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, be subject to Customs duty as shown in the subjoined statement:—

[100 kilogs. = 220·46 lbs.; lira (100 ct.) = 9·6d.]

No.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.				Remarks.
		<i>ad valorem</i> , on goods—		<i>Specific</i> , in addition to the <i>ad valorem</i> duty.		
		Of Italian origin.	Of foreign origin.	On goods of Italian origin.	On goods of foreign origin.	
				Lire. <i>Per 100 kilogs.</i>	Lire. <i>Per 100 kilogs.</i>	
1	Cotton yarns—					
	(a) Unbleached			Free	10	Gross weight
	(b) White			Free	15	Ditto
	(c) Dyed or mercerised			Free	20	Ditto
	(d) Sewings (<i>cucirini</i>)			Free	35	Tare : 8 %
2	Cotton tissues—					
	(a) Unbleached			Free	15	Gross weight
	(b) White			Free	20	Ditto
	(c) Dyed or mercerised			Free	35	Tare : 8 %
	(d) Printed			Free	40	Ditto
	(e) Dyed or printed for barracans			15	35	Ditto
3	Articles of cotton, sewn or made up—					
	(a) Barracans			25	50	Ditto
	(b) Others			Free	40	Ditto
4	Woollen yarns—					
	(a) Unbleached	8 %	8 %	Free	35	Ditto
	(b) White or dyed			5	45	Ditto
5	Tissues of carded or combed wool—					
	(a) For barracans... ..			20	60	Ditto
	(b) Others			Free	45	Ditto
6	Woollen fezzes			Free	<i>Each</i> 0·20	—
7	Blankets, carpets and sewn woollen goods			20	<i>Per 100 kilogs.</i> 60	Tare : 8 %
8	Sugar, raw or refined			8	23	Gross weight
9	Matches—					
	(a) Of wood			25	60	Tare : 8 %
	(b) Of wax, paraffin. and the like			30	65	Ditto

Note.—Tare will be accorded only in respect of goods packed in receptacles of wood and of metal.

Article 2 of the Decree provides that the undermentioned articles shall be admitted into Tripolitania and Cyrenaica free of duty:—

1. Agricultural machines, agricultural implements, irrigation pumps and material for sinking artesian wells.
2. Cereals for sowing and grass and forage seeds.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ITALY (TRIPOLITANIA AND CYRENAICA)—*continued.*

3. Live plants (excluding grafts and shoots [*talee e barbatelle*]), and tubers (*tuberi*.)

4. Chemical manures.

The Decree was to come into force on the 9th November.

(C. 17,760.)

GREECE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translations of recent Greek Royal Decrees in virtue of which the exportation of the undermentioned articles is prohibited until further notice :—

Benzine ;

Rifles, carbines, bayonets, and cartridges of the following systems :—
Mannlicher-Schonauer, Bulgarian Mannlicher, Turkish Mauser, Gras, Martini, Martini-Mauser ;

Revolvers and cartridges of the 1873 and 1893 patterns, Bayard, Colt ;

Sabres of artillery drivers and cavalry ;

Cartridge-cases in general for small arms and artillery ;

Articles of harness for artillery and cavalry ; and

Field-glasses and telephone apparatus.

(C. 16,670.)

COSTA RICA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copies and translations of recent Costa Rican Decrees providing as follows for the tariff classification of various articles on importation into the Republic :—

Tariff Classifications.

Article.	Section of the Tariff under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
Concentrated solutions of arsenite of sodium, used for the purpose of killing weeds ...	118	Colon cts. Kilog. 0 20 (2d. per lb.)
Cloth filters used for filtering sugar-cane juice	28	Kilog. 0 05 (½d. per lb.)

(C. 16,781.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Departmental Resolution has been issued by the Argentine Ministry of Finance allowing merchant vessels to ship not more than half a ton of wheat flour for use on board.

Permission granted for Merchant Vessels to ship Wheat Flour for use on Board.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—*continued.*

Permits Granted for Exportation of Wheat of Inferior Quality. With reference to the notice at page 767 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 17th September respecting the measures taken to prohibit the exportation of wheat and wheat flour from the Argentine Republic, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Resolution of the Argentine Ministry of Finance has been issued which authorises the Custom houses of the Republic to grant permits for the exportation of wheat of inferior quality, the specific weight of which must not exceed 68 kilogrammes per hectolitre.

(C. 17,501.)

Postponement of certain Regulations as to Receptacles of Food Products of Animal Origin. With reference to the notice at pages 153-4 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 16th April, 1914, respecting an Argentine Decree of the 28th February establishing certain regulations as to receptacles of preserved food products of animal origin, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Decree, dated the 30th September, which extends for a further period of one year the period (fixed at six months by the Decree of the 28th February) which was granted in order that packers and importers of food of animal origin might comply with the regulation established by the last-named Decree. By virtue of that Decree it was necessary, in the case of any preserves of food which it was desired to import into the Argentine Republic, to specify clearly on the label of each receptacle the kind of food product constituting each preserve was—whether tunny fish, sardines, &c., or other kinds of meat of domestic or other animals; the Decree in question also required the name of the manufacturer and place of origin to be stated on the receptacle.

(C. 17,502.)

EXCISE CHANGES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Law respecting Internal Revenue Duties. With reference to the notice under the head of "Proposed Excise Changes" at page 302 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 29th October, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of an Act of Congress, approved on the 22nd October, which is entitled an "Act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes."

Section 1 of this Act provides that there shall be levied (in lieu of the tax of 1 dollar hitherto payable) a tax of 1 dollar 50 cents on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and similar fermented liquor, brewed or manufactured and sold, or stored in warehouse, or removed for consumption or sale, within the United States, for every barrel containing not more than 31 gallons; and a proportionate rate for any other quantity or for fractional parts of a barrel authorised by law.

*Excise Changes.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.**

Section 2 of the Act provides for a tax on wines, liqueurs, cordials, &c., domestic and imported, at the rates shown below:—

	Dols. cts.
<i>Still wines—</i>	
Each bottle containing $\frac{1}{4}$ pint or less	0 00 $\frac{1}{4}$
Each bottle containing more than $\frac{1}{4}$ pint and not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint	0 00 $\frac{1}{4}$
Each bottle containing more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint and not more than 1 pint	0 01
Each bottle containing more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart	0 02
Still wines in all other containers per gallon	0 08
<i>Champagne and other sparkling wines, and all artificially carbonated wines—</i>	
Each bottle containing $\frac{1}{2}$ pint or less	0 05
Each bottle containing more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint and not more than 1 pint	0 10
Each bottle containing more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart	0 20
In all other containers per quart	0 20
<i>Liqueurs, cordials, or similar compounds, by whatever name sold—</i>	
Each bottle containing not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ pint... ..	0 01 $\frac{1}{2}$
Each bottle containing more than $\frac{1}{4}$ pint and not more than 1 pint	0 03
Each bottle containing more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart	0 06
In larger containers per gallon	0 24

All of the above-mentioned taxes under Section 2 shall be paid by stamps to be affixed to each bottle or container in which such still wines, champagne wines, carbonated wines, liqueurs, or cordials, or similar compounds are sold or offered for sale; but when such still wines, champagne wines, carbonated wines, liqueurs, cordials, or similar compounds, taxable under the provisions of this Section, are sold or delivered by the producer, importer, or dealer in wholesale quantities to other dealers, including rectifiers, manufacturing chemists, and druggists, the dealer receiving and selling, or offering the same for sale or consumption to any person other than a dealer, shall affix thereto the prescribed stamps. The stamp tax shall not be collected on any still wine used by any rectifier, manufacturing chemist, or druggist in the manufacture of any liqueur, cordial, or compound subject to any internal-revenue tax imposed by this Act.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is to cause to be prepared suitable and special stamps denoting the tax imposed, to be affixed and cancelled in such manner as he, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe; and, the absence of such stamps from any bottle or container containing wine, liqueur, cordial, or compound taxable under the provisions of this Section, sold or offered for sale or consumption, shall be *prima facie* evidence that the tax thereon has not been paid, and all such wines, liqueurs, cordials, or compounds shall be forfeited to the United States.

It is further provided by this Section of the Act that there shall be levied and assessed against the maker or producer of all wines fortified under the provisions and conforming to the requirements of the Sections of the Tariff Act of the 1st October, 1890 relating to the fortification of pure sweet wines, as amended, and as further amended by this Act, a tax of 55 cents on each taxable gallon of *grape brandy* or *wine spirits* used by him in the fortification of such wines.

Section 5 of the Act provides that, with effect from the 1st December, 1914, and until the 1st January, 1916, perfumery and cosmetics

*Excise Changes.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**—*continued.*

and chewing gum shall be subject to special stamp taxes, as follows—

Perfumery and cosmetics and other similar articles, sold or removed for consumption and sale in the United States—

	Dols.	cts.
For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, or phial, &c., where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial and contents shall not exceed retail price 5 cents	0	00 $\frac{1}{2}$
When retail price exceeds 5 cents and does not exceed 10 cents ...	0	00 $\frac{3}{4}$
When retail price exceeds 10 cents and does not exceed 15 cents...	0	00 $\frac{3}{4}$
When retail price exceeds 15 cents and does not exceed 25 cents...	0	00 $\frac{3}{4}$
And for each additional 25 cents of retail price or value or fractional part thereof in excess of 25 cents	0	00 $\frac{5}{8}$

Chewing gum or substitutes therefor—

For and upon every box, carton, jar or package containing chewing gum, when the retail value does not exceed 1 dollar	0	04
If exceeding 1 dollar, for each additional dollar or fractional part thereof	0	04

All articles of perfumery, &c., which are in the hands of manufacturers or of wholesale or retail dealers on and after December 1st, 1914, shall be subject to the payment of the stamp taxes here provided for, but it shall be deemed a compliance with this Act as to such articles in the hands of wholesale or retail dealers as aforesaid who are not the manufacturers thereof to affix the proper adhesive tax stamp at the time the packet, box, bottle, pot, or phial, or other enclosure with its contents is sold at retail.

There is to be an allowance of drawback on articles of perfumery, cosmetics, and chewing gum, on which any internal-revenue tax shall have been paid, equal in amount to the stamp tax paid thereon, and no more, when exported, to be paid by the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Treasurer of the United States, out of any money arising from internal taxes not otherwise appropriated. No allowance of drawback shall be made for any such articles exported prior to the date this Act becomes effective. The evidence that any such tax has been paid as aforesaid shall be furnished to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by the person claiming the allowance of drawback, and the amount shall be ascertained under such regulations as shall be prescribed from time to time by said Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

(C. 17,046.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Information regarding the present steamship services between the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Steamship Services to the Continent.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PANAMA CANAL ZONE).

The Board of Trade have been notified by the Panama Canal Executive Office that, under the amended pilotage regulations which came into force on 21st October, when vessels enter for the purpose of passing through the Canal, and do not take on or discharge freight or passengers, but do take coal or supplies, they will not be charged for pilotage.

(M. 28,919.)

A Notice to Steamship Lines issued by the Panama Canal Executive Office states that the attention of the Canal Authorities has been called to the fact that several of the firms whose vessels have been using the Panama Canal have seen fit to employ agents on the Isthmus to take care of the interests of their vessels in regard to the payment of tolls and minor charges. This, it is pointed out, is not only unnecessary, but frequently results in delays which might otherwise be avoided were the business done direct with the Canal Authorities.

Ship owners are informed that provision has been made by which deposits to cover tolls can be made with any of the Assistant Treasurers of the United States, who are to be found at the larger seaports, or with the Assistant Auditor of the Panama Canal at Washington, D.C. (see pp. 506-7 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 28th May last). As soon as these deposits are made cable information is sent to Canal Authorities. In case a vessel should desire to purchase coal or supplies at either terminal port, or contract a bill for pilotage or towage, deposits to cover these expenses can be made in the same way as for tolls. The price of coal at Cristobal is 5 dols. 40 cts. per ton, and at Balboa 6 dols. 40 cts. per ton. Tug service is at the rate of 15 dols. per hour. The probabilities are that unless a vessel be over 15,000 gross tonnage there will be no charge for tug service; nor will there be any charge for pilotage for a vessel in transit through the Canal unless she takes on or discharges freight or passengers in a terminal port.

It is advisable that deposits be made somewhat in excess of the tolls, cost of supplies, and charges for services, so that there will be sufficient funds available to cover bills not anticipated, since all bills are payable in advance before a vessel is allowed to enter the Canal or clear from canal waters. Vessels that require answers to cables should prepay them or else deposit sufficient funds to cover in the same way as for tolls.

(M. 28,919.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) has forwarded a copy of a Bill presented to the New Zealand Parliament proposing to authorise the payment of bounties on pig iron, puddled bar iron, and steel produced in New Zealand. Bounties would be payable for the first three years after the date of commencement of production at the rate of 12s. per ton of pig iron, puddled bar iron or steel produced from pig iron, and 24s. per ton of steel produced direct from the blast furnace.

The text of the Bill may be *consulted* by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 42,226.)

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

With reference to the notice on p. 315 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th July last relative to the Kaolin Briquettes; discovery of kaolin and clay deposits in the Samples on View. Federated Malay States, it is notified that the Government Geologist of the Federated Malay States has forwarded samples of kaolin briquettes, which may be *inspected* by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 38,140.)

RUSSIA.

The "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 21st October publishes a table showing that the total production of petroleum in Russia for the past nine months January to September, 1914, amounted to 414,400,000 pouds, of which 358,500,000 pouds represent the yield in the Baku district.

The "Gazeta" of 22nd October states that the output of coal in the Urals for the first seven months of 1914 reached a total of 39,174,300 pouds, being an increase of 2,558,730 pouds as compared with the corresponding period of 1913.

The "Gazeta" of 10th November states that the output of coal and anthracite in the Donetz Basin for the first nine months of 1914 amounted to 1,258,630,000 pouds, representing an increase of 140,570,000 pouds or 12½ per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of 1913.

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***RUSSIA—continued.**

The "Gazeta" of 29th October, notifies that, according to the Ural Gold Laboratory, the quantity of gold worked in the Laboratory for the first nine months of this year amounted to 118 pounds, 38 funts, 47½ zolotniks (62,366 ozs. Troy) which, compared with the corresponding period of last year, represents a decrease of 47 pounds 2 funts, (24,770·2 ozs. troy).

GERMANY.

According to the "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 11th November, it appears that the dissolution of both the International Zinc Smelters' Cartel and of the German Zinc Smelters' Union is imminent, the outbreak of war having made it impossible to carry out a large number of the contracts previously entered into.

The International Cartel consists of three groups, *viz.*, the German Association, including the majority of the Belgian works which were largely founded on German capital, the French group, and the English works.

The Germano-Belgian group has the character of a definite cartel, fixing both price and output, whilst the French and the English works are only associated in so far as determination of output is concerned. The German group, to which the most important Austrian works also belong, is responsible for about one half of the world's total production of zinc, and nearly three-quarters of the European output.

Certain German works which had announced their determination to secede from the German Union at the end of 1914, now take up the attitude that, owing to the outbreak of war, and consequent falling away of the English and French groups from the International Cartel, and also the inability of the Belgian works to carry out their contracts, not only the International Syndicate, but also the German Association, are to be regarded as dissolved. This point of view is not accepted by another portion of the German works, which contends that contracts are not rendered void by the outbreak of war, but merely suspended. It is at present uncertain whether the whole question will be contested at law.

YARNS AND TEXTILES.**BRITISH INDIA.**

The following statement, showing the quantity of cotton yarn spun, and of cotton woven goods produced, in British India and the Native States during the four months ended July, 1912, 1913, and 1914, has been extracted from a return issued by the Indian

Government :—

*Yarns and Textiles.***BRITISH INDIA—continued.**

		Four Months ended July.		
		1912.	1913.	1914.
BRITISH INDIA AND NATIVE STATES.				
Cotton yarn spun	Lbs.	235,208,800	227,711,688	233,328,263
Grey and bleached piece goods ...	Lbs.	68,243,970	66,165,192	73,961,711
	=Yards	300,599,751	293,276,920	315,312,055
Coloured piece goods	Lbs.	19,093,619	20,975,279	19,725,857
	=Yards	81,105,500	89,715,833	84,546,093
Grey and coloured goods (other than piece goods)	Lbs.	493,771	633,054	585,497
Hosiery	"	101,812	125,367	83,319
Miscellaneous goods	"	61,664	65,535	86,691
Total of woven goods	"	87,994,836	87,964,427	94,443,075

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Olive Bayley) reports that, according to the Journal of the Society of Manufacturers of Moscow, the month of September, which is generally one of the duller in the Moscow wholesale piece-goods market, passed off this year on the whole very well. The curtailment of the sale of goods in the Provinces was compensated by the colossal demands of the Ministry of War, and a large number of the manufacturers of the Moscow industrial region were able to increase their number of workers and the number of working hours, which had been momentarily curtailed at the outbreak of the war.

The turnover of the market for September and the beginning of October was not only quite up to the normal, but such groups of industry as cotton and cloth mills showed large profits, due partly to their extensive sales but chiefly to the high prices that prevailed. With the exception of silk there was considerable activity in nearly all other branches of the piece-goods market.

The general demand is so large that sellers are already feeling the effects of the three months' curtailment of production. The goods which go to supply the town and peasant populations and also the Central Asiatic and Persian markets have already been taken up, and in consequence of the huge orders of the Commissariat, there are almost no reserve stocks.

The prospects for the immediate future of the piece-goods market are considered favourable. From the Provinces an insufficiency of many classes of goods is reported, while the Vozdvijenskaia and Pokrovskaia Fairs have passed off comparatively successfully for the manufacturers. In any case, if nothing unforeseen occurs, brisk and profitable business is predicted for the December to March season.

(C.I.B. 42,271.)

*Yarns and Textiles.***GERMANY.**

According to the "Leipsiger Monatschrift für Textil-Industrie" of 21st October the dress material branch of the **Conditions in the Textile Industry.** Wupper Valley textile industry gained fresh impetus with the opening weeks of October, many orders which had previously been cancelled or suspended, now being re-confirmed. Export business with neutral countries is also stated to have become brisker.

In the Barmen district, conditions were less satisfactory, and many factories had to turn their attention to the production of patriotic novelties. The button factories took up the manufacture of cockades, but competition was so keen that little profit remained. The same applies to the ribbon and haberdashery branches, whilst the demand for flags had fallen away considerably.

Manufacturers of dress trimmings suffered very severely and were very insufficiently compensated by the little trade they were able to do in patriotic decorations.

The rosier side of the picture is of course the activity of such factories as were occupied with work for military requirements. Contracts for bed coverings, blankets, woollen cloaks, and other articles required for army purposes have kept many factories busy. Work of this kind contributed in some degree towards reducing the amount of unemployment, which, however, at the date of the report, was admittedly very distressing.

The same Journal deals in another article with conditions in the Meerane-Glauchau district, in the centre of the woollen and silk industries of Saxony. In that district business began to brighten up about the beginning of October, when certain orders were placed both for goods for stock and for novelties for the 1915 summer season. Some benefit has accrued to manufacturers in Saxony by the diversion of orders, which in the ordinary course of things would have been placed in Alsace. It is noticeable that nothing but very quiet patterns have been ordered. Good business was reported in white woollen blankets and Jacquards, as also in travelling and motor rugs. Export business is stated to have shown improvement, particularly in orders from neutral European countries, but the loss of American business, which seems to have fallen away almost completely, was keenly felt.

According to a report, under date of 15th October, published by the "Leipsiger Monatschrift für Textil-Industrie," the

Wool Market. war has had a very marked effect upon the wool market in Germany. All available stocks of German wool were taken up on behalf of manufacturers of blankets and cloth for military purposes. Foreign wool was taken equally readily and high prices paid for every variety. The market generally at the date of the report showed a steady upward tendency.

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns, in the week ended 21st November, 1914, were as follows :—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	41s. 0d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	29s. 8d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	25s. 5d.

For further particulars see p. 607.

A statement is published on p. 608 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 21st November, 1914, as well as of imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 19th November, 1914, was 62,953 (including 800 bales British East African), and the number imported during the forty-seven weeks ended 19th November was 3,286,339 (including 6,431 bales British West Indian, 13,650 bales British West African, 30,501 bales British East African, and 3,574 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 19th November was 6,575 and during the forty-seven weeks, 348,533.

For further details see p. 607.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The following figures of the exports of cultivated rubber from the Straits Settlements during the month of October, 1914, are from telegraphic information received by the Malay States Information Agency in London, the corresponding figures for October, 1913, being added for purposes of comparison :—

—					1913.	1914.
					Tons.	Tons.
October	...	...	...	...	1,144	2,006
January-October	...	...	...	...	9,449	17,023

These figures include transhipments of rubber from various places in the neighbourhood of the Straits Settlements, such as Borneo, Java, Sumatra and the Non-Federated Malay States, but do not include rubber exports from the Federated Malay States.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

In the trades compulsorily insured against unemployment, *viz.*, building, works of construction, engineering, ship-building, vehicle-making, &c., the percentage of unemployment at 20th November was 3·77 as compared with 3·83 a week ago, 4·29 a month ago, and 3·98 a year ago. These figures relate to the whole of the United Kingdom, and include all unemployed workmen in the insured trades. It appears therefore that the rate of unemployment in these trades has now fallen below the level of a year ago.

As regards the uninsured trades, the number of men and women on the registers of the labour exchanges at 20th November, is practically the same as the figures a week ago, being 55,377 as compared with 55,143. For men alone the corresponding figures were 21,596 and 21,255, and for women 33,781 and 33,888.

The following persons, nominated by local authorities for the post of

**Inspectors of
Weights and
Measures.**

Inspectors of Weights and Measures, have passed the examination provided for under the 8th Section of the Weights and Measures Act, 1904:—

C. H. Blackburn, Yorks West Riding; H. E. Lovesey, Herefordshire; G. A. Pickering, Sunderland; S. Wallace, Manchester; R. Williams, Lancashire.

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) has forwarded a copy of an Order in Council issued by the Governor of New Zealand, fixing the maximum price of milling wheat throughout New Zealand at 4s. 9d. per bushel f.o.b. on the usual trade terms at the nearest port. When the nearest port is Lyttleton, Timaru or Oamaru, the maximum wholesale price of flour shall be £11 15s. per ton f.o.b. on the usual trade terms. No regulation is made as to the price of flour at other ports. This Order came into force on 30th September.

**Maximum Prices
of Wheat and
Flour fixed.**

(C.I.B. 42,226.)

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Clive Bayley) reports that, according to the "Vvestnik Finansov" (Petrograd) of 20th September/3rd October, the mobilisation order plunged all trade at the opening of the Nijni Novgorod Fair into a state of paralysis; many of the commercial employees who had come to the Fair were called off to the war, credit at once closed, and transactions ceased.

Fortunately, this state of things did not prevail for long. Orders, however, came in only from regions having direct water-communication with the Fair. Central Russia, which depends on railway communication, showed no demand, as the railways refused to carry private goods.

**Result of
Nijni Novgorod
Fair.**

*Miscellaneous.***RUSSIA**—*continued.*

Credit was only completely restricted during the first three or four days panic which followed on the mobilisation order; afterwards, credit for trustworthy customers of long standing was restored, to some firms completely, to others to a considerable extent. In helping to restore credit the Imperial State Bank was of considerable assistance.

The largest market at the Nijni Fair is for manufactured goods, and is of a purely internal character. The markets which have the closest connection with foreign trade are the fur, wool, and hide markets, and these were naturally the chief sufferers from the war.

The war considerably aided some markets, especially those interested in supplies for the army. Siberian cloth sold everywhere at high prices, and was bought up eagerly by the committees organised for helping the wounded. In addition, there were large orders from the Commissariat Department. In view of the increase in business the Siberian cloth manufacturers eagerly bought up all the wool at the Fair, of which there was very little owing to the disruption of the railway service.

The tanned leather markets were also favourably affected. The leather manufacturers were very happily placed, being able to sell the tanned leathers at high prices, while they bought the raw leather cheaply in consequence of the cessation of exports. The Commissariat Department bought large stocks of winter felt boots, and the Fair, which is the only really large market for such boots, was able to dispose of the stocks left over from the two previous winters, which had been too warm for good sales. There was also an increased demand for axes, tin, mats, canvas bags, rope, &c.

The Commissariat Department paid cash for all that it bought, and this fact should have increased the amount of free money and improved payments.

A characteristic of this year's Fair was the tendency for prices to rise. Foreign goods rose in price in consequence of the cessation of the imports, especially in the cases of tin, lead, and groceries. Many goods rose in price in view of the anticipated curtailment of their production owing to the lack of workmen and partly to the lack of raw materials.

(C.I.B. 37,820.)

GERMANY.

A recent issue of the "Vossische Zeitung" states that, in view of the difficulty of maintaining the normal output, the

Celluloid Industry. German celluloid manufacturers have announced an increase in price on celluloid sheets and rods amounting to 10 to 25 per cent. Makers of celluloid goods have been compelled, in consequence, to adopt a corresponding rise in the price of manufactured articles.

*Miscellaneous.***ABYSSINIA.**

The following information was obtained, prior to the outbreak of the war, by H.M. Consul at Adis Ababa (Captain D. A. Sandford, R.A.):—

The trade of Abyssinia in hides and skins has more than doubled during the last five years, and forms the largest item in the export trade, 4,105 metric tons being exported by the railway through Adis Ababa in 1913. By the Gambela route the trade is as yet hardly attempted, merchants during the shipping season being too much occupied in dealing with the coffee crop. The fact that hides deteriorate by being kept, and that merchants cannot therefore afford to store them at Gambela to await the arrival of the steamers, is a drawback to the development of the trade by this route. Hides actually coming on to the market in the west during the shipping season should be exported by way of Gambela; and in view of the prospect of a great demand for hides next year, the profits to be gained will probably compare favourably with profits to be gained in the coffee trade, in which case an increase in the export of hides may be looked for.

Hides and skins come from all parts of Abyssinia, the best sources of supply being in the south-west, more especially Jimma. Good skins are obtained from Ammanaya and Shiré. Generally speaking, the best hides come from districts where the trade is most highly developed, particularly where there are European agents, the natives having learnt by experience that by carefully packing and properly curing the hides they can obtain better prices.

There is said to be an excellent opening for the trade in hides and skins at Dessié, in Wollo country, but as the hides are sold uncured and wet, the business is risky for any but the initiated. The transport difficulties also are great.

Hides being sold by weight, the natives in some parts wet the hides and then smother them with earth with a view to increasing the weight. In bringing hides from the interior to Adis Ababa, they often lose 5 to 10 per cent. in weight, and it is a common practice for native traders, when two or three days journey from the town, to soak the hides in a stream to counteract this. The average loss of weight at present between Adis Ababa and Jibuti is 7 per cent., but this will be reduced when the railway reaches Adis Ababa. On arrival at Jibuti the hides are soaked in the sea, whereby they regain weight and are rendered pliable, and are folded in two for shipping.

The profits in the trade are on the whole good, and there is little risk if hides are bought dry. Prices of hides in Adis Ababa during 1913 averaged 10 dols. to 11 dols. 25 c. per farasula (37·037 lbs). Early in 1914 prices advanced to as much as 15½ dols. Prices in the interior vary very much according to the distance from Adis Ababa, and the state of development of the trade. In places like Jimma the local traders obtain knowledge of current prices in Adis Ababa by means of the telephone, and local prices in consequence follow Adis Ababa prices very closely. Certain firms grade their hides before export, and can thereby obtain advance contracts and better prices.

Dollar = 2s. approx.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of October, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 have been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) for the first volume and 4s. 1d. (post free 4s. 7d.) for the second. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country; and in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that beginning with the issues for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries of *consignment* for imports, and countries of final destination, so far as known, for exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given, as mentioned above, on the same basis as those published (up to the year 1908) in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the November issue:—The Labour Market in October; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Retail Food Prices; Unemployment among Women in October; Food Prices in Germany; Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in 1913; Labour Disputes in 1913; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORT.

The following report of the Annual Series has been issued by the Foreign Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 5,394. Trade and Agriculture of Bavaria for 1913 and part of 1914. Price 2d.

Textile industry.

Paper.

Toys.

Chemical industry.

Agriculture and live stock.

Map.

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 28, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

Government Publications.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Report to the Board of Trade on the Trade of the Dominion of New Zealand for the year 1913, by H.M. Trade Commissioner. [Cd. 7,693.] Price 2½d.

This Report deals with trade conditions and methods in New Zealand, and contains an analysis of the import statistics. Appendices are given showing the work of the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner, and the value of the imports into the Dominion in 1913. See also article on pp. 573-5.

Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, 1912. Part B. Industrial and Provident Societies. H. C. 89—II. Price 2s. 4d.

Taxes and Imposts. Return "showing (1) the Rates of Duties, Taxes, or Imposts, collected by Imperial Officers; (2) the Quantities or Amounts Taxed; (3) the Gross Receipts derived from each duty; and (4) the Net Receipts and Appropriations thereof in the year ending 31st March, 1914; and (1) the Aggregate Gross Receipts derived from all such Duties, Taxes, or Imposts, under the Principal Heads of Revenue; (2) the Aggregate Net Receipts; (3) the Charges of Collection; and (4) the Produce after deducting these Charges in each of the ten years ending 31st March, 1914": and "Notes to show any changes in the Taxes, Duties, or Imposts, consequent upon the acceptance of the Budget Proposals of 1914 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 295, of Session 1913)." H.C. 434. Price 3d.

Passenger Movement from and to the United Kingdom. October. [Cd. 7,285-XI.] Price ½d.

Return showing for the month of October, and for the ten months ending October, in each of the years 1913 and 1914:—

(1) The numbers of the passengers that left permanent residence in the United Kingdom to take up permanent residence in places out of Europe, and the numbers that arrived from places out of Europe to take up permanent residence in the United Kingdom; and

(2) The numbers of the passengers that left, or arrived in, the United Kingdom for, or from, places out of Europe; and the numbers of passengers between the United Kingdom and ports on the Continent of Europe, or within the Mediterranean Sea.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.:—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Indigo Crop Prospects in India, 1914-15.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),
 22nd Oct.

Agricultural Prices in Austria.
"Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna), 5th
 Nov.

Citrus Fruits in South Africa.
"Rhodesia Agricultural Journal"
 (Salisbury), August.

Crop Prospects in Bombay District.
"Times of India" (Bombay), 24th
 Oct.

Crop Prospects in Argentina.
"Review of the River Plate" (Buenos
 Aires), 28rd Oct.

Coconut Products, &c. in Ceylon.
"Ceylon Observer" (Colombo), 15th
 Oct.

Copra Industry in Ceylon.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),
 22nd Oct.

Maize Cultivation in South Africa.
"Rhodesia Agricultural Journal"
 (Salisbury), August.

Sumac Crop in Sicily.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 8rd Nov.

Indigo Industry in India.
"Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay),
 Sept.

Ginger Cultivation in Queensland.
"Queensland Agricultural Journal"
 (Brisbane), Oct.

Rice Crop Prospects in Burma in 1914-15.
"Rangoon Gazette" 19th Oct.

Olive Oil Market in Syria.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 81st Oct.

Coffee Markets of the World.
"Economete Français" (Paris), 14th
 Nov.

Agriculture in Prussia.
"Börse-Zeitung" (Berlin), 6th Nov.

Crop Prospects in India.
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 23rd
 Oct.

Currant Crop in Greece
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 5th Nov.

Machinery and Engineering.

Railway Tunnelling and Geological
 Formation
"Engineering News" (New York),
 15th Oct.

Machinery and Engineering—continued.

Electrical Industries in Japan.
"Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay),
 Sept.

Ships' Boilers: Removal of.
"Iron Age" (New York), 5th Nov.

Irrigation and Artesian Water in Aus-
 tralia.
"Australian Mining Standard" (Syd-
 ney), 1st Oct.

Rock Drills of modern American Type—
 (continued).
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
 (New York), 7th Nov.

Paper: New Weight Gauger.
"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Mon-
 treal), 1st Nov.

Textile Mills: Power Transmission.
"Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay),
 Sept.

Irrigation by Pumping in India.
"Indian Engineering" (Calcutta),
 17th Oct.

Zuyder Zee Reclamation.
"Engineering News" (New York),
 15th Oct.

Electricity in Steel Plants.
"Iron Age" (New York), 5th Nov.

Steam Turbine-Driven Centrifugal Engine:
 Developments.
"Engineering News" (New York),
 15th Oct.

Steel Plant, modern: Repair Department.
"Iron Age" (New York), 6th Nov.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Cast Iron Pipe Trade in the United States.
"Iron Age" (New York), 5th Nov.

Lode and Alluvial Mining—(continued).
"Australian Mining Standard"
 (Sydney), 1st Oct.

Cyanide Industry and its Significance.
"South African Mining Journal"
 (Johannesburg), 17th Oct.

Coal Syndicate Operations in Rhenish
 Westphalia.
"Kölnische Zeitung." 16th Sept.

Powdered Coal for Heating Furnaces.
"Iron Age" (New York), 5th Nov.

Ore Deposits of Australia—(continued).
"Australian Mining Standard"
 (Sydney), 1st Oct.

Cyanide Supply and Gold Production
 (General)
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
 (New York), 7th Nov.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

Gold Production in South Africa in Sept.
"South African Mining Journal"
 (Johannesburg), 17th Oct.

Gold Deposits in Tasmania.
"Australian Mining Standard" (Sydney), 1st Oct.

Iron Market in Berlin.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 5th Nov.

Pig Iron Production in the United States in October.
"Iron Age" (New York), 5th Nov.

Molybdenite Deposits in Norway.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
 (New York), 7th Nov.

Coal Production in Saskatchewan
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 30th Oct.

Iron Market in Rhenish Westphalia.
"Kölnische Zeitung" 18th Sept.

Silver Market Conditions (General).
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
 (New York), 7th Nov.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

Railway Electrification in South Africa.
"South African Mining Journal"
 (Johannesburg), 17th Oct.

Steamship Company, new, in Bermuda.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 30th Oct.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Textile Industry in Japan.
"Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay),
 Sept.

Cotton Industry in Germany.
"Kölnische Zeitung," 23rd Sept.

Textile Materials: Preparation for the
 Dye Bath.
"Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay),
 Sept.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

United States: Bank Clearings for October.
"Broadstreets" (New York), 7th Nov.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.

France: Campaign against German and
 Austro-Hungarian Industries.
"Economiste Français" (Paris),
 7th Nov.

Canada: Bank Statement for September.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 30th
 Oct.

Argentina: Finances for 1913.
"Review of the River Plate" (Buenos
 Aires), 23rd Oct.

France: Stock Exchange in Paris.
"Economiste Français" (Paris),
 14th Nov.

India: Industrial Possibilities.
"Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay),
 Sept.

Federated Malay States: Commercial
 Condition of Perak in 1913.
"Straits Budget" (Singapore), 15th
 Oct.

Argentina: Trade and Commerce in 1913
"Review of the River Plate" (Buenos
 Aires), 23rd Oct.

United States: Failures in October.
"Broadstreets" (New York), 7th Nov.

Austria-Hungary: Financial Conditions,
 &c.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 6th Nov.

Miscellaneous.

Fishing Industry in Canada.
"Canadian Fisherman" (Montreal),
 Nov.

Wood Pulp and Cellulose Industry in
 Norway.
"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Mon-
 treal), 1st Nov.

Electrical Industry in Germany.
"Kölnische Zeitung," 16th Sept

Fisheries of British Columbia.
"Canadian Fisherman" (Montreal),
 Nov.

Pulp and Paper Industry in Ottawa.
"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Mon-
 treal), Nov.

Rubber Industry in Germany.
"Kölnische Zeitung," 26th Sept.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Victoria—Statistical Register for 1913—Part III., Municipal Statistics; Part IV., Law,
 Crime, &c.; Part V., Vital Statistics, &c.; Part VI., Social Condition.

Western Australia—Perth Chamber of Commerce Report for 1913-14.

New Zealand—Dunedin Chamber of Commerce Report for 1913-14.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 47 weeks ended 19th November, 1914 :—

				Week ended 19th Nov., 1914.	47 Weeks ended 19th Nov., 1914.	Week ended 19th Nov., 1914.	47 Weeks ended 19th Nov., 1914.
				IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
				Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	...	...	...	60,106	2,215,515	4,672	140,506
Brazilian	...	...	...	—	211,033	—	16,014
East Indian	...	...	...	—	237,350	1,149	58,188
Egyptian	...	...	...	—	382,335	570	121,650
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2,847*	240,106†	184	12,175
Total	...	...	...	62,953	3,286,339	6,575	348,533

* Including 800 bales British East African.

† Including 6,431 bales British West Indian, 13,650 bales British West African, 30,501 bales British East African, and 3,574 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 21st November, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

Average Price.

						Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 21st November, 1914						11 0	29 8	25 5
Corresponding Week in								
1907	...	...	...	...	...	34 7	27 5	18 7
1908	...	...	...	...	...	32 3	27 2	17 5
1909	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	26 8	17 3
1910	...	...	...	...	...	29 11	24 10	16 4
1911	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	33 5	20 10
1912	...	...	...	...	...	32 1	30 11	19 11
1913	...	...	...	...	...	30 4	27 5	18 1

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 21st November, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 21st Nov., 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	—	32
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	6	223
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	96,671	249,304
Mutton " " " " " " " " " "	"	80,539	145,204
Pork " " " " " " " " " "	"	21,511	12,876
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	8,886	16,547
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	95,864	92,073
Beef	"	10	1,534
Hams	"	6,132	14,262
Pork	"	4,842	5,335
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	3,318	1,944
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	48,958	14,518
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	78,928	104,708
Margarine	"	27,526	29,744
Cheese	"	41,049	47,645
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	60	—
" cream	"	290	140
" condensed	"	26,751	33,909
" preserved, other kinds	"	—	145
Eggs	Grt. Hndr.	629,290	491,898
Poultry	Value £	1,335	6,387
Game	"	4,078	2,015
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	13,017	16,129
Lard	"	21,928	31,728
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	1,929,900	1,808,400
Wheat-meal and flour	"	144,400	275,900
Barley	"	211,200	420,500
Oats	"	172,000	295,100
Peas	"	10,370	45,082
Beans	"	33,080	13,710
Maize or Indian corn	"	1,685,100	862,400
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	78,808	103,480
Apricots and peaches	"	—	20
Bananas	Bunches	176,179	152,901
Cherries	Owts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	22,905	9,975
Lemons	"	9,988	8,279
Oranges	"	60,081	115,527
Pears	"	11,428	10,821
Plums	"	—	—
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	2,845	2,696
Hay	Tons	—	171
Straw	"	—	9
Moss Litter	"	952	1,993
Hops	Owts.	1,358	21,556
Locust beans	"	—	37,723
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	176,620	271,707
Potatoes	Owts.	52,805	42,064
Tomatoes	"	10,789	24,738
Unenumerated	Value £	8,598	2,680
Vegetables, dried	Owts.	82,780	13,369
" preserved by canning	"	15,115	9,422

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 8, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."
Commonwealth of Australia..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and New Zealand Insurance Buildings, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address, "Austers."

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz. : Commercial Statistics ; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations ; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities ; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender ; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products ; Forms of Certificates of Origin ; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3d., the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15s. 2d. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C. ; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff ; in Edinburgh to H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street ; in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street ; or to the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C. All applications regarding advertisement rates, &c., should be sent direct to the sole contractors for advertisements, Messrs. Laughton & Co., Ltd., 3, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 560.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to : *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Trade Enquiry Offices are *maintained* in London at the following addresses *by the Governments indicated, viz. :—*

Dominion of Canada	...	...	17, Victoria Street, S.W.; also 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).
Commonwealth of Australia.	...	...	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales	...	...	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	...	...	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland	...	...	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia	...	...	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia	...	...	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Tasmania	...	...	56, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	...	...	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Union of South Africa	...	...	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

Trade enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911. PART II.—

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable :—

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE PAYABLE in respect of:—

1488. Workmen engaged in cutting and machining worms and wheels for use in connection with searchlights. (Application 324).

1489. Joiners engaged partly in joinery, sawing, etc., and partly in setting out in connection with any insured trade. (Application 327).

Note.—Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

THE
Board of Trade Journal.

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December 3, 1914.

[No. 940

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The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 665.

A series of "Exchange Meetings," with concurrent exhibitions of samples of German and Austrian goods, is now being held at 32, Cheapside, E.C. (see p. 628). All communications in this connection should be sent to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C. ; Telephone, City 2323.

Attention is called to the **Sample Room** at 73, Basinghall Street, and in particular to the following samples:—

Samples.	of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Wool and Goat Hair from India— <i>Market sought</i>	3rd Dec., 1914	613
Coppered Steel Sheet—Melbourne enquiry	" " "	615
Jars and Tumblers for Honey, also Ceresine Wax—Melbourne enquiry	" " "	615
Kaolin Briquettes from the Federated Malay States... ..	26th Nov., "	595
German Goods sold in Morocco	" " "	566
Bran, Maize, Rice, "Feijao," Manioc Flour, and Beef from Brazil	" " "	559
Leather Waste from India— <i>Market sought</i>	19th " "	466
Celluloid Sheets—Montreal enquiry	" " "	467
Hemolin—Melbourne enquiry	" " "	472
Indented Zinc Sheets—Melbourne enquiry	" " "	472
Buttons, Dress Trimmings and Edgings—Capetown enquiry.	" " "	474
Cotton Wool Milk Strainers—Transvaal enquiry	" " "	474
Textiles—Algiers enquiry	" " "	481
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Mother-of-Pearl from Bangkok— <i>Market sought</i>	" " "	485
Rattan Work—Montreal enquiry	12th " "	387
Gloves (fabric)—Vancouver enquiry	" " "	388
Slipper Piece Goods—Melbourne enquiry	" " "	393
Horse Shoe, &c. Nails—Patras enquiry	" " "	404
Papers of Continental make imported into Japan	" " "	453

Attention is also called to the following notices :—

Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade	...	...	...	...	...	627
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	...	...	...	...	...	665
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications , &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	...	...	...	...	...	661

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.
UNITED KINGDOM.

In view of the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary and the fact that there are many articles hitherto imported from those countries which are of importance, if not of necessity, to British manufacturers, importers of such articles are invited by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade to supply information

*Openings for British Trade.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.*

regarding their precise nature and quality, in order that steps may be taken to ascertain whether similar goods might be produced in this country, and, if so, where; or, if not, from what neutral sources they could be obtained.

Similarly, United Kingdom manufacturers now have the markets of Germany and Austria-Hungary closed to them, but in many cases there will be opportunities for the disposal of their products in this country or abroad.

Doubtless in a large number of cases importers and manufacturers have already taken steps to inform themselves on these points, but, from cases which have come under the notice of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, it is believed that in some instances it has not proved an easy matter to obtain the necessary information, and it is thought that in such cases the Branch may be able to render some assistance by placing manufacturers and buyers in communication with one another.

Applications have already been received in the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom who wish to get into communication with manufacturers or purchasers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from, or sold to, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Among a very large number of applications received, the following may be noted, in addition to those instanced last week on pp. 539 and in previous issues:—

Articles desired to Purchase.

Acetone.	Machinery for making spectacle-cases.
Cane—split and pulp.	Permanganates.
Chrome alum.	Photographic chemicals—hydroquinone, metol, &c.
Corozo nuts for button manufacture.	Picture frame moulding, composition.
Formaldehyde.	Sodium hydrosulphite.
Galloons for hats.	Wooden buckets, light.
Iridescent gelatine for button manufacture.	Zinc sheets.

Articles desired to Purchase by Firms abroad.

Names of firms abroad open to purchase have also been received in respect of articles of the following classes:—

Axles for vehicles.	Matches, safety.
Boats for river use.	Oils—linseed and lubricating.
Bottles—beer, perfume, and syphons.	Pegs for strings and wires of musical instruments.
Brushes—tooth, hair, shaving, &c.	Penknives.
China ornaments for confectionery and Christmas trade.	Perfumery.
Galvanised sheets.	Razors—safety and ordinary.
Guttapercha tissues.	Ropes—Manila.
Hardware.	Scissors.
Locks, padlocks, &c.	Stationery—writing paper.
Mantles, incandescent.	Vulcanite mouth-pieces for pipes.
	Window glass.

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

United Kingdom firms interested in any of the above-mentioned articles are invited to write to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., with a view to being placed in communication with the enquirers. A more detailed list of enquiries has been published and may be obtained by United Kingdom firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

NOTE.—In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the Royal Proclamation relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the United Kingdom, which appeared on pp. 414-21 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th November, and p. 570 of the issue of 26th November; also to the notice on p. 286 of the issue of 29th October regarding the issue of special licences to export certain colours and dyestuffs, and on p. 494 of the issue of 19th November regarding licences to export wool and woollen goods.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Directors of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders in London, up to noon on 15th December, for the supply of *cumras*, bunting, &c.; lamps, lamp fittings, &c.; indiarubber hose, sheeting, &c.; leather belting, hides, &c.; *Munila* lashing, ropes and crane ropes; chemically dressed wagon covers; red and white lead; and built-up crossings and switches. Tenders must be made on forms, copies of which, with specification, may be obtained at the offices of the Company, Gloucester House, 110, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., on payment of £1, which will not be returned.

Information has been received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a firm in the United Provinces to the effect that supplies are available of certain classes of wool and goat hair which were formerly exported largely to Germany. It is thought that in view of the present demand for coarse wool there may perhaps be a market for these supplies in the United Kingdom.

Samples of the wool and goat hair, which have been received through the London agents of the firm in question, may be inspected by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where also the name and address of the London agents may be obtained.

(C.I.B. 43,623.)

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA.

The following enquiries have been received at the **Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.**, whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 43,675.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

An English firm manufacturing silk and real hair nets, plain nets, **Hair Nets, Veilings, &c.** veilings, &c. asks for names of Canadian importers.

A Manchester firm desires to appoint a Canadian agent for the sale of umbrella cloths, sticks, &c. **Umbrella Cloths, Sticks, &c.**

A London manufacturer of shirts, pyjamas, &c. wishes to do business in Canada. **Underwear.**

A North of England firm manufacturing machinery for making food tins, paint and varnish tins, and petrol tins, also general tinplate machinery, power presses, &c. is desirous of doing business in Canada. **Machinery for Making Tins; Tinplate Machinery; Power Presses, &c.**

A Sheffield correspondent, stated to be in touch with colliery owners in the South Yorkshire and Staffordshire coal fields, is willing to act as agent for Canadian exporters of pit props. **Pit Props.**

A large market for Canadian magnesite is reported by a number of United Kingdom firms, who require analyses and samples, together with quotations c.i.f. British port. Calcined magnesia averaging 90 to 94 per cent. is preferred, with not more than 2 to 3 per cent. silica, or 2 to 3 per cent. lime. **Canadian Magnesite required.**

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Toronto correspondent asks for the names of United Kingdom firms manufacturing stationery, office supplies, and office specialities. **Stationery; Office Supplies.**

A correspondent at St. John, N.B., desires to get into touch with manufacturers in the United Kingdom of pencils and office sundries similar to goods previously imported from Germany. **Pencils; Office Sundries.**

Note.—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

The following enquiries have been received at the **Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.** whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 44,018.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A North of England timber firm desires the addresses of Canadian shippers of square edge spruce to specification, **Spruce; Pit Props.** and also of pit props, of which considerable quantities are required.

A Liverpool firm invites offers from Canadian exporters of **Crushed Bones.** crushed bones of every variety.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the **Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that a firm in Melbourne, which has hitherto obtained supplies from Germany, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of **Coppered Steel Sheet.** *of steel sheet, coppered on one side.* A sample of this article of German manufacture may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 40,642.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that a firm in Melbourne wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of **Jars and Tumblers for Honey; Ceresine Wax.** *honey jars and tumblers, and ceresine wax.* Samples of jars hitherto obtained from Germany, and tumblers hitherto obtained from the United States, together with a sample of ceresine wax, may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 40,643.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, Commerce House, Melbourne.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports that tenders will be received by the Victorian Railway Commissioners for the supply and delivery of the following:—

(1) Up to 11 a.m. on 28th December* for **Steel Boiler Plates and Channel Bars; Carpets and Rugs; Locks; Vacuum Cleaning Plant.** *for locomotives, &c.*

(2) Up to 11 a.m. on 6th January, 1915,* for **carpets and rugs** for dining cars.

* See footnote on next page.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

(3) Up to 11 a.m. on 13th January, 1915,* for *gun-metal switch locks*, complete with chains and keys.

(4) Up to 11 a.m. on 17th February, 1915, for *steel channel bars*.

(5) Up to 11 a.m. on 17th February, 1915, for the supply, delivery and erection at Melbourne of a *vacuum cleaning plant* for cleaning railway carriages.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c. may be *obtained* from the Victorian Railways Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne, and sealed tenders will be received, up to the dates mentioned, by the Secretary to the Railway Commissioners at the same address.

A preliminary deposit of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total amount of the offer is required in the case of (1), (2), & (4). of £1 in the case of (3), and of £5 in the case of (5). *Local representation is necessary.*

Copies of the specifications, conditions and forms of tender may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned articles at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 43,942.)

<p>H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia further reports that</p> <p>Steel Rails for Tramways, with Accessories.</p>	<p>tenders are invited by the Hawthorn Tramways Trust for the supply and delivery of 2,270 tons of <i>steel rails</i>, also <i>fishplates</i>, <i>fastenings</i>, and <i>bonds</i>.</p>
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Copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be *obtained*, at a cost of £2 2s. each, from the offices of the Hawthorn Tramways Trust, 31, Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, and sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Steel Rails, Fishplates, Fastenings, and Bonds," will be received by the Chairman of the Trust at the same address not later than 3 p.m. on 16th December.* *A preliminary deposit of 1 per cent. of the value of the offer must accompany each tender.*

A copy of the specification and conditions of tender, together with drawings, may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers of tramway equipment at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 43,950.)

<p>The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Adelaide (Mr. J. K. Samuel)</p> <p>Filters; Well-Casing.</p>	<p>reports that that city is threatened with a water famine, and bores and wells are being put down by manufacturers and others as an insurance against the stoppage of their businesses. One result of this situation is that there will probably be a brisk demand for <i>filters</i> of all descriptions, but principally for a cheap and simple type. <i>Well-casing</i>, chiefly 6 inch, will also be required.</p>
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(C.I.B. 40,658.)

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and therefore this intimation will be of use only to firms having agents in Australia, who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that tenders are invited in the local press for *heating and ventilating plant* for the new Parliament Buildings at Wellington.

**Heating and
Ventilating Plant
for Parliament
Buildings.**

Tenders on the proper forms will be received, up to noon on 8th January, 1915,* at the Public

Works Office, Wellington, New Zealand.

Drawings, specifications, and conditions of contract may be seen at the Public Works Offices, Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin.

(C.I.B. 43,936.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that a Johannesburg firm contemplating the manufacture of spring mattresses wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers in a position to supply quotations and samples of *steel wire* of various gauges, quotations and illustrations of *wire weaving machinery*, details of *bolts, nuts and washers*, and *cast-iron keys* for screwing up the bolts. See Note†.

(C.I.B. 40,253.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that an agent in Cape Town desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *ladies' dress piece goods* and *flannelette*. See Note†.

(C.I.B. 39,624.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-named goods should address any communications regarding the enquiries direct to the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, P.O. Box 1346, Cape Town.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Johannesburg (Major C. A. C. Tremear, D.S.O.) reports that an agent in that city wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers with a view to representing them in Johannesburg.

United Kingdom manufacturers interested may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the Imperial Trade Correspondent, Johannesburg.

(C.I.B. 41,207.)

N.B.—With reference to the foregoing notices relative to openings for trade in the Self-Governing Dominions, it should be borne in mind that all communications addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioners must be properly stamped. This notice has been rendered necessary owing to an apparent impression that such correspondence could go unstamped, but this is not the case.

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation therefore will be of use only to firms having agents in New Zealand who can be instructed by cable.

*Openings for British Trade.***EGYPT.**

H.M. Consul-General at Alexandria (Mr. D. A. Cameron, C.M.G.) reports that a firm in that city desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *Manchester goods, coal, &c.*

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned articles may *obtain* the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate-General, Alexandria. (C.I.B. 40,421.)

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that he has received the following enquiries from firms in that city:—

A firm wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *pharmaceutical and chemical products, glycerine, matches, and starch.* See *Note†*, and also *Note on p. 613.*

Another firm is desirous of securing the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *chemicals and pharmaceutical products including glycerine.* See *Note†*, and also *Note on p. 613.*

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may *obtain* the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above, but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate, Cairo. (C.I.B. 40,419.)

* * * * *

The British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, Alexandria, reports that an agent in that city, who has hitherto represented a German firm, desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *folding baby carriages.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of baby carriages may *obtain* the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, 6, rue de l'ancienne Bourse, Alexandria. (C.I.B. 40,453.)

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that tenders are invited by the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior for the supply and delivery of (1) *equipment, clothing, &c.*, and (2) *drugs, medicines, &c.*, required by the Public Health Department during the year 1915-16. See *Note on p. 613.*

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT—*continued.*

Copies of the specifications and conditions of tender may be obtained from, and samples seen at, the Central Stores, Department of Public Health, Cairo, where also sealed tenders on the proper form will be received by the Director of Stores up to noon on 14th January, 1915.

A provisional deposit equal to 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer must accompany each tender. The tenderer must be a person residing in Egypt, or must have a representative in that country, and must give in his offer an address in Egypt at which notices may be served upon him.

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender, together with lists of the articles required, may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 42,296; 42,297.)

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul at Petrograd (Mr. A. W. W. Woodhouse) reports that a firm in that city, said to have been representing German manufacturers of dry goods for over 30 years, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *dry goods*. See Note on p. 613.

The British Vice-Consul at Nicolaiev (Mr. J. P. Bagge) reports that a dispensing chemist in that town wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers with a view to purchasing for his own account and acting as agent for the sale of *unprepared chemical products for dispensing work, cotton wool, syringes of all sorts, hypodermic needles, surgical instruments, medicine glasses and bottles*, and all other articles for use or sale by a dispensing chemist. See Note on p. 613.

The British Vice-Consul adds that this trade is a very large and valuable one in Russia, and there will soon be a great shortage of necessary chemicals, since these have hitherto all been obtained from Germany.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Vice-Consulate, Nicolaiev. (C.I.B. 41,284.)

United Kingdom manufacturers of these goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above, but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Petrograd. (C.I.B. 39,292.)

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA—continued.

The British Vice-Consul at Archangel has telegraphed to the effect that there are over 100,000 gallons of alcohol for medical purposes at that port awaiting export, and it is suggested that United Kingdom firms desirous of importing alcohol for medical purposes should communicate direct with the British Vice-Consulate, Archangel. (C. 18,621.)

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul-General at Rouen (Mr. C. B. C. Clipperton) reports that an agent in that city wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *dye stuffs for wool and cotton goods, also chiffon, lace and cotton goods.* See Notice on p. 286 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th October.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate-General, Rouen. (C.I.B. 40,712.)

* * * * *

The following commercial enquiries have been received from the British Chamber of Commerce, 9, rue des Pyramides, Paris, to which address all relative communications should be sent:—

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *tapes* suitable for the hosiery trade. (Reference No. G.W. 1078.) (C.I.B. 42,018.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of white *woollen flannel.* (Reference No. G.W. 1080.) See Note on p. 613. (C.I.B. 42,018.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *thimbles and screws* for lasts, also machines for making *last thimbles.* (Reference No. G.W. 1081.) (C.I.B. 42,172.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *lenses* for field glasses. (Reference No. G.W. 1082.) (C.I.B. 42,768.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *cotton thread.* (Reference No. G.W. 1085.) (C.I.B. 43,630.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *pins, safety pins and needles.* (Reference No. G.W. 1086.) (C.I.B. 43,630.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *copper and aluminium leaf.* (Reference No. G. W. 1087.) (C.I.B. 43,857.)

*Openings for British Trade.***FRANCE**—*continued.*

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *laundry machinery*, also *rubber tissues* and *rubbered clothing*. (Reference No. G. W. 1088.)

(C.I.B. 43 967.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *ebonite*. (Reference No. G. W. 1089.)

Ebonite.

(C.I.B. 43,967.)

Communications relating to these enquiries, quoting the respective reference number, should be addressed to the **Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce, 9, rue des Pyramides, Paris.**

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

The following information was prepared, prior to the outbreak of the war, by the British Vice-Consul at Constantine (Mr. W. Miller):—

The Biskra-Louggourth Railway opens up the Sahara Desert in a very great measure, and considerably facilitates communication with the many tribes, whether nomadic or living in the numerous and ever-increasing oases. It is possible that there may be here a market for *red and printed cottons and calicoes*, such as are sold to the natives of India.

Printed Cottons and Calicoes.

There is still a market for all kinds of *mining machinery, light portable railways*, and all *tools and equipment* required by prospectors and for mines in their initial stages of exploitation. In a general way the services of a good agent are necessary to push the sale of these articles, as the market is not sufficiently important to justify the opening of branches or the sending out from the United Kingdom of special agents. In all cases prudence is recommended in credit dealings with Algerian firms.

Mining Machinery and Tools; Light Railway Material.

The following information has been received from the British Vice-Consul at Bône (Mr. H. A. Scratchley, M.V.O.):—

The quantity of cork-wood of all kinds exported from Algeria in 1913 amounted to 9,641 tons, being an increase of 710 tons as compared with the exports in 1912. Last year only 260 tons went to the United Kingdom. The largest amount went to Austria-Hungary, Germany and Russia coming next, these three countries taking two-thirds of the whole amount exported. The British Vice-Consul adds that he cannot explain the indifference of the British cork merchants to Algerian cork, which really is quite as good as the Spanish or Portuguese, and certainly superior to that from Corsica or the South of France.

The name and address of a French firm owning a cork oak forest in the neighbourhood of Algiers may be obtained by British cork importers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 30,183.)

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE (IVORY COAST).

The following information was obtained, prior to the outbreak of the European war, by H.M. Consul-General at Dakar (Captain C. Braithwaite Wallis):—

While the Niger Convention remains in force, which gives equal commercial rights to all nations, British merchants need have no fear of their foreign competitors, and there is a good opening for them in the Ivory Coast. There is little doubt that the possibilities of expansion for British trade are great. The principal openings are in *cotton goods, cheap provisions for native consumption, salt, tobacco, preserved vegetables, ship's biscuit, sterilised and condensed milk, cotton and woollen blankets, paper, playing cards, leather belting, screws, bolts, nuts, staples, trade guns and ammunition, elastic tissues, wearing apparel, fez caps, colours ground in oil, oxides of lead and zinc, fine tool steel, lime and cement.*

Articles in Demand.

SPAIN.

H.M. Consul-General at Barcelona (Mr. C. S. Smith) reports that a firm in that city desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *olein, laces, nets for curtains, chemical and pharmaceutical products, &c.*, with a view to buying for its own account or acting as agent. *See Note on p. 613.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate-General, Barcelona.

(C.I.B. 40,133.)

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 22nd November publishes a Royal Decree authorising the Ministry of Finance to present to the Cortes a Bill for the approval of certain extraordinary and supplementary credits, including *inter alia* the following items in respect of the "Ministerio de Fomento":—Construction, repair and upkeep of *roads, 10,800,000 pesetas; surveys and material, &c. for hydraulic works, 140,300 pesetas; dredging and other port and river improvement works, 1,000,000 pesetas; construction and working of the Avila-Peñaranda railway, 500,000 pesetas; railway from Estella, through Vitoria, to link up with the Durango-Zumárraga line, 400,000 pesetas; strategic railway from Puertollano to La Carolina 300,000 pesetas.*

Material for Road Construction; Hydraulic Plant; Dredging, &c.; Railway Material.

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN—continued.

The "Gaceta" of 24th November notifies that tenders will be opened by the municipal authorities at Alicante on 5th January, 1915, for the construction of the first section of the provisions market in that town, at an estimated cost of 438,917 pesetas (about £16,880).

The "Gaceta," containing detailed particulars (in Spanish) regarding the stone, lime and cement, timber, asphalt, iron and steel, &c. to be employed, may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Although this contract will doubtless be awarded to a Spanish firm, nevertheless the carrying out of the works may involve the purchase of materials outside Spain.

26 pesetas = £1 (about) at current rate of exchange.

ITALY.

H.M. Consul-General at Naples (Mr. S. J. A. Churchill, M.V.O.) reports that he has received the following enquiries from firms in that city:—

A firm asks for quotations and samples from United Kingdom exporters of *gum arabic*. See Note †.

(C.I.B. 36,874.)

A firm wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *chemicals* **Chemicals; Drugs; Textiles; Surgical** of all kinds, *drugs, textiles, Appliances; Rubber Goods, &c.* *surgical appliances, and india-rubber goods, &c.* See Note†, and also Note on p. 613.

(C.I.B. 40,441.)

Enquiry is made for the agency of United Kingdom manufacturers of *nibs, pencils, penholders, waxed linen, and Stationery; Bookbinders' bookbinders' necessities.* See Note †.

(C.I.B. 40,718.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate-General, Naples.

* * * * *

H.M. Consul at Milan (Mr. J. H. Towsey) reports that he has received the following enquiries from local firms:—

An agent wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *velvets; fancy cloth for caps; caracul, astrakan, and sealskin furs; felts for caps and hats; hat linings; and cloth and leather gloves.* See Note† on next page, and also Note on p. 613. (C.I.B. 39,393a.)

**Velvets; Furs;
Materials for Hats
and Caps; Gloves.**

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—*continued.*

An agent desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of cotton and woollen yarns, stuffs, and hosiery; wool; wool waste; electrical lamps and apparatus; medicinal products; and dyeing and tanning materials. See Note†, and also Note on p. 613.

**Yarns and Textiles;
Electrical Lamps and
Apparatus; Medicinal
Products; Dyeing and
Tanning Materials.**

(C.I.B. 39,293b.)

An agent wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of cotton prints; unbleached textiles; yarns; upholstering fabrics; supplies and machinery for weaving, printing and dyeing. See Note†.

**Yarns and Textiles;
Supplies and Machinery for
Weaving, Printing and Dyeing.**

(C.I.B. 39,293c.)

A firm wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of high-speed tool steels; cast nickel and chrome steels for motor cars, &c.; metals and alloys of high resistance; steel wire and rope; cranes; machinery for mines and quarries; cement-making machinery; and insulating linings for steam plants and refrigerators. See Note†, and also Note on p. 613.

**Tool Steels; Nickel and Chrome
Steels; Metals; Alloys; Steel
Wire and Rope; Mining and
Quarrying Machinery; Cranes;
Cement-making Plant; Packing.**

(C.I.B. 39,293d.)

A firm desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of biscuits, decorated tins, and articles connected with the grocery and pastry cook trades. See Note†.

**Biscuits;
Decorated Tins, &c.**

(C.I.B. 39,293e.)

An agent, stated to have been for some years manager of one of the principal shops in Venice, wishes to secure the representation of a United Kingdom manufacturer of footwear. See Note†, and also Note on p. 613.

Footwear.

(C.I.B. 39,293f.)

An agent desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of cloth for men's suitings. See Note†, and also Note on p. 613.

Men's Suitings.

(C.I.B. 39,293g.)

A firm wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of foodstuffs, frozen and preserved meats, grains and cereals, jams, raw wool and cotton, and cotton yarns and piece goods. See Note†, and also Note on p. 613.

**Foodstuffs; Meat; Jams;
Cereals; Raw Wool and
Cotton; Cotton Goods.**

(C.I.B. 39,293h.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 78, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate, Milan.

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—continued.

An agent wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of
Footwear; Leather Goods; *footwear, leather goods, packing paper,*
Packing Paper; Stationery; *push buttons, stationery, pencils, var-*
Varnishes; Dyes; Chemicals; *nishes, aniline dyes, and chemical*
&c. *products. See Note †, and also Note*
(C.I.B. 39,293j.)
on p. 613.

Enquiry is made for the agency of United Kingdom firms dealing in
Iron; Rails; Tin; *iron for castings, old iron, iron and steel rails*
Copper; Coal; *and axes, tin, copper, coal, rubber and cellulose.*
Rubber; Cellulose. *See Note †, and also Note on p. 613.*
(C.I.B. 39,293k.)

An agent wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom
Motor Car Parts *manufacturers of motor car parts and accessories,*
and Accessories; *leather for carriage work and upholstery, and leather*
Leather. *goods. See Note †, and also Note on p. 613.*
(C.I.B. 39,293l.)

An agent wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom
Ironmongery; *manufacturers of ironmongery and household*
Household Articles. *and domestic articles. See Note †.*
(C.I.B. 39,293m.)

An agent is desirous of representing United Kingdom manufacturers
Raw and Manufactured Silk. *of raw and manufactured silk (tram*
and organzine) and all silk for looms.
See Note †. (C.I.B. 39,293n.)

An agent, who has hitherto represented German firms, desires to
Hides; Bark and Tanning *represent United Kingdom manufac-*
Extracts; Dyes; Drugs; *turers and exporters of hides, bark and*
Spices; Frozen Meat. *tanning extracts, aniline dyes, drugs,*
spices, and frozen meat. See Note †, and
also Note on p. 613. (C.I.B. 39,293o.)

An agent who has hitherto represented German firms, desires to
Iron and Steel Bars; Metal *secure the representation of United*
Rods, Strips, Tubes, &c.; *Kingdom manufacturers of iron and*
Tin Plates; Hardware; Tool *steel bars, wire rods, tool steel, cold*
Steel and Machine Tools, &c. *rolled strips, tubes of all metals, tin*
plates, general hardware, machine tools,
&c. See Note †. (C.I.B. 40,422.)

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned
 goods may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on appli-
 cation to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade,
 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any
 further communications regarding the enquiries to the British
 Consulate, Milan.

* * * * *

H.M. Consul-General at Turin (Major W. P. Chapman) has forwarded
Articles in *a list of goods, chiefly raw material for use in*
Demand. *factories, which are more especially required at*
the moment by Turin manufacturers. This list,
which was furnished to H.M. Consul-General by the Manufacturers'

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—*continued.*

Association of Turin, includes the following goods. See Note on p. 613.

<i>Metal alloys.</i>	<i>Camel hair yarns.</i>
<i>Asbestos.</i>	<i>Linen yarns.</i>
<i>Coal.</i>	<i>Wool, natural, merinos, and crossed.</i>
<i>Copper (raw).</i>	<i>Woollen yarns and tops.</i>
<i>Copper wire.</i>	<i>Raw rubber.</i>
<i>Fireproof material (sylex and magnesia).</i>	<i>Skins and leather.</i>
<i>Gold.</i>	<i>Cocoa beans and butter.</i>
<i>Pig iron.</i>	<i>Essences for caramels.</i>
<i>Iron and steel tubes, solid drawn.</i>	<i>Vanilla nuts.</i>
<i>Nickel, pure, in dies.</i>	<i>Grease and oils.</i>
<i>Zinc in sheets.</i>	<i>Crucibles.</i>
<i>Aniline oils and salts.</i>	<i>Carburetters.</i>
<i>Made-up fibres for brushes.</i>	<i>Tyres.</i>
<i>Cinnabar.</i>	<i>Wheels.</i>
<i>Opal resins.</i>	<i>Counters.</i>
<i>Lacquer.</i>	<i>Magnetos,</i>
<i>Resin-water.</i>	<i>Black holdfast tubular rivets for shoes.</i>
<i>Colours and dyeing material generally.</i>	<i>Transformers.</i>
<i>Ammonia.</i>	<i>Insulators.</i>
<i>Potash.</i>	<i>Steering wheels.</i>
<i>Borax.</i>	<i>Cellulose.</i>
<i>Soda.</i>	

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the articles mentioned should address any communications in this connection to the British Consulate-General, Turin. (C.I.B. 40,775.)

COLOMBIA.

The "Diario Oficial" (Bogotá) of 13th October contains a Decree authorising a Technical Commission to make surveys and to present to the "Ministerio de Obras Públicas" plans and estimates for the completion of the Girardot-Ibagué section of the Pacific Railway. After these studies have been concluded the Commission will proceed to make surveys for the section between Ibagué and Calarcá and finally for the continuation of the railway to Palmira.

PERSIA.

Articles in Demand. See notice on p. 632.

CHINA.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Peking (Mr. W. P. Ker, C.M.G.) reports that a British firm in Hankow wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of small and medium size cooking stoves of plain finish, and cheap iron heating stoves ("Irish" stoves) as well as better class stoves.

Openings for British Trade.

CHINA—*continued.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of stoves may *obtain* the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to H.M. Commercial Attaché, Peking. (C.I.B. 41,283.)

H.M. Consul-General at Mukden (Mr. P. E. O'Brien Butler) reports that there is a very good market in that city for **Llama Braid;** *llama braid* of all descriptions, **Synthetic Indigo;** *synthetic indigo* and **Aniline Dyes.** *aniline dyes*, as the first-named commodity has hitherto been almost exclusively supplied from Austria whilst the last two articles* have come from Germany. He further mentions the names of two local firms who would, he believes, be pleased to import these goods from British sources.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may *obtain* the names and addresses of the firms referred to on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications on the subject to the British Consulate-General, Mukden. (C.I.B. 40,734.)

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from the Board of Trade Correspondents in the Crown Colonies, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1913, 1,048 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 170,869 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

The great volume of information distributed under this system has rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service *which includes the regular supply of the weekly "Board of Trade Journal,"* and accordingly firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

* See Notice on p. 286 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th October.

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information—continued.

The "Journal" itself contains a large amount of information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

"EXCHANGE MEETINGS" OF MANUFACTURERS AND BUYERS.

Samples of German and Austrian Goods.

In connection with the scheme, details of which have previously been announced, for exhibiting at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C., samples of goods hitherto obtained from Germany and Austria, an exhibition of household utensils of metal and wood, including brushes, was held at that address on 19th and 20th November, for the purpose of bringing British manufacturers into direct touch with importers, wholesale firms and shipping houses. The interest taken in these Exchange Meetings by both manufacturers and buyers is being well maintained, and it would appear that results of practical benefit to both are being achieved.

The number of samples shown in the exhibition just held exceeded 2,500, and the number of visits paid to the exhibition amounted to over 400.

A complete list of those manufacturers who have expressed their preparedness to consider enquiries for the supply of certain articles is being printed for circulation to firms interested.

Copies of this list may be obtained by *bonâ fide* buyers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, either at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., or at 32, Cheapside, E.C.

Previous Exchange Meetings have dealt with (1) toys, (2) earthenware, china and glassware, (3) fancy goods, and (4) electro-plate, cutlery and clocks. Lists of manufacturers, prepared as a result of these meetings, are now available.

An Exchange Meeting in connection with the haberdashery and cheap jewellery trades will be held on 3rd and 4th December. Exchange Meetings for other trades will follow in quick succession.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Further Issue of Special Memoranda.

In connection with the campaign which the Board of Trade are undertaking to assist and supplement the efforts of British manufacturers and merchants to profit by the present opportunity for

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

establishing themselves in markets previously held by German and Austrian or Hungarian firms, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has prepared memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades. Memoranda on the following trades have already been issued, those issued since the publication of last week's "Board of Trade Journal" being shown in *italics* :—

Agricultural machinery.	Felt hats and fezzes.
Aluminium and aluminium wares.	Fertilizers.
Anchors, grapnels and chains.	Fire-proof bricks, retorts, crucibles, &c.
Animal-drawn vehicles.	Furniture.
Artificial flowers.	<i>Carriers' wares.</i>
Baskets and basketware.	Glassware, hollow (glass bottles, &c.).
Boilers and boiler-makers' wares.	Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wire, and electro-plate.
Boot polishes.	Implements and tools.
Boots and shoes (except of rubber).	Internal combustion and explosion motors, gas turbines, &c.
Brass and brass wares, &c.	Iron and steel bars, angles, rods, hoops, &c.
Brewing and distilling machinery and apparatus.	Iron and steel plates and sheets.
Brooms, brushes and brush-makers' wares.	Iron and steel wire.
Building and furniture fittings (including locksmiths' wares).	Iron and steel wire manufactures.
Buttons, studs, &c.	Jewellery and trinkets.
Candles.	Jute manufactures (including yarn).
Carbons for electric lighting.	Lace and embroidery.
Carpets, rugs and matting.	Leather gloves and glove leather.
Cast iron goods (stoves, baths, &c.).	Linen manufactures (including yarn).
Cement.	Lubricating oils and greases.
Chemicals, heavy.	Machine tools.
Cigars.	Machinery belting.
Copper goods.	Medicines comprising drugs and medicinal preparations.
Cotton gloves.	Men's cotton and woollen clothing.
Cotton hosiery (stockings and socks).	Milling machinery.
Cotton prints.	Motor cars.
Cotton velvets and plushes.	Motor cycles.
Cotton yarns.	Musical instruments.
Cutlery.	Oilcloth and linoleum.
Cycles and parts thereof.	Painters' colours and materials (including varnish).
Electrical appliances and apparatus.	
Enamelled hollow ware.	
Engine and boiler packing.	
Feathers, ornamental.	
Feeding stuffs (oilcake and bran).	

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

Paper, pasteboard and card-board.

Perfumery and cosmetics.

Photographic goods.

Pins and needles.

Plate and sheet glass.

Printing and lithographic machines.

Products of the printing industry.

Pumps and pumping machinery.

Rail locomotives.

Railway material of iron and steel (except rolling stock and wheels, tyres and axles).

Railway wheels and axles (complete) and tyres and axles.

Road locomotives (including steam-rollers).

Rubber tyres for motor cars and motor cycles.

Rubber wares (other than machinery belting, tyres for cycles, motor cycles and motor cars, and toys).

Saddlery, harness and miscellaneous leather wares.

Sanitary ware.

Scientific instruments and apparatus (except electrical).

Screws, nails, bolts and nuts of iron and steel.

Sewing, &c. cotton.

Sewing and knitting machines.

Silk manufactures (piece goods, ribbons, &c.).

Soaps.

Starch.

Stationery (writing materials, note books, &c.).

Stoneware, earthenware and chinaware.

Straw plait and straw hats

Textile machinery.

Tin wares, including tinfoil.

Toys and games.

Tubes, pipes and fittings of iron and steel.

Umbrellas and sunshades.

Women's and girls' clothing.

Wooden wares.

Woollen and worsted piece goods.

Woollen velvets and plushes.

Copies of these memoranda have been sent to British Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, and a large number of British manufacturers and merchants, as well as to the press. A very large number of enquiries for further information with regard to particular trades and markets has resulted. The Commercial Intelligence Branch is prepared to receive and answer personal and written enquiries for such information (see also pp. 612-13). Accordingly any British manufacturer or merchant who desires to be furnished with information as to openings affecting his particular business should address the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., who will be prepared to give any further particulars possible respecting *names of buyers, rates of import duty, &c.*, or to make special enquiries through H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Trade Correspondents of the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the British Self-Governing Dominions, India, the Colonies and Protectorates, or through British Consular Officers in neutral foreign countries.

The Board of Trade National System of Labour Exchanges have on their books, at the present time, particulars with regard to large numbers of skilled and unskilled workpeople who are seeking employment.

Employers desiring workpeople should notify their vacancies to the nearest Labour Exchange.

The Exchanges will give special attention to requests from employers for special classes of workpeople for new trades, and for workpeople (men or women) to replace temporarily those who have taken military or naval service.

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

Reports on Commercial Conditions and Trade Openings.

In connection with the scheme which the Board of Trade have initiated for assisting British manufacturers and traders to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the war for securing trade formerly in the hands of German, Austrian or Hungarian rivals, the following information has been received from H.M. Consular Officers in addition to that published in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

Note.—In considering the openings for trade mentioned in the following reports regard should be had to the note on p. 613 of this issue relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles.

Tasmania.—The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Hobart reports that a public meeting was held there on 21st September to consider what steps could be taken by Tasmanian merchants to transfer business previously done with Germany to the United Kingdom and the British Empire. The meeting, which was presided over by Mr. Ashbolt, is reported to have been particularly enthusiastic, and several promises were made by individuals to supply the Imperial Trade Correspondent with details in connection with indent business, in which German manufacturers were stated to be more progressive than British. One of the largest importers of fancy goods stated that German manufacturers were particularly attentive to detail, especially in packing and putting up the goods in an attractive manner for convenient handling and shop displays. His experience was that the commonest kind of German goods were packed and put-up, infinitely more attractively and carefully than British goods of perhaps twice and three times their value. In glass-ware, crockery, and similar goods it appeared to be the opinion of the meeting that breakages in the case of British goods ranged from 10 to 20 per cent. more than in the case of those supplied by German and Austrian manufacturers.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent, in forwarding this report, dwells on the unanimous feeling expressed by the bulk of Tasmanian importers in their determination to transfer future business to British suppliers. At the same time, he hoped that United Kingdom manufacturers who wish to secure Tasmanian business permanently will abandon the old, conservative methods in get-up and packing of their goods—particularly the cheaper goods. (C.I.B. 39,286.)

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Algeria.—The following information has been received from the Acting British Consul-General at Algiers:—

Nearly £300,000 worth of goods were imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary during 1913. At the same time Algerian produce to the value of £778,280 was sent to those two Empires, mostly in the form of raw materials destined for German factories. There would seem to be no reason whatever why the greater part of this trade should not be taken by British firms, if only they are prepared to give a little time and trouble to meeting the special requirements of the local merchants.

Trade Conditions Abroad.

The Acting Consul-General has been assured by many merchants in Algiers that they would far rather have bought British goods, but the British firms either only sent an English catalogue, or would not carry out their specifications, or in some other way showed so little interest in their legitimate requirements that they had perforce to give their orders to the German rival, although they knew that the German stuff was far inferior. The same complaints are made all over the country, and it would certainly seem to be time for United Kingdom firms to make a special effort to satisfy the Algerian buyers and secure a good foothold while German industry is paralysed by the war.

[In this connection the notice which appeared on pp. 281-2 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th October regarding German business methods in Algeria may be read with interest.]

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Mexico.—H.M. Consul at Mexico City has cabled, under date of 1st December, that railway communication between that place and Vera Cruz has been interrupted in consequence of fresh revolutionary movements, and it is feared that these conditions will prevail for many months. Railway communication between Mexico City and the north has been interrupted for three weeks, but it is hoped that it will be re-established shortly.

(C.I.B. 44,487.)

* * * * *

Persia.—The following information has been received from H.M. Consul-General at Meshed:—

Although it has been stated that there is no opening for British trade in the Province of Khorasan, there is reason to believe that the statement was not intended to convey more than that British trade at present labours under serious disadvantages. These disadvantages will be apparent from a comparison of the Meshed-Askabad road, by which Russian goods reach Meshed by wagon within a few days, with the Nushki trade route, by which British and Indian goods reach Meshed by pack animals in a period of never less than three, and sometimes more than nine, months. That there is an opening for British trade is proved by the ever-increasing quantity of British merchandise imported from the north by the costly medium of the Post Office. The statistics for the year ended 20th March, 1914, show that goods to the value of £25,268 were thus imported from the United Kingdom as compared with £15,212 in 1912-13, but these figures by no means represent the whole of this trade as British merchants, in order to save postage, sent goods in bulk to Germany, where they were packed in parcels suitable for despatch by post, so that a large proportion of the goods, amounting in value to £102,146, and shown as imported by post from Russia and other Continental countries, was in fact British.

Parcel post imports from India are comparatively insignificant and have fallen 50 per cent. in value, *i.e.*, from £1,189 to £599, while those *viâ* Russia have increased from £67,053 to £102,146 (52.33 per cent.). The increase in the parcel post trade will probably continue from year to year, for though costly it is a most convenient channel for the importation of goods not too bulky for

Trade Conditions Abroad.

conveyance by this medium. Some consternation was caused during the year by persistent rumours to the effect that Russia contemplated the immediate closing of the parcels post route to Meshed *via* Askabad, and these apprehensions probably stimulated trade.

H.M. Consul-General adds that if communications were improved, *thread, tissues, tobacco, cigarettes, wearing apparel, sugar soap, indigo, tanned and untanned hides, manufactured leather, drugs, carpets, mercery, hardware* and other goods from the United Kingdom and India might replace to a great extent the imports from other countries.

MORATORIUM LAWS AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES ABROAD.

Ecuador.

With reference to the notice on p. 477 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th August relative to the suspension for one month of the law compelling payments in gold for bank notes in Ecuador, H.M. Consul at Guayaquil (Mr. A. Cartwright) has forwarded a translation of a Decree, dated 30th August, by which this suspension is prolonged until banking and commercial operations can be normally re-established. The Government of Ecuador also guarantees the notes of the Bank of Ecuador and the Commercial and Agricultural Bank up to the total of the debts of the Government to such banks, with their respective interest.

Whilst the suspension of the exchange lasts, the payments in gold of the deposits in banks cannot be demanded, nor either the payment of debts matured or to mature. The issue of new bank notes is also prohibited during the suspension. (C. 17,839.)

Netherlands East Indies.

H.M. Minister at The Hague reports that, according to a statement made by the Netherlands Minister for the Colonies, the following financial measures had been taken, up to 23rd October, in the Netherlands East Indies:—

The notes of the Java Bank have been declared legal tender and the Bank has been granted extended facilities for making certain credits and advances. The obligatory stock of bullion was reduced to one-fifth of the circulation of banknotes, while the supply of gold to the Bank by all companies operating in the East Indies was facilitated with a view to increasing the stock of gold. The export of gold and silver has been prohibited. (C. 16,660.)

Russia.

H.M. Embassy at Petrograd has forwarded a translation of an Imperial Ukase, dated 5th/18th October, instituting a Moratorium *as regards debts arising out of contracts in general as distinct from debts arising out of bills of exchange* (see p. 284 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th October).

Moratorium Laws and other Financial Measures Abroad.

According to the Ukase, the institution of law suits for liabilities incurred previous to 17th/30th July and payable in the Governments of Warsaw, Kalice, Kielce, Lomga, Lublin, Pietrkow, Plock, Radom, Suwalki and Kholm shall be suspended as regards liabilities falling due between 17/30th July and 17/30th November, for a period of four months from the date of expiry of each liability, and, as regards payments on demand, until 17/30th November.

Certain payments, such as claims under 50 roubles (about £5 5s.), rent, salaries and wages, &c., are exempt from the Moratorium.

The recovery of debts secured by mortgages on land in the above-mentioned districts, the payment of which falls due before 17th/30th January, 1915, is deferred for one year.

The above-mentioned translation of the Ukase may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 18,485.)

Turkey.

With reference to the notice on p. 403 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th August, relative to the suspension of cash payments by Turkish banks, H.M. Embassy at Constantinople has forwarded a translation of a provisional law of 3rd August establishing the Moratorium, and also translations of the subsequent laws prolonging this Moratorium.

The third law came into force on 4th October, and prolongs the Moratorium until 3rd January, 1915. Besides the payment of 5 per cent. of liabilities as they fell due, which was prescribed in the previous laws, this law orders an instalment of 10 per cent. to be paid by 14th November, and further payments of 5 per cent. are arranged to take place as debts fall due, but the final liquidation of liabilities must, in any case, take place by 3rd January. Facility was granted for withdrawing deposits in banks up to £1.10 (£9) after 4th October and a similar amount after 14th November.

The above-mentioned translations of the laws may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 42,667.)

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT, 1914.

The Public Trustee calls attention to Section 2 of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, which requires all persons, firms, or companies holding dividends, interest, or share of profits payable to or for the benefit of an enemy to account to the Custodian within fourteen days after the passing of this Act (26th November, 1914), for all such monies in hand and for all such monies subsequently becoming due within fourteen days of the time when they become

Government Notices affecting Trade.

payable. Accordingly all persons affected by this Section should apply to the Public Trustee for **Receivable Order "A,"** after the receipt of which (duly completed) instructions will be issued by the Custodian for the payment over of any sum due. No payment should accompany the Receivable Order.

Attention is also called to Section 3 (1) of the Act which requires any person who holds or manages for or on behalf of an enemy any property, real or personal (including any rights whether legal or equitable in or arising out of property, real or personal), to communicate the fact to the Custodian within one month after the passing of the Act or after the time when the property comes into his possession or under his control. All persons affected by this Section should apply to the Public Trustee for **Registration Form "B."**

Attention is further called to Sub-Section 3 (2) of the Act which requires every Company incorporated in the United Kingdom, or which has share transfer or share registration offices in the United Kingdom, within one month after the passing of the Act, to communicate in writing to the Custodian particulars of all shares, stock, debentures and debenture stock and other obligations of the Company which are held by or for the benefit of an enemy and every partner of every firm, one or more partners of which on the commencement of the War became enemies, or to which money had been lent for the purpose of the business of the firm by a person who so became an enemy to communicate in writing to the Custodian within a like period full particulars as to a share of profits and interest due to such enemies. Accordingly all Companies incorporated or having share transfer or share registration offices in England and Wales affected by this Sub-section of the Act should apply to the Public Trustee for **Registration Form "C."**

The term "enemy" means any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country but *does not include* persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carry on business in the enemy country. In the case of incorporated bodies enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in the enemy country.

The term "dividends, interest or share of profits" means any dividends, bonus or interest in respect of any shares, debentures, debenture stock, or other obligations of any company, any interest in respect of any loan to a firm or person carrying on business for the purpose of that business and any profits or share of profits of such business, and where a person is carrying on any business on behalf of an enemy any sum which, had a state of War not existed, would have been transmissible by a person to the enemy by way of profits from that business shall be deemed to be a sum which would have been payable and paid to that enemy.

Personal enquiries should be made to the Special Department at No. 2, Clement's Inn, all applications in writing being addressed to the Public Trustee and headed "Trading with the Enemy."

A copy of the Act may be consulted by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

*Government Notices affecting Trade.***REGISTRATION OF BELGIAN REFUGEES.**

With reference to the notice on p. 497 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th November, and to previous notices relative to the restrictions on aliens in the United Kingdom, it is notified that the "London Gazette" of 1st December publishes an "Aliens Restriction (Belgian Refugees) Order, 1914," which provides for the supervision and registration of, and collection of information in relation to, Belgian refugees in the United Kingdom.

This Order, which will come into operation on 7th December, extends the provisions of Part II. of the "Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914," to Belgian subjects and to aliens recently residing in Belgium who have arrived in the United Kingdom since the commencement of the war.

The Order makes provision for the registration of such refugees and forbids their temporary or permanent residence in prohibited areas unless provided with a permit. Further, it lays on all persons harbouring such refugees the obligation to secure compliance with the terms of this Order.

The registration officer for the Metropolitan police district and the City of London is the Registrar General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and in other towns the Chief of Police.

The issue of the "London Gazette" referred to may be obtained, price 1s. 0½d. (post free), from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

NAVAL PRIZES.**Committee to consider Use or Removal of Naval Prizes.**

It is announced that the Treasury have appointed a Committee to report in what classes of case it is expedient that Prize Ships captured or detained at Ports outside the United Kingdom should be moved for sale or disposal to other ports or should be chartered for purposes of trade, and to make the necessary arrangements in such cases as are remitted to them by the Departments concerned in the administration of the territories where the prize ships are detained.

The Committee is constituted as follows:—

Vice-Admiral Sir E. J. W. Slade, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Chairman.

Mr. G. L. Barstow, C.B., of the Treasury,

Mr. W. J. Evans, of the Admiralty,

Mr. Garnham Roper, of the Board of Trade,

Mr. C. B. L. Tennyson, of the Colonial Office,

Mr. H. W. Malkin, of the Foreign Office,

Mr. L. D. Wakeley, of the India Office,

Mr. T. H. Holt, Head of the Shipping Department of the Office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Mr. R. A. Wiseman of the Colonial Office is acting as Secretary to the Committee.

*Government Notices affecting Trade.***Names of Vessels Detained or Captured.**

With reference to notices which have appeared from time to time in the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to lists of vessels detained or captured by His Majesty's Armed Forces and published in the "London Gazette," it is notified that the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received, through the Foreign Office, a copy of a list of such vessels corrected up to 18th November. Supplementary lists are to be issued from time to time as further particulars are received.

The list referred to may be *consulted* by British firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.
(C.I.B. 42,461.)

With reference to the notice on p. 571 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to Naval Prizes, it is notified that the issue of the "London Gazette," dated 1st December, contains a further list of vessels detained or captured by His Majesty's Armed Forces, and also a list of ships whose cargoes, or part of them, have been detained.

The issue of the "London Gazette" referred to, may be obtained, price 1s. 0½d. (post free), from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions.

With reference to the notice on p. 572 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions, the "London Gazette" of 27th November notifies the result of proceedings in the Supreme Court of Hong Kong in respect of the German steamship "Rajaburi." The issue of 1st December notifies the results of proceedings in the Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa, in respect of the ships "Birkenfels," "Seeadler," and "Sturmvoegel."

The "Gazette" of 1st December also notifies that proceedings have been instituted in the Prize Court at Alexandria in respect of the ships "Altair" and "Concadoro." The issue of 1st December notifies that proceedings have been instituted in the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, in respect of the ship "Karadenig," in the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone in respect of the ship "Liberia," and in the Supreme Court of Trinidad in respect of the ship "Prins Maritz." Appearance should be entered by all persons claiming an interest in any ship or its cargo as soon as possible.

The issues of the "London Gazette" referred to may be obtained, price 1s. 0½d. (post free) each, from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

Claims against Ships and Cargoes.

A Committee has been appointed by H.M. Government to receive and consider claims made by British allied or neutral third parties against ships or cargoes which have been condemned, or detained by order of Prize Courts, and to recommend to what extent, in what manner, and on what terms, such claims should be met or provided for out of the prize funds.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

The only claims which the Committee are authorised to consider are claims against ships and cargoes on which sentence has been passed by the Prize Courts. Any grant made in respect of them will be made as of grace and out of the bounty of the Crown.

Any person desiring to submit claims for the consideration of the Committee should forward them to the Secretary, Prize Claims Committee, at the Board of Trade.

Announcements will be made in the press as to the latest date on which claims against particular ships and cargoes should be made.

RETENTION OF BRITISH PASSPORTS IN GERMANY.

It has come to the knowledge of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that in a number of instances passports belonging to British subjects leaving Germany have been retained by the German authorities. It is requested that any such cases may be immediately reported to the Foreign Office.

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1914.

Produce of Potato and Root Crops.

The following preliminary statement showing the estimated total produce and yield per acre of the Potato and Root Crops in England and Wales in the year 1914, with comparisons for 1913, has been received from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries:—

				Estimated Total Produce.		Acreage.		Average Estimated Yield per Acre.	
				1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
Potatoes.				Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
England	...	...	...	2,754,487	2,809,895	416,697	436,172	6·61	6·44
Wales	...	...	...	140,168	145,904	25,338	25,449	5·53	5·73
England and Wales				2,894,655	2,955,299	442,035	461,621	6·55	6·40
Turnips and Swedes.				Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
England	...	...	...	11,936,443	12,598,326	992,380	986,869	12·03	12·77
Wales	...	...	...	857,880	852,455	56,463	55,569	15·19	15·34
England and Wales				12,794,323	13,450,781	1,048,843	1,042,438	12·20	12·90
Mangolds.				Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
England	...	...	...	7,434,471	7,719,680	409,150	420,335	18·17	18·37
Wales	...	...	...	176,652	199,087	10,306	11,031	17·14	18·05
England and Wales				7,611,123	7,918,767	419,456	431,366	18·15	18·36

TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

The following summary table has been prepared at the Board of Trade showing the total imports and exports of merchandise of the principal countries for which the particulars can be given up to August, 1914, inclusive, and referring in all cases to the same period, *viz.*, the eight months ended August. The corresponding figures for 1913 and 1912 are added for comparison:—

	Imports (<i>see Note</i>). EIGHT MONTHS ended AUGUST.			Exports (Domestic) (<i>see Note</i>). EIGHT MONTHS ended AUGUST.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
France ...	217,905,000	219,833,000	<i>209,429,000</i>	170,874,000	177,460,000	<i>164,457,000</i>
Spain ...	26,130,000	34,575,000	<i>30,996,000</i>	26,496,000	27,418,000	<i>23,564,000</i>
Egypt ...	16,207,000	17,843,000	18,316,000	18,824,000	16,492,000	17,491,000
United States ...	217,516,000	210,896,000	264,659,000	289,954,000	310,334,000	268,099,000
Brazil ...	40,412,000	46,393,000	29,509,000	41,037,000	36,306,000	32,423,000
Japan ...	45,148,000	52,369,000	47,802,000	32,867,000	39,966,000	41,816,000
British India ...	66,345,000	81,135,000	50,065,000	109,516,000	108,053,000	107,769,000
Canada ...	83,502,000	83,986,000	71,471,000	41,099,000	46,961,000	45,541,000
British S. Africa ...	26,061,000	28,472,000	26,911,000	14,298,000	18,532,000	14,645,000
United Kingdom ...	596,933,000	420,931,000	406,057,000	311,078,000	348,331,000	324,074,000

† Including bullion.

‡ Exclusive of trade with Taiwan (Formosa) and Chosen (Corea).

The latest figures available as regards other countries from which returns are received by the Board of Trade are as follow:—

	Imports (<i>see Note</i>).			Exports (Domestic) (<i>see Note</i>).		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia* (7 months) ...	60,415,000	71,328,000	82,363,000	74,253,000	72,604,000	82,482,000
Germany (6 months) ...	260,598,000	267,048,000	<i>269,711,000</i>	205,391,000	243,050,000	249,248,000
Belgium (6 months) ...	90,939,000	91,931,000	<i>92,126,000</i>	74,115,000	70,020,000	<i>74,159,000</i>
Switzerland (6 months) ...	36,277,000	36,541,000	<i>34,938,000</i>	26,058,000	26,421,000	27,846,000
Italy† (7 months) ...	84,045,000	85,594,000	<i>84,889,000</i>	52,959,000	55,692,000	<i>58,585,000</i>
Austria-Hungary (5 mths.) ...	<i>62,299,000</i>	<i>57,816,000</i>	<i>66,274,000</i>	<i>43,174,000</i>	<i>45,702,000</i>	<i>46,590,000</i>
Mexico (2 months) ...	2,890,000†	3,405,000†	2,254,000†	2,928,000	2,558,000	3,077,000
Argentina† (6 months) ...	<i>36,673,000</i>	<i>41,835,000</i>	<i>34,203,000</i>	48,942,000	58,616,000	42,747,000
Australia (7 months) ...	43,375,000	42,855,000	46,100,000	30,232,000	33,906,000	39,774,000

* European, Russo-Finnish, and Black Sea Frontiers.

† Including bullion and specie.

‡ Including silver bullion.

§ Value of principal articles only.

Note.—The foregoing figures are exclusive of bullion and specie, except where otherwise stated.

The values stated for the latest year shown are provisional and subject to rectification. In some cases all the values are those *declared* by importers or exporters, as in the United Kingdom; in others they are based on an official schedule of values which is subjected to revision after the close of each year, the values used in the current returns being those fixed in the latest completed revision. In general, the values so fixed represent the level of prices in the preceding year. The countries adopting the system of official values annually revised are:—Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain and (for imports) Germany and Switzerland. Exports from Switzerland and Germany are returned at “declared” values. *The figures in italics are*

Trade of Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

based, wholly or mainly, on the prices of some earlier year than that under which they are shown.

In the case of Russia, Germany, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Egypt, Argentina, Japan, Canada, and the United Kingdom, the import figures given in the above summaries represent imports for home consumption. In all cases the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of "nationalised" goods, *i.e.*, goods originally imported for consumption, and which, if dutiable, have been charged with duty, but which are subsequently re-exported.

For detailed particulars regarding the trade of the several countries, reference should be made to the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions, including figures received up to 16th November, 1914," to be obtained (price 3d., post free 4½d.), either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

EXTRA PROVINCIAL COMPANIES LEGISLATION IN CANADA.

Important Privy Council Decision.

With reference to the article which appeared on pp. 182-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd January, 1913, giving particulars respecting the provisions of the various Acts in force in the several Provinces of the Dominion in regard to the licensing of extra-provincial companies, it is notified that a report has been received from H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) drawing attention to the far-reaching importance of the decision given on the 26th October by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of the John Deere Plow Company, which was a test case. The decision upholds the Federal Authority in respect of companies incorporated under a Dominion charter, and gives any company so incorporated *the right to trade throughout the whole of the Dominion*. Previously, every Province of the Dominion (with the exception of Quebec) insisted that a company desiring to trade must be registered and pay the fees called for by its own Provincial Legislation.

GERMAN CAPITAL IN THE RUSSIAN ELECTRO-TECHNICAL INDUSTRY.

H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Clive Bayley) has furnished the following particulars, taken from the "Vvestnik Finansov" (Petrograd) of 28th September/11th October, regarding the investment of German capital in the electro-technical industry of Russia:—

During the last twenty years the German electro-technical industry has won for itself a special position in foreign countries. The various electro-technical groups in Germany are so closely connected that they may practically be considered as one large combine, and the triumph of German capital has been so complete that the various foreign markets have had to accept the conditions dictated by the leaders of this powerful trust. As regards Russia, the German electrical firms have established what is practically a monopoly, as hardly any large electrical installation in Russia has been carried out without their help.

The total capital invested in the various Russo-German electrical companies is shown in the following table:—

Company.						Year of Foundation.	Ground Capital.
							Roubles.
Allgemeine Elektrische Gesellschaft	...	...	...	...	...	1901	12,000,000
Siemens and Halske	...	...	...	...	...	1898	5,800,000
Siemens-Schuckert	...	...	...	...	...	1913	15,000,000
United Cable Factories	...	...	...	...	...	1906	6,000,000
Polish Siemens Electrical Company	...	...	...	...	...	1912	1,000,000
"Volta" Share Company	...	...	...	...	...	1899	1,050,000
Total capital...	...	...	...	...	...	—	40,650,000

Of these companies the shares of only two are quoted on the Russian Bourses, and even then only formally.

The report of the Russian "Allgemeine Elektrische Gesellschaft" for 1913 states that "thanks to a whole series of orders from Government and private establishments the activity of the company has been very considerably extended. The number of fulfilled orders exceeds by 25 per cent. the turn-over of the previous year, while the number of orders in hand exceeds the total turn-over for 1913." The reports of the other companies bear witness to similar successes.

An illustration of the German methods of combination may be taken from a protocol of a general meeting of shareholders of the "United Cable Factories," from which it appears that of a total of 19,200 shares (of 250 roubles each), 6,235 shares are held by Siemens and Halske, 6,120 shares by the "Allgemeine Elektrische Gesellschaft," and 6,120 shares by "Felton & Gillon." This same "United Cable Factories" also belongs, together with three other enterprises, to the so-called "Abnehmer Syndicate," a syndicate of consumers of copper, which in its turn has contract relations with the Russian copper syndicate "Mied."

German capital is also directly interested in a whole series of electrical concerns in Finland, and in this connection it is interesting to note that the realisation of Finnish municipal loans in Germany generally included conditions whereby all municipal orders were to be given preferentially to German firms.

(C.I.B. 37,336.)

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received from their Trade Correspondent at Perth detailed Reports regarding the evidence given before the Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation sitting at Perth in respect of the following

articles:—

Boots and shoes.

Saddlery.

Corks.

Brushmakers' woodwork and turnery.

Structural steel.

Wrought iron and steel tubes and fittings.

Photo-engraving machines.

Explosives.

Box-making and fruit-packing materials.

Sugar (for jam making).

Treacle (excise duty on).

Painted panels and hand-coloured prints.

Vehicles (made-up).

Carriage ware (axle-boxes, hickory shafts and bows, motor car hoods and bodies, malleable fittings and springs).

Coachbuilders' paints and varnishes, and white lead.

These Reports may be seen by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 42,986.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

By Section 1 of the "Finance Act, 1914 (Sess. 2)"—which received the Royal Assent on the 27th November—it was provided that in lieu of the *duty of Customs* payable on *tea* imported into Great Britain and Ireland, there was to be charged, levied and paid, as from the 18th November last until the 1st June, 1915, a duty of 8d. per pound.

Section 2 of the Act provides that in addition to the *duties of Customs* payable on *beer of the descriptions called mum, spruce, or black beer*, imported into Great Britain or Ireland, there shall, as from the 18th November, 1914, be charged, levied, and paid the following duties (that is to say):—

£ s. d.

For every thirty-six gallons of beer where the worts thereof are, or were before fermentation, of a specific gravity—

Not exceeding 1,215 degrees	...	...	3	9	0
Exceeding 1,215 degrees	...	...	4	0	10

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***UNITED KINGDOM—continued.**

These duties shall extend to Berlin white beer, and other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a character similar to mum, spruce, or black beer.

Section 3 provides that in addition to the *duties of Customs* payable on every description of beer (other than those specified in section 2) imported into Great Britain or Ireland, there shall, as from the 18th November, 1914, be charged, levied, and paid the following duty (that is to say):—

£ s. d.

For every thirty-six gallons where the worts thereof
were before fermentation of a specific gravity of

1,055 degrees 0 17 3

and that there shall be allowed and paid in respect of all such beer a similar addition to the drawback granted on exportation, shipment for use as stores, or removal to the Isle of Man, by Section 4 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1881;

and so as to both duty and drawback in proportion for any difference in gravity.

Section 4 of the Act provides that in addition to the *duty of excise* payable in respect of beer brewed in the United Kingdom there shall, as from the 18th November, 1914, be charged, levied, and paid—

For every thirty-six gallons of worts of a specific gravity of
1,055 degrees, the duty of seventeen shillings and three
pence (17s. 3d.),

and in addition to the drawback of excise otherwise payable in respect of beer exported from the United Kingdom as merchandise or shipped for use as ship's stores there shall be allowed and paid in respect of beer brewed in the United Kingdom on or after the 18th November, 1914—

For every thirty-six gallons of beer of an original gravity of
1,055 degrees, the drawback of seventeen shillings and
threepence (17s. 3d.);

and so as to both duty and drawback in proportion for any difference in quantity or gravity.

It is provided by Section 17 that the following rebates of the additional Customs and Excise duty on beer of seventeen shillings and threepence (17s. 3d.) under the Act shall temporarily be allowed, namely:—

Period.	Rebate.	Reduced Rate.
Up to the 31st March, 1916	Two shillings ...	Fifteen shillings and threepence.
After the 31st March, 1916, and up to the 31st March, 1917.	One shilling ..	Sixteen shillings and threepence.

and the additional duty of Customs payable in respect of beer of the descriptions called mum, spruce, or black beer, and drawback, shall be proportionately diminished.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***BRITISH INDIA.**

With reference to Notices which have appeared in recent issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from British India, the Board of Trade have now received, through the India Office, various Notifications (Nos. 25w, 168w, 187w, and 203w) which have been issued by the Indian Department of Commerce and Industry under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act of 1878, as amended in 1914, prohibiting or restricting the exportation, by sea or land, of various classes of goods, &c., from British India, as follows:—

NOTIFICATION No. 25w.

Under this Notification, dated 17th October, 1914, the exportation of the following classes of goods is prohibited or restricted, subject to the exceptions specified—provided that nothing in the Notification shall apply to

- (i.) Goods shipped by or for the use of the Crown ;
- (ii.) Goods shipped to any Indian port ;
- (iii.) Goods required for use or consumption in—
 - (a) French or Portuguese Possessions in India ;
 - (b) Native States in India ;
 - (c) Ceylon ; or
 - (d) The Straits Settlements ;
- (iv.) Goods shipped for use or consumption during voyage :—

Prohibited goods.	Exceptions.
Ammunition and explosives, and the materials used in their manufacture.	Except "saltpetre" to the United Kingdom.
Arms, guns, and gun mountings of all descriptions, with their component parts.	
Accoutrements.	
Armour plates.	
Balloons, kites, airships and aeroplanes, including parts thereof.	
Benzine and petrol	Except to the United Kingdom or to a British Possession.
Bullocks	Except exports by land.
Camels	Except exports by land.
Coal, Welsh	Except in quantities sufficient for bunker requirements.
Entrenching tools.	
Fuses and detonators.	
Heliographs, signal flags, and naval and military signalling apparatus of all descriptions, including wireless telegraphy apparatus.	
Horses	Except exports by land.
Leather (hides tanned—buffalo and cow)	Except to the United Kingdom.
Lead, pig	Except to the United Kingdom.
Manganese and wolfram	Except to the United Kingdom and France.
Marine boilers and engines, including any parts thereof.	
Materials used in ship construction	Except "Teak" to the United Kingdom.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***BRITISH INDIA—continued.**

Prohibited goods.	Exceptions.
Medical and surgical stores and equipment of every description.	Except exports by land.
Mining cables.	
Mules	Except exports by land.
Naval and military stores of every description, including tents, uniforms, boots, shoes, harness and other equipment.	
Railway material and material for telegraphs and telephones, barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same.	Except "Teak" to the United Kingdom.
Range-finders.	
Slaughter, cattle	Except exports by land.
Searchlight apparatus.	
Sheep and goats	Except exports by land.
Submarine mines and torpedoes.	
Torpedo net defence and parts thereof.	
Veterinary instruments and appliances.	
Veterinary medicines.	

NOTIFICATION No. 168w.

This Notification, dated 24th October, 1914, amends the above-mentioned Notification No. 25w, and provides for the prohibition of the exportation of raw or manufactured rubber, as follows:—

**Exportation of
Rubber prohibited,
except to British Ports.**

Prohibited Goods.	Exceptions.
Rubber (raw or manufactured)	Except to the United Kingdom or to a British Possession.

NOTIFICATION No. 187w.

Under this Notification of the 24th October last the exportation of jute, raw or manufactured, to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), France, Spain and Portugal, is prohibited.

**Exportation of Jute
(raw or manufactured)
to certain Ports
prohibited.**

NOTIFICATION No. 203w.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on page 579 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," the Board of Trade have now received copy of a Notification (No. 203w), dated 26th October, 1914, which prohibits the exportation of hides and skins (raw) to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), France, Spain and Portugal.

**Exportation of Raw
Hides and Skins
to certain Ports
prohibited.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pages 579-80 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the prohibition of the exportation of various articles to certain countries, the Board of Trade have now received information, through the Colonial Office, from the Governor-General of Canada to the effect that an Order in Council was issued on the 24th November prohibiting the exportation of rubber and graphite to all countries, except British possessions. (C. 18,627.)

**Exportation of Rubber
and Graphite to
Foreign Countries
prohibited.**

EGYPT.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 26th October contains the following revised Valuation Tariff for use in assessing import duties on certain hessian jute or hemp sacks of common quality. The Tariff was to come into force on the 25th October, 1914, and is to remain operative until the 24th December, 1914, or until denunciation:—

**Revised
Valuation Tariff
for certain Sacks.**

[Duty is leviable on the valuations shown at the rate of 8 per cent.
1,000 *millièmes* = £ E 1 = £ 1 0s. 6d.]

Articles.	Valuation per kilogramme.	
	Indian sacks.	European sacks.
Hessian jute or hemp sacks, made of plain cloth, common quality -	<i>Millièmes.</i>	
For cotton	31	} <i>ad valorem</i>
For onions	34	
Twilled hessian jute or hemp sacks, common quality ...	24½	

NOTE.—The actual tare is deducted from the gross weight of the bales.

FINLAND.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Imperial Finnish Senate have recently decided that malt imported into Finland from abroad shall be dutiable at the rate of 6.50 Finnish marks per 100 kilogrammes gross weight. (C. 18,426.)

**Import Duty
on Malt.**

[Finnish mark (100 penni) = 9.6d. ; 100 kilogs. = 220.46 lbs.]

NORWAY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a revised list of the articles the exportation of which from Norway is prohibited. In addition to the articles specified in the notice at pages 584-585 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 26th November, it appears from

**Additions to the
List of Prohibited
Exports.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***NORWAY**—*continued.*

this list that the export of the undermentioned goods is also prohibited:—barbed wire, tanning material, and tea.

With regard to the prohibition of the export of empty sacks, it is understood that permission to export sacks is granted when they have entered Norway as containers of goods and are proved to belong to the exporter of such goods, and also in cases where sacks are urgently required by foreign firms for the purpose of shipping goods to Norway.

(C. 18,900.)

SWEDEN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Swedish Royal Decree which provides that exemption from Customs duty shall be accorded in respect of objects of natural history, ethnographic objects and objects illustrating the history of civilisation, as well as reproductions thereof, intended to form part of collections to be used for the benefit of the public, and belonging to the State or a Municipality, or to an institution which is in receipt of State or Municipal aid.

(C. 18,620.)

With reference to the notice at pages 441-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th November respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Sweden, the Board of Trade are in receipt of copies of a revised list of prohibited exports, from which it appears that the following articles have been prohibited to be exported *in addition to* those specified in the list printed in the issue of the "Journal" referred to above:—

Acetylsalicylic acid.

Aloes.

Antifebrine.

Arecoline and its salts.

Articles for bandages with the exception of cellulose wadding, bandage gauze, charpie, and preparations thereof.

Articles of rubber for medical or hygienic use.

Atropine and its salts.

Bismuth salts.

Bongies.

Bromine alkali salts.

Caffeine.

Camphor, refined.

Carbolic acid, cresol and metacresol.

Catgut.

China bark.

Chloroform.

Citric acid.

Cocaine chloride

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SWEDEN—*continued.*

Codeine (*see* Morphine).
 Cresol (*see* Soap and carbolic acid).
 Diaethylmalonylcarbonide and its salts.
 Digitalis leaves and senna leaves.
 Hexamethylinetetramin.
 Hydrogen, peroxide of.
 Iodine, potassium iodide and sodium iodide.
 Iodoform.
 Ipecacuanha roots, *rhizoma veratri* (white hellebore root) and senga root.
 Mercury (*see* quicksilver).
 Morphine and other products of opium, such as codeine, &c., and physostigmin.
 Opium, opium tincture, and other preparations of opium for medicinal purposes.
 Paraformaldehyde.
 Peroxide of hydrogen.
 Phenacetin.
 Physostigmin (*see* Morphine).
 Quicksilver and its salts.
 Quinine and its salts.
 Salicylic acid.
 Salicylic acid salts.
 Salvarsan and neo-salvarsan.
 Serums and vaccine.
 Silk for surgical use.
 Soap: cresol soap solution (lysol).
 Sublimate pastilles.
 Suture needles.
 Tannic acid.
 Tartras stibico kalicus (emetic salt).
 Theobrominsalicylate of sodium.
 Thermometers (clinical). (C. 16,337.)

H.M. Minister at Stockholm reports, by telegraph, that the exportation from Sweden of raw hides and skins, gold and silver coin and ingots, flax, &c. prohibited. flax, hemp, oakum, jute, and jute bags has been prohibited. (C. 18,483.)

Attention is drawn to a mis-translation of certain Swedish words in the list of goods prohibited to be exported from Sweden, printed on pages 441-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th November. In the paragraph commencing "Gunpowder, common" the words "fuses and cartridges for beacon lights" (in the 4th and 5th lines of that paragraph) should read "*detonators and primers*" (*fyrör och fyrpatroner*). (C. 16,961.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DENMARK.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the Danish Government have prohibited the exportation of all kinds of horses from Denmark.

(C. 18,898.)

FRANCE.

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 24th November contains two Presidential Decrees, dated the 23rd November, which prohibit the exportation and re-exportation of the undermentioned articles from France:—

- Raw wool (*laines en masses*) dyed or not;
- Wool, combed or carded, dyed or not;
- Wool waste;
- Tissues of wool for clothing ("*draperie*" and other);
- Woollen blankets;
- Woollen hosiery (articles *other* than gloves, tissues in the piece, and embroidered or ornamented articles);
- Turpentine oil, colophany, pitch, pine and fir resin;
- Hydrate of alumina;
- Chrome, iron, and copper ores;
- Waste of natural silk;
- Floss silk, raw (*en masse*) or combed;
- Yarns of floss silk and of coarse silk (*bourre et bourrette de soie*), undyed.
- Tissues of floss silk or of coarse silk (*bourre ou bourrette de soie*), pure, undyed, neither printed nor dressed.

Exemption from the prohibition may, however, be accorded under conditions to be determined by the Minister of Finance.

The "Journal Officiel" for the 18th November contains a Decree which prohibits the export and re-export of charcoal.

(C. 18,232 & 18.763.)

FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 21st November contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 19th November, which modifies the Decree of the 13th August in so far as concerns the tariff treatment of rice.

In accordance with the new Decree, broken rice imported into France and Algeria is temporarily to pay Customs duty at the rate of 3 francs per 100 kilogs. gross weight; whilst whole rice, rice flour and rice grits (*semoules*) are to pay duty at the rate of 4 francs per 100 kilogs. gross weight. Duty-free admission is to continue to be accorded, until further notice, to unhusked rice.

(C. 7,147.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SWITZERLAND.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Berne to the effect that certain additions have been made to the list of articles the exportation of which from Switzerland is prohibited. The articles now added to the list of prohibited exports are stated in the telegram to be as follows:—

Additions to List of Prohibited Exports. Saltpetre, unrefined; tannin, tanning bark; wool waste; combings; artificial wool; raw carborundum; pyrites of sulphur; yellow prussiate of potash; ferrochrome, ferromanganese, ferrowolfram, all raw; copper, lead, zinc, tin, as well as all alloys thereof, whether raw, or in sheets, discs, rods, wire; nickel and its alloys, whether raw or in sheets, rods, wire, &c.; aluminium and its alloys, &c.; antimony; benzine; motors for automobiles; parts of motor cars (*chassis carroseries*); red oxide of lead containing nitric muriatic acid (*sic*); "azotic" oxide, compressed or liquid; all salts containing saltpetre such as nitrate of potash and bicarbonate of soda (*sic*); "sodaic" nitrate; nitric acid; mixture of sulphuric and nitro-muriatic acid; muriatic acid; sulphuric acid in liquid form or compressed; chloride of soda; *oleum vitrioli fumans*; tannic acid; pyrogallic acid, and similar extracts of tannic products, liquid or solid. (C. 18,777.)

It should be noted that the Swiss Federal Decree dated the 18th September prohibited the export of *wool* in addition to the articles specified in the notice at pages 48-49 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 1st October.

ITALY.

With reference to the notice at page 445 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th November, respecting the prohibition of the exportation of "metallic iron alloys" from Italy, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Ambassador at Rome to the effect that this expression includes manganese iron containing more than 30 per cent of manganese, manganese silica iron containing more than 30 per cent. of silica and manganese together, aluminium iron containing more than 10 per cent. of aluminium, chrome iron containing more than 10 per cent. of chrome, silica iron containing more than 4 per cent. of silica, and tungsten iron. Sir R. Rodd states that the Decree allows latitude of interpretation, and that it is probable that spiegeleisen will be regarded as coming within the terms of the prohibition. (C. 18,331.)

SERBIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Serbian Council of Ministers has sanctioned the exportation from Serbia of last year's maize. Exportation will only be permitted through the Custom house of Ghevgheli, and will be subjected to supervision by an official of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. (C. 18,618.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

VENEZUELA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Custom houses at Caño Colorado and Imataca were to be closed as from the 16th October, and that, as from the same date, the Custom houses at Cristobal Colon and Barranca were to be open for the importation of goods for local consumption only and for exportation. (C. 18,306.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, in accordance with recent Venezuelan Decrees, the undermentioned articles when imported into Venezuela are to be declared in the Consular invoice, and to pay duty, as shown below :—

Articles.	Declaration for Consular Invoice.	Class of the Tariff under which dutiable.	Total Import Duty (including surtaxes).
			<i>Bolivares.</i>
Cleansing or polishing preparations not specified in the Tariff.	Preparaciones no especificadas para limpiar o pulimentar.	IV.	Kilog. (gross) 1·174
Combustible mineral oils not specified in the Tariff.	Aceites minerales combustibles no especificados.	II.	" 0·156

Note.—It is important to preserve the exact (Spanish) wording shown above under the heading "Declaration for Consular Invoice." (C. 18,305.)

A further Decree has also been received notifying the alteration of No. 316 of the Venezuelan Tariff to read :—
Alteration of Tariff No. 316. "Dentifrice preparations. Peroxide of hydrogen (oxygenated water). Common soap and scented soap."

These articles accordingly come under Class V. of the Customs Tariff, and are subject to import duty at the rate of 1·957 bolivares per kilog. gross weight.

[*Note.*—Tariff No. 316 formerly read :—

"Dentifrice waters. Peroxide of hydrogen (oxygenated water). Liquid for cleaning metals. Common soap and scented soap."

It will be seen from the notice printed above that unspecified cleansing preparations are now included in Class IV. of the Tariff.]

(C. 18,305.)

EXCISE CHANGES. UNITED KINGDOM.

Additional Excise Duty on Beer.—See the notice on pages 642-3.

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Information regarding the present steamship services between the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

**Steamship
Services to the
Continent.**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PANAMA CANAL 'ZONE)

H.M. Consul at Colon (Mr. H. O. Chalkley) writes that he has been advised by the Captain of the Port of Cristobal that vessels passing through the Panama Canal should have their clearances from their port of departure made out either for Cristobal, or for the port of final destination, *via the Canal*, the latter method being better. Some ships have cleared for Colon, but as Colon is a port of the Republic of Panama such ships must, upon arrival there, re-clear for Cristobal. (M. 29,233.)

The Board of Trade have been notified by the Panama Railroad Company that from (15th October last) until further notice it is prepared to supply coal to vessels at the following rates:—

	At Colon, Atlantic end, Dollars per ton.	At Balboa, Pacific end, Dollars per ton.
For steamships, delivered in lighters or cars, trimmed in bunkers, when ships use their own gear...	5.40	6.40
To parties taking carload lots ...	6.25	7.60
To parties taking small quantities from car or bin ...	7.75	9.20

An additional charge of one dollar per hour will be made for the use of steam hoist and crane when these are furnished by the Railroad Company.

These rates supersede those noted on pp. 571-2 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th August last. (M. 28,871.)

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

With reference to the notice on p. 594 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" regarding arrangements for the payment of Panama Canal tolls, &c., it is notified that a copy of a notice has been received at the Board of Trade from the Canal Executive Office stating that a charge of 5 dols. (£1 0s. 7d.)

will be charged for giving cable notice of deposits made with the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurers of the United States to be applied in payment of tolls, material, supplies and services. (M. 29,773.)

**Charge for
Cabling Notice of
Deposits for Tolls,
&c.**

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

UNITED KINGDOM.

A formal investigation was held in the Guildhall, Lincoln, on 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st November into the circumstances attending the explosion of a boiler of locomotive type, used for the haulage of ploughing implements, which occurred on a farm in the neighbourhood of Lincoln on 1st August, 1913. The Commissioners found that the explosion was caused by the barrel plating of the boiler being of insufficient strength to withstand the pressure of 120 lbs. per square inch at which it was being worked, owing to a crack in a line of rivets, part of which had penetrated right through the plate. The crack itself had been caused by the various stresses transmitted through the spindle of the hauling drum. The plate was also weakened by external corrosion. The owners of the boiler were found to blame for not having had the boiler examined by a competent person or tested whilst it was in their possession, and for not taking proper measures to ensure that the boiler was working under safe conditions, and were accordingly ordered to pay £25 towards the cost of the investigation. (M. 23,652.)

GERMANY.

The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 4th November published a report upon the condition of the tinplate industry in Germany as affected by the war.

Tinplate Supplies.

The anticipated production of the German works for the current year was 110,000 metric tons, whilst the total requirements of German industry were estimated at 152,000 metric tons, leaving a shortage of 42,000 metric tons, which, under normal conditions, would have been provided for by supplies from the United Kingdom. Half of this quantity was supplied during the first six months of the year, but a considerable proportion of the balance naturally remains undelivered. Whilst the supplies from British sources represent 27 per cent. of the total consumption, the demand for material has only fallen off 12 per cent. in consequence of the war, and German works are at present unable to turn out sufficient quantities to satisfy current requirements.

The price of tin in Germany has also risen, which, in combination with increased working expenses, has resulted in a rise in the price of white sheets from 42 marks to 47½-50 marks per double case (J. C. brand). A further rise in price is anticipated owing to lack of raw material. Germany used 22,000 metric tons of tin in 1913, of which only 13,000 tons were produced at home.

Metric ton = 2,204·6 lbs. Mark = 11·8d.

YARNS AND TEXTILES.

BRITISH INDIA.

The following statement, showing the quantity of cotton yarn spun, and of cotton woven goods produced, in British India and the Native States during the five months ended August, 1912, 1913, and 1914, has been extracted from a return issued by the Indian

Government :—

Five Months ended August.

	1912.	1913.	1914.
BRITISH INDIA AND NATIVE STATES.			
Cotton yarn spun Lbs.	294,859,630	287,667,133	290,334,963
Grey and bleached piece goods ... { Lbs.	87,489,502	82,678,575	87,891,916
} =Yards	383,824,227	365,241,060	373,657,414
Coloured piece goods Lbs.	26,485,570	27,661,974	25,047,382
} =Yards	112,366,057	117,848,166	106,880,375
Grey and coloured goods (other { Lbs.	715,719	877,445	728,200
than piece goods) }			
Hosiery "	147,166	169,202	106,178
Miscellaneous goods "	86,800	73,315	111,934
Total of woven goods "	114,924,757	111,440,511	113,885,610

GERMANY.

From an article appearing in the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 7th November it is evident that the diminution of the supply of sacks in Germany since the outbreak of the war is causing serious inconvenience in commercial circles. This shortage has been brought about by the Government appropriation, for military purposes, of stocks of sacks and of material for their manufacture, and by the failure of the usual supplies of jute from foreign countries. Users of jute sacks in Germany are urgently recommended to employ sacks of heavy material, and to offer attractive prices for the return of empty sacks, it being pointed out that, at the present juncture, durability of the sacks and their preservation for repeated use is of far greater importance than any economy of space in packing which would be gained by the employment of lighter material.

Attention is drawn in the same paper to the increasing employment of a jute substitute called "Textilose," manufactured in various factories under the control of the Austrian Jute Cartel, and also in Germany, at Oppeln in Silesia. Steps are being taken to increase the output of this material, whereby the shortage of sacks will be less severely felt. It is stated that textilose is also manufactured in Russian Poland, in Paris, Amsterdam and Manchester, but only to a very limited extent, whilst several factories exist in Spain. The material can also be employed in the manufacture of cables, and in electrical work, whilst textilose yarn may be applied to the carpet-making industry. (X. 5,073.)

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 28th November, 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	41s. 11d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	30s. 3d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	25s. 8d.

For further particulars see p. 663.

A statement is published on p. 664 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 28th November, 1914, as well as of imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 26th November, 1914, was 72,987 (including 56 bales British West Indian), and the number imported during the forty-eight weeks ended 26th November was 3,359,326 (including 6,487 bales British West Indian, 13,650 bales British West African, 30,501 bales British East African, and 3,574 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 26th November was 11,204, and during the forty-eight weeks, 361,717.

For further details see p. 663.

EGYPT.

With reference to the notice on p. 124 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th October last, relative to the restriction of the area of cotton cultivation in Egypt, a supplement to the Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of 30th October contains a Decree modifying the former decree by extending the area in which cotton may be cultivated from one quarter of each estate to one-third. Cotton cultivation in the basin lands of Upper Egypt is still entirely prohibited.

Extension of Area available for Cotton Cultivation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

In the trades compulsorily insured against unemployment, *viz.*, building, works of construction, engineering, ship-building, vehicle-making, &c., the percentage of unemployment at 27th November was 3.69 as compared with 3.77 a week ago, 4.16 a month ago, and 4.07 a year ago. These figures relate to the whole of the United Kingdom, and include all unemployed

State of employment at 27th November, 1914.

*Miscellaneous.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.*

workmen in the insured trades. It will be seen that the rate of unemployment in these trades remains below the level of a year ago.

As regards the uninsured trades, the number of men and women on the registers of the labour exchanges at 27th November, is practically the same as the figure a week ago, being 54,467 as compared with 54,865. For men alone the corresponding figures were 21,553 and 21,496, and for women 32,914 and 33,369.

RUSSIA.

H.M. Commercial Attaché for Russia (Mr. H. Cooke) reports that the "Tergovo-Promyshennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of Autumn Wool Clip. the 8th/21st October states that this year's autumn wool clip in Russia is, generally speaking, nearly the same as last year's. (C. 17,387.)

FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

The following information was obtained, prior to the outbreak of the European war, by H.M. Consul-General at Dakar (Captain C. Braithwaite Wallis):—

There is the possibility of a salt industry being developed in Senegal

**Proposed Salt
Industry for
Senegal.**

and the subject is now being studied on the spot. The results have, so far, proved satisfactory, and it is reported that a salt market of some size will be established in the Saloum. The persons

interested have already obtained some land concessions upon which they are shortly going to begin work.

Attempts have been made to export from French West Africa

**Available Paper-
making Materials.**

material for the manufacture of paper, but so far little success has attended these efforts. However, the new experiments which have lately been taking place in France show that the products exported from West Africa are capable of being turned into good paper at a reasonable cost.

ITALY.

H.M. Minister at Rome has forwarded a translation of a Royal Decree

**Increase of Silver
Coinage.**

dated 27th September, authorising the Italian Royal Mint to arrange for the issue of new silver coins of 2 lire (1s. 7·2d.) each up to the nominal value of 29,040,000 lire (£1,161,600). Such coinage is to be provided for by the purchase of silver bars to the value of 7,340,000 lire (£293,600) and the re-coining of sufficient 5 lire (4s.) silver coins to complete the balance. (C. 17,012)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of October, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 have been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) for the first volume and 4s. 1d. (post free 4s. 7d.) for the second. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country; and in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that beginning with the issues for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries of *consignment* for imports, and countries of final destination, so far as known, for exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given, as mentioned above, on the same basis as those published (up to the year 1908) in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the November issue:—The Labour Market in October; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Retail Food Prices; Unemployment among Women in October; Food Prices in Germany; Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in 1913; Labour Disputes in 1913; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports have been issued by the Colonial Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 817. Falkland Islands, 1913. Price 1½d.

No. 819. Trinidad and Tobago, 1913-14. Price 8d.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Report of the Board of Trade on the State of Employment in the United Kingdom in October, 1914. [Cd. 7,703.] Price 4½d.

This report is based on returns received from over 20,000 industrial firms employing altogether over 4,000,000 workpeople, i.e., about 43 per cent. of the whole industrial population. It also deals with the state of employment in commercial occupations in London.

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

*Government Publications.***FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.**

THE following Reports of H.M. Diplomatic and Consular Officers which have been issued in the Annual and Miscellaneous Series since the 1st January, 1914, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover).

The titles of the Miscellaneous Series are printed in italics.

No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
EUROPE—			EUROPE—continued.		
Austria-Hungary :			Italy :		
5346	Hungary, 1913	2d.	5375	Brindisi, 1913	2½d.
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5320	Bulgaria, 1912-13	1½d.	5310	Italy, 1913	1½d.
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5274	Antwerp, 1913	2d.	5396	Naples, 1913	1½d.
5260	Belgian Congo, 1912	3½d.	5391	Piedmont, Agriculture and	
5303	Katanga, 1913	1d.		Industries, 1913	2d.
Crete :			5368	Rome, 1913	1½d.
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5382	Farøe Islands and Iceland,		5278	Netherlands, 1913	1½d.
	1913... ..	2½d.	5336	Netherlands, Finances, 1913	1d.
5283	St. Thomas and St. Croix,		5325	Netherlands East Indies,	
	1913... ..	1d.		1913... ..	3½d.
France and Colonies :			5315	Rotterdam, 1913	6½d.
5256	Algeria, 1912	7d.	5245	Surinam, 1910-12	3½d.
5319	Bordeaux, 1913	4d.	Norway :		
5279	Brest, 1913	1d.	5250	Norway (Supplementary).	
5364	Calais, 1912	1½d.		1912... ..	2d.
5287	Corsica, 1913	1½d.	Portugal and Colonies :		
5252	Dunkirk, 1912	2d.	5284	Cape Verde Islands, 1913 ...	1½d.
5249	French Congo, 1911-12 ...	3d.	5306	Chinde, 1913... ..	2½d.
5362	Havre, 1913	3½d.	5286	Goa, 1912-13	1½d.
5324	Lyons, 1913	4½d.	5353	Lisbon, 1913... ..	3d.
5377	Marseilles, 1913	3½d.	5385	Lourenço Marques, 1913 ...	3½d.
5323	New Caledonia, 1913	1½d.	5356	Madeira, 1913	1½d.
5371	Pondicherry and Karikal,		5366	Oporto, 1913... ..	1½d.
	1913	1d.	5265	Portugal (Supplementary).	
5312	Réunion, 1913	1d.		1912	1d.
5384	Society Islands, 1913	1½d.	5321	San Thomé and Príncipe,	
Germany and Colonies :				1913	1d.
5394	Bavaria, 1913-14	2d.	686	<i>Report on a Journey made</i>	
5244	Danzig, 1910-12	4½d.		<i>from Chinde to Tete</i>	1d.
5397	Danzig, 1913	3d.	Roumania:		
5282	Dresden, 1913	1d.	5326	Roumania, 1913	3½d.
5379	Düsseldorf, 1913	3½d.	Russia :		
5352	German South-West Africa,		5296	Batoum, 1913	3d.
	1913	3d.	5351	Finland, 1913	4d.
5361	Mannheim, 1913	1d.	5328	Russia and St. Petersburg	
5246	Samoa, 1912... ..	1d.		1913... ..	6d.
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Greece :			5329	Warsaw, 1913	2½d.
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5275	Cyclades, 1913	2d.			
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*Government Publications.***Foreign Office Reports—continued.**

No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
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5294	Corunna, 1913	3d.	5337	Hakodate, 1913	2d.
5327	Gulf of Guinea, Spanish Possessions, 1911-13 ...	1d.	5390	Japan, 1913	5d.
5340	Seville, 1913... ..	2½d.	5387	Osaka, 1913	2d.
Switzerland:			5271	Shimonoseki, 1913 ...	1d.
5398	Switzerland, 1913 ...	2½d.	5386	Yokohama, 1913 ...	2½d.
Turkey:			Persia:		
5383	Aleppo, 1913	2d.	5264	Arabistan, 1912-13 ...	1½d.
5369	Basra, 1913	2d.	5267	Bahrein Islands, 1912-13 ...	3½d.
5302	Beirut and the Coast of Syria, 1913... ..	2½d.	5263	Bunder Abbas, 1912-13 ...	3½d.
5374	Constantinople, 1913 ...	3½d.	5255	Bushire, 1912-13	5d.
5370	Erzeroum, 1913	1d.	5254	Isfahan, 1912-13	4d.
5339	Jerusalem, 1913	2d.	5266	Kerman, 1912-13	1½d.
5247	Smyrna, 1912-13	4½d.	5277	Lingah, 1912-13	2½d.
5313	Trebizond, 1913	2d.	5261	Persia, 1912-13	1½d.
AFRICA—			5357	Seistan and Kain, 1912-13...	2d.
Egypt:			5257	Shiraz, 1912-13	3d.
5355	Alexandria, 1913	4d.	Siam:		
5395	Port Said, 1913	2½d.	5251	Bangkok, 1912-13 ...	3½d.
Morocco:			NORTH AMERICA		
5248	Morocco, 1912	5d.	Mexico:		
ASIA—			5281	Colima, 1913	1½d.
China:			5367	Progreso, 1913	½d.
5335	Amoy, 1913	½d.	5365	Vera Cruz, 1913	1½d.
5349	Canton, 1913	1d.	United States:		
5298	Changsha, 1913	1½d.	5285	Baltimore, 1913	3½d.
5373	Chefoo, 1913... ..	1½d.	5347	Boston, 1913	3d.
5308	Chinkiang, 1913	1½d.	5295	Chicago, 1913	3d.
5378	Chungking, 1913	2d.	5253	Hawaii, 1912-13	4½d.
5301	Foochow, 1913	1½d.	5332	New York, 1913	3d.
5305	Hangchow, 1913	1½d.	5316	Philadelphia, 1913 ...	2½d.
5291	Ichang, 1913	1½d.	5351	Philippine Islands, 1913 ...	2½d.
5309	Kiukiang, 1913	2d.	5318	Portland (Oregon), 1913 ...	4d.
5270	Kiungchow, 1913	1½d.	5331	San Francisco, 1913 ...	2½d.
5388	Mengtstz, 1913	1½d.	5293	St. Louis, 1913	2½d.
5318	Nanking, 1913	1½d.	5333	Savannah, 1913	3½d.
5272	Newchwang, 1913	1½d.	CENTRAL AMERICA—		
5372	Ningpo, 1913	1½d.	Costa Rica:		
5343	Pakhoi, 1913... ..	1½d.	5363	Costa Rica, 1913	1½d.
5376	Shanghai, 1913	2d.	Panama:		
5359	Shasi, 1913	1½d.	5338	Panama, 1913	2½d.
5273	Swatow, 1913	1½d.	SOUTH AMERICA—		
5389	Teng Yueh, 1913	½d.	Argentina:		
5344	Tientsin, 1913	1½d.	5243	Buenos Aires, 1912-13 ...	8½d.
5341	Tsinan and Tsingtau, 1913	1d.	687	Report on the Wine and Fruit Industries of Argentina	1½d.
5307	Wuchow and Nanning, 1913	1½d.			
5342	Wuhu, 1913	1½d.			
Corea:					
5345	Corea, 1913	2d.			

*Government Publications.***Foreign Office Reports—continued.**

No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
SOUTH AMERICA—cont.			SOUTH AMERICA—cont.		
Brazil:			Peru:		
5262	Pará, 1910-12 and part of 1913... ..	2½d.	5322	Iquitos, 1913	1½d.
5380	Pará, 1913	2d.	5292	Pern, 1913	2½d.
5268	Porto Alegre, 1913	2½d.	Venezuela:		
5392	Rio Grande	½d.	5358	Caracas, 1912-13	2½d.
5317	São Francisco do Sul, 1913... ..	1d.	5360	Ciudad Bolívar, 1913	1d.
5280	São Paulo, 1913	1d.	WEST INDIES—		
Chile:					
5304	Antofagasta, 1913	1d.	5289	Dominican Republic, 1913... ..	2½d.
5276	Coquimbo, 1913	2d.	5288	Hayti, 1913	2½d.
Paraguay:					
5269	Budget for 1914	½d.			

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following Reports relating to H.M. Colonial Possessions, issued since 1st January, 1914, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover):—

No.	Place.	Price.
Annual—		
780	British Guiana 1912-13	4d.
781	Entomological Research Committee, 1912-13	1d.
782	Southern Nigeria, 1912... ..	4½d.
783	Jamaica, 1912-13	3½d.
784	British Honduras, 1912	2½d.
785	Northern Nigeria, 1912	5½d.
786	Malta, 1912-13	5½d.
787	Uganda, 1912-13	5d.
788	Mauritius, 1912	3½d.
789	Straits Settlements, 1912	5½d.
790	Trinidad and Tobago, 1912-13... ..	6½d.
791	East Africa Protectorate, 1912-13	8d.
792	Grenada, 1912	3d.
793	Leeward Islands, 1912-13	4d.
794	St. Lucia, 1912-13	2½d.
795	St. Vincent, 1912-13	3d.
796	Bermuda. 19 2... ..	1½d.
797	Ceylon (Supplementary), 1912	4d.
798	Gibraltar, 1913	1½d.
799	St. Helena, 1913	2d.
800	Turks and Caicos Islands, 1913	1½d.
801	Seychelles, 1913... ..	2d.
802	Ceylon, 1913	3½d.
803	Bermuda, 1913	1½d.
804	Weihaiwei, 1913	2d.
805	Gambia, 1913	1½d.
806	Gold Coast, 1913	3d.
807	Gold Coast—Northern Territories, 1913	2½d.
808	Sierra Leone. 1913	3½d.
809	Bahamas, 1913-14	2½d.
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica), 1912-13	1½d.
811	Fiji, 1913	2d.
813	Basutoland, 1913-14	1d.
815	Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1913-14... ..	2d.
816	Imperial Institute Report, 1913	2½d.
817	Falkland Islands, 1913... ..	1½d.
819	Trinidad and Tobago, 1913-14	8d.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. :—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Timber Trade of Finland.
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta"
 (Petrograd), 31st Oct.

Crop Prospects in Argentina.
"Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires), 30th Oct.

Apple Crop of Canada.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington).
 6th November.

Timber Trade of British Columbia.
"West Coast Lumberman" (Seattle),
 1st Nov.

Rice Cultivation in Spain.
"Agricultural Journal of India"
 (Calcutta). Oct.

Crop Prospects in India : General.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),
 29th Oct.

Crop Results in the United States.
"Bradstreets" (New York), 14th
 Nov.

Coconut Cultivation in British West Indies.
"Agricultural News" (Barbados), 7th
 Nov.

Rice Crop Prospects in Assam.
"Rangoon Gazette", 16th Oct.

Fruit Crop in Russia.
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta"
 31st Oct.

Cashew Nut Industry in India.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington).
 3rd Nov.

Rice Crop Prospects in India.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),
 29th Oct.

Naphthalene as an Insecticide.
"Agricultural News" (Barbados), 7th
 Nov.

Machinery and Engineering.

Safety Roller for Skids.
"Iron Age" (New York), 12th Nov.

Electric Air Hammer Drill.
"South African Mining Journal"
 (Johannesburg), 24th Oct.

Irrigation in Australia.
"Australian Mining Standard"
 (Sydney), 8th Oct.

Metals, Mining and Machinery.

Ore Deposits of Australia—(continued).
"Australian Mining Standard"
 (Sydney), 8th Oct.

Cast Iron with Unusual Structure.
"Iron Age" (New York), 12th Nov.

Radium Extraction from Ores.
"Mining and Engineering Review"
 (Melbourne), 5th Oct.

Mineral Prospects in British Columbia.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 6th
 Nov.

Potash Deposits in Spain.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 6th Nov.

Iron and Steel Industry in the Southern United States.
"Iron Age" (New York), 12th Nov.

Diamond Output in South Africa during the nine months ended Sept.
"South African Mining Journal"
 (Johannesburg), 24th Oct.

Precious Stone Production in the United States in 1913.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
 (New York), 14th Nov.

Mineral Industry in New Zealand in 1913.
"Mining and Engineering Review"
 (Melbourne), 5th Oct.

Cast Iron : Effect of Oxygen.
"Iron Age" (New York), 12th Nov.

Mineral Output of Ontario in 1913.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 6th
 Nov.

Bronze and Monel Metals : Effect of Acid Solutions.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
 (New York), 14th Nov.

Coal Trade in the Donetz Basin.
"Vyesnik Finansov" (Petrograd),
 8th Nov.

Tin Ores : Wet Assay.
"Mining and Engineering Review"
 (Melbourne), 5th Oct.

Lode and Alluvial Mining—(continued).
"Australian Mining Standard"
 (Sydney), 8th Oct.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

Panama Canal Traffic.
"Weekly Commercial News" (San Francisco), 31st Oct.

Railway Electrification in South Africa.
"South African Mining Journal"
 (Johannesburg), 24th Oct.

*Foreign and Colonial Publications.***NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.****Railways, Shipping and Transport—cont.**

Dredging in the Russian Empire.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
 (New York), 14th Nov.

Shipping Line, new, between Italy and
 the Far East.
"Sole" (Milan), 20th Nov.

Welland Canal.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 6th
 Nov.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Raw Silk Market—General.
"Posselt's Textile Journal" (Phila-
 delphia), Nov.

Cotton Crop Prospects in Russia.
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta"
 (Petrograd), 28th Oct.

Carding Woollen Yarns.
"Posselt's Textile Journal" (Phila-
 delphia), Nov.

Cotton Crop Prospects in India.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),
 29th Oct.

Flax Production in Russia.
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta"
 (Petrograd), 31st Oct.

Ring Spinning.
"Posselt's Textile Journal" (Phila-
 delphia), Nov.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

China : Trade Conditions.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 7th Nov.

Uruguay : Trade and Finances.
"Weekly Commercial News" (San
 Francisco), 31st Oct.

Dutch West Indies : Business Conditions.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 6th Nov.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.

Curacao : Industrial Development in 1914.
"Handelsberichten" (The Hague), 5th
 Nov.

Ecuador : Trade Situation
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 7th Nov.

France : Financial and Economic Notes
 since the War.
"Rentier" (Paris), 17th Nov.

Argentina : Openings for Trade.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 9th Nov.

India : Trade of Bombay in 1913-14.
"Times of India" (Bombay), 31st
 Oct.

Italy : Trade of Tripolitania.
"Sole" (Milan), 19th Nov.

Russia : Trade of Port of Odessa, 1913.
"Vestnik Finansov" (Petrograd),
 8th Nov.

Miscellaneous.

Match Industry Development in Russia.
"Vestnik Finansov" (Petrograd), 8th
 Nov.

Grain Dust : Explosion Risks.
"Engineering News" (New York),
 22nd Oct.

Electric Lighting Accessories in Spain :
 Trade Openings.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 2nd Nov.

Co-operative Movement in Moscow
 District.
"Vestnik Finansov" (Petrograd), 8th
 Nov.

Street Cleaning.
"Engineering News" (New York),
 22nd Oct.

Motor Cars in Sicily : Trade Openings.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 2nd Nov.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India.—Bengal Chamber of Commerce Report for 1913 : Statistical Tables, &c.

Canada.—Department of Agriculture of Alberta : Report for 1913.
 Canadian Chartered Banks : List of Shareholders.

Victoria.—Victorian Railways Commissioner : Report for year ended 30th June, 1914.

Straits Settlements.—Blue Book for 1913.
 Trade Report for 1913.
 Marine Department Report for 1913.

Sudan.—Sudan Trade and the War : Statistics of Trade with Germany and Austria in 1913.

San Salvador.—Statistical Annual, 1913 (in Spanish).

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 48 weeks ended 26th November, 1914 :—

				Week ended 26th Nov., 1914.	48 Weeks ended 26th Nov., 1914.	Week ended 26th Nov., 1914.	48 Weeks ended 26th Nov., 1914.
				IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
				Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	...	...	...	51,613	2,267,128	5,156	145,662
Brazilian	...	...	...	—	211,033	—	16,014
East Indian	...	...	...	2,476	239,826	330	60,498
Egyptian	...	...	...	16,195	398,530	5,718	127,368
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2,703*	242,809†	—	12,175
Total	...	...	...	72,987	3,359,326	11,204	361,717

* Including 56 bales British West Indian.

† Including 6,487 bales British West Indian, 13,650 bales British West African, 30,501 bales British East African, and 3,574 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 28th November, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

				Average Price.		
				Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 28th November, 1914	...	...	...	41 11	30 3	25 8
Corresponding Week in—						
1907	...	...	...	34 7	27 1	18 6
1908	...	...	...	32 7	27 2	17 4
1909	...	...	...	33 3	26 1	17 4
1910	...	...	...	30 6	24 7	16 7
1911	...	...	...	32 10	33 10	20 11
1912	...	...	...	31 9	30 8	19 8
1913	...	...	...	30 9	27 0	18 4

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of **Agricultural Produce** imported into the **United Kingdom** in the week ended 28th November, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 28th Nov., 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	33	50
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	1	234
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	241,397	86,953
Mutton " " " ...	"	126,217	46,082
Pork " " " ...	"	24,914	16,693
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	14,190	7,751
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	91,329	88,202
Beef	"	349	1,452
Hams	"	15,511	24,245
Pork	"	5,642	2,873
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	3,956	1,296
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	37,514	12,631
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	61,993	73,497
Margarine	"	35,136	32,096
Cheese	"	55,164	61,724
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	117	—
" cream	"	146	127
" condensed	"	32,676	29,334
" preserved, other kinds	"	265	1,322
Eggs	Grt. Hndr	426,190	488,434
Poultry	Value £	986	7,494
Game	"	1,627	1,695
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	22,053	11,965
Lard	"	41,220	51,259
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	1,952,500	1,256,500
Wheat-meal and flour... ..	"	282,500	310,400
Barley	"	575,500	691,800
Oats	"	418,200	165,900
Peas	"	5,960	20,830
Beans	"	3,590	120,930
Maize or Indian corn	"	1,388,300	599,000
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	86,554	106,174
Apricots and peaches	"	—	—
Bananas... ..	Bunches	135,657	88,839
Cherries	Owts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	12,352	2,231
Lemons	"	4,414	11,777
Oranges	"	159,032	176,802
Pears	"	7,569	15,086
Plums	"	—	—
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	389	2,159
Hay	Tons	—	479
Straw	"	—	81
Moss Litter	"	1,020	2,232
Hops	Owts.	3,983	22,346
Locust beans	"	26,420	21,663
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Busbels.	215,626	217,111
Potatoes... ..	Owts.	29	68,638
Tomatoes	"	9,645	23,301
Unenumerated	Value £	2,731	9,366
Vegetables, dried... ..	Owts.	5,772	12,737
" preserved by canning	"	11,217	22,750

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."
Commonwealth of Australia..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and New Zealand Insurance Buildings, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address, "Austere."

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz. : Commercial Statistics ; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations ; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities ; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender ; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products ; Forms of Certificates of Origin ; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3d., the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15s. 2d. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C. ; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff ; in Edinburgh to H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street ; in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street ; or to the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C. All applications regarding advertisement rates, &c., should be sent direct to the sole contractors for advertisements, Messrs. Loughton & Co., Ltd., 3, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 627.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to : *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Trade Enquiry Offices are *maintained* in London at the following addresses *by the Governments indicated, viz. :—*

Dominion of Canada	...	...	17, Victoria Street, S.W.; also 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).
Commonwealth of Australia.	...	...	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales	...	...	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	...	...	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland	...	...	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia	...	...	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia	...	...	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Tasmania	...	...	56, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	...	...	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Union of South Africa	...	...	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

Trade enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911. PART II.—

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable :—

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE PAYABLE in respect of:—

1491. War refugees employed as workmen in insured trades.

B. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE NOT PAYABLE in respect of:—

1490. Workmen (other than stockfitters) engaged in the manufacture of metallic ships' berths. (Application 325.)

Note.—Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXXVII.] December 10, 1914.

[No. 941

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH of the BOARD OF TRADE,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

TELEGRAMS } "Advantage, Stock, London."
Code :—5th Edition, A.B.C. TELEPHONES } Central 12807.
London Wall 4713
(4 lines).

The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 730.

A series of "Exchange Meetings," with concurrent exhibitions of samples of German and Austrian goods, is now being held at 32, Cheapside, E.C. (see p. 684). All communications in this connection should be sent to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C.; Telephone, City 2323.

Attention is called to the Sample Room at 73, Basinghall Street, and in particular to the following samples:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Woven Wadding and Eiderdown Wool Cord—Quebec enquiry	10th Dec., 1914	671
Dyes—Sydney enquiry	" " "	672
Fittings for Trunks and Fancy Leather Goods—Sydney enquiry	" " "	672
Leather Sydney enquiry	" " "	672
Bottle Capsuling supplies—Sydney enquiry	" " "	673
"Blankit"—Sydney enquiry	" " "	673
Wool and Goat Hair from India— <i>Market sought</i>	3rd " "	613
Coppered Steel Sheet—Melbourne enquiry	" " "	615
Jars and Tumblers for Honey, also Ceresine Wax—Melbourne enquiry	" " "	615
Kaolin Briquettes from the Federated Malay States	26th Nov.,	595
German Goods sold in Morocco	" " "	566
Bran, Maize, Rice, "Feijao," Manioc Flour, and Beef from Brazil	" " "	559
Leather Waste from India— <i>Market sought</i>	19th " "	466
Celluloid Sheets—Montreal enquiry	" " "	467
Hemolin—Melbourne enquiry	" " "	472
Indented Zinc Sheets—Melbourne enquiry	" " "	472
Buttons, Dress Trimmings and Edgings—Capetown enquiry.	" " "	474
Cotton Wool Milk Strainers—Transvaal enquiry	" " "	474
Textiles—Algiers enquiry	" " "	481
German Goods sold in Morocco	" " "	483
Mother-of-Pearl from Bangkok— <i>Market sought</i>	" " "	485

Attention is also called to the following notices:—

Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade	683
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	730
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications, &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	725

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE. UNITED KINGDOM.

In view of the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria—

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

New Sources of Supply Required or Available on Account of the War.

Hungary and the fact that there are many articles hitherto imported from those countries which are of importance, if not of necessity, to British manufacturers, importers of such articles are invited by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade to supply information regarding their precise nature and quality, in order that steps may be taken to ascertain whether similar goods might be produced in this country, and, if so, where; or, if not, from what neutral sources they could be obtained.

Similarly, United Kingdom manufacturers now have the markets of Germany and Austria-Hungary closed to them, but in many cases there will be opportunities for the disposal of their products in this country or abroad.

Doubtless in a large number of cases importers and manufacturers have already taken steps to inform themselves on these points, but, from cases which have come under the notice of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, it is believed that in some instances it has not proved an easy matter to obtain the necessary information, and it is thought that in such cases the Branch may be able to render some assistance by placing manufacturers and buyers in communication with one another.

Applications have already been received in the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom who wish to get into communication with manufacturers or purchasers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from, or sold to, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Among a very large number of applications received, the following may be noted, in addition to those instanced last week on pp. 612-3 and in previous issues:—

Articles desired to Purchase.

Beeswax composition.
Beeswax honeycomb foundations.
Beta naphthol.
"Bombillas," or white metal and composition drinking tubes for taking maté.
"Bonsa" tool sets.
Cerium or ceric iron for automatic lighters.
Chloracetic acid.
Corrugated flues for boilers (over 12 feet).
Cotton wool (cheap, for stuffing toys).
Fancy gelatine for button-making.

Figures in cardboard and papier-maché for filling with confectionery.
Glass beads.
Glass jars, vase shaped, for potted meat.
Machinery for making pencil leads.
Naphthylamine.
Patent calf leather.
Peptone.
Portable water closets.
Stone or agate marbles.
"Voices" for Teddy bears.
Wicker for scent bottles.

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

Articles desired to Sell.

Art wicker furniture.	Desiccated yeast.
Bentwood and wicker chairs.	Irish moss.
Chip boxes and baskets for druggist and confectionery trades.	Luminous paint.
Chip cylinders for honey sections.	Osier hurdles.
	Papier-maché panels for roofs of motor cars and tram cars.
	Transfers.

Articles desired to Purchase by Firms abroad.

Names of firms abroad open to purchase have also been received in respect of articles of the following classes:—

Beer colouring.	Oak staves for beer kegs.
Essences and flavours for aerated water.	Steel wire for bottled beer.
Iron and steel cylinders for liquified carbonic acid gas.	Straw plait for hats.
	Syphon glass.
	Tubs and large casks of steel.

United Kingdom firms interested in any of the above-mentioned articles are invited to write to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., with a view to being placed in communication with the enquirers. A more detailed list of enquiries has been published and may be obtained by United Kingdom firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

* * * * *

NOTE.—In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the Royal Proclamation relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the United Kingdom, which appeared on pp. 414-21 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th November, p. 570 of the issue of 26th November, and p. 691 of the present issue; also to the notice on p. 286 of the issue of 29th October regarding the issue of special licences to export certain colours and dyestuffs, and the notices on p. 494 of the issue of 19th November and p. 692 of the present issue regarding licences to export wool and woollen goods.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders, up to 11 a.m. on 17th

Miscellaneous
Railway Supplies. December, for the supply of the following:—
Spare parts of carriages and wagons; helical springs; mild steel plates; sections, bars, &c.; screw jacks, &c.; anvils; station bells, bib cocks, &c.; brass and iron screws; spring steel; wrought iron (grade "B"); cloths, &c.; copper plates and rods; and pig iron.

Specifications and forms of tender may be obtained at the Company's Offices, 48, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C., on payment of a fee, which will not be returned. Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for spare parts of Carriages and Wagons," or as the case may be, should be enclosed in separate envelopes, and addressed to the Secretary at the above address.

*Openings for British Trade.***CANADA.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that he has received the following enquiries from firms in the Dominion:—

A Montreal agent, who has hitherto represented German and Austrian firms, wishes to secure the representation of
Tungsten Lamps; United Kingdom manufacturers of *tungsten*
Electrical Fittings. *lamps and electrical fittings.* See Note†.
 (C.I.B. 42,989.)

A Toronto agent is desirous of securing the representation of United
Brewers' Supplies; Kingdom manufacturers of *brewers' supplies*,
Chemicals; Hops. including *chemicals*; also of United Kingdom
 producers of *hops.* See Note†, and also Note
 on p. 669. (C.I.B. 44,335.)

A firm in Winnipeg wishes to secure the representation of United
Porcelain Telegraph Insulators. Kingdom manufacturers of *porce-*
lain telegraph insulators. See Note†.
 (C.I.B. 44,343.)

A firm in Winnipeg wishes to represent United Kingdom manu-
Electrical Goods. facturers of *electrical supplies and specialities.*
 See Note†. (C.I.B. 44,344.)

An agent in New Brunswick desires to secure the representation
 of United Kingdom manufacturers of *general*
Engineering Supplies; *engineering supplies and hardware* of all kinds.
Hardware. See Note†. (C.I.B. 45,202.)

A Toronto agent wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers
 of all classes of *advertising novelties*, including
Advertising Novelties. *pennants, metal novelties, celluloid novelties,*
printed show cards, calendars, &c. See Note†. (C.I.B. 45,203.)

A Winnipeg agent wishes to secure the representation of United
 Kingdom manufacturers of *enamel ware*,
Hardware; Tools; Cutlery; *cutlery, hardware specialties, metal toys,*
Enamel Ware; Aluminium *kitchen and table utensils, tools and*
Goods; Motor and Cycle *implements, motor and cycle accessories,*
Accessories; Building *aluminium goods, electric lamps, clocks,*
Material; Clocks; *building materials, musical instruments,*
Canvas; Blankets; &c. *sanitary appliances, wire and wire goods,*
canvas, and blankets. See Note †, and also Note on p. 669.
 (C.I.B. 45,205.)

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed direct to the enquirers.

*Openings for British Trade.***CANADA—continued.**

A firm in Quebec, said to be one of the largest furriers in the Dominion, desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *woven wadding and eiderdown wool cord*, supplies of which have hitherto been obtained from Germany. Samples of these goods may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

In forwarding the above particulars, H.M. Trade Commissioner encloses a list of other firms to whom he suggests quotations for the above-mentioned goods might be sent by United Kingdom manufacturers. *See Note† on previous page.* (C.I.B. 44,334.)

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 45,298.)

HOME ENQUIRY.

A Sheffield correspondent asks for Canadian quotations for 1,200,000 pulpwood pit prop ends, 2½ ft. long by 5 in. thick, for delivery next spring, and each subsequent season.

CANADIAN ENQUIRY.

A Toronto firm of stationers asks for names of lithographers in the United Kingdom manufacturing *decalcomania transfers*.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 43,118.)

HOME ENQUIRY.

An importer of infusorial earth in the Midlands is open to consider offers for Canadian supplies of infusorial earth suitable for filtration purposes, according to sample.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Toronto manufacturers' agent asks for the names and addresses of United Kingdom printers of *cotton flags*.

A Canadian manufacturer of mops seeks supplies of *cotton thrums*, and invites offers from United Kingdom manufacturers.

A Nova Scotia manufacturer of wood pulp (50 per cent. dry) is in a position to ship supplies during 1915 and invites correspondence from United Kingdom buyers.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

A British Columbia lumber company, which states that it is in a position to ship large quantities of railway sleepers, asks to be placed in communication with United Kingdom importers.

Market sought for Railway Sleepers.

Another lumber company in British Columbia is prepared to quote for large quantities of railway sleepers.

Market sought for Railway Sleepers.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports the following enquiries from Sydney firms which have hitherto been securing supplies from Germany or Austria:—

A firm of dyers and cleaners wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *hydro-sulphite (decolorine)*; *oxymine*, dark blue M.; *sulphon cyamine*, black; *wool fast blue*, B L., and *wool fast violet*.

Dyes.

B. Samples of these chemicals may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. *See Note†, and also Note on p. 669.*

(C.I.B. 38,096a.)

A firm of fancy leather goods manufacturers wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *hat cones*, *handles*, *tray rests*, *trunk handle plates* (iron brassed), *purse clasps*, *ring turn clasps*, and *trunk bolts* (nickel plate on iron). Samples may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. *See Note†.*

Fittings for Trunks and Fancy Leather Goods.

(C.I.B. 38,096b.)

A firm of fireproof steel merchants would like to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers of *magnesia chloride*.

Magnesia Chloride. *See Note †.*

(C.I.B. 38,096c.)

A firm of boot and shoe manufacturers wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *patent colt leather*, *willow calf* (dark and light), and *mat kid*. Samples of these leathers may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. *See Note†, and also Note on p. 669.*

Leather.

(C.I.B. 38,096d.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned articles may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

*Openings for British Trade.***AUSTRALIA**—*continued.*

A firm of paint and chemical manufacturers and importers would be glad to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers of *aniline dyes* suitable for the manufacture of pigments, *zinc white* (dry), *blown linseed oils*, pure *ferric oxides* 80 to 90 per cent., pure *lithographic colours* (dry), *printing inks* in bulk, and finely powdered *Paris white*. See Note †, and also Note on p. 669. (C.I.B. 38,096c.)

A firm of biscuit manufacturers and vinegar brewers would like to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *precipitated cream of tartar*, *tartaric acid*, *imitation parchment paper*, *dried egg albumen*, *oil of lemon*, and *M.G. sulphite brown paper*. See Note†, and also Note on p. 669. (C.I.B. 38,096f.)

A firm of wholesale grocers desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *dyes* used for boot polish, *split skins* suitable for capping essence bottles, *metal capsules* for topping bottles, *stitching wire*, *rubber bands* for bottle capsules (paper), and *tin foil*. Samples of the above-mentioned goods may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. See Note†. (C.I.B. 38,096g.)

A firm of manufacturers of women's hats wishes to hear from United Kingdom chemical manufacturers who could supply a fine white powder known as "Blankit" the chemical formula of which is $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_4$. A sample of this material may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. See Note†. (C.I.B. 38,096h.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned articles may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

* * * * *

The Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports that a firm there dealing in furniture fittings, &c., desires to secure a buying agent in London.

Furniture Fittings, &c. Persons interested may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but any further communications in this connection should be addressed to the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W. (C.I.B. 33,799.)

*Openings for British Trade.***AUSTRALIA**—*continued.*

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that a gentleman who for some years past has been manager of the South African branch of a prominent British firm, intends establishing himself in Australia as a manufacturers' agent, and wishes to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of *iron goods, fencing supplies, cutlery, expanded metal for re-inforced concrete, belting and shafting, engine packing, enamelled and hollow-ware, china and glassware, suction and delivery hose, rubber goods, and electric light cable and wiring.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned may obtain copies of a memorandum prepared by the enquirer giving further particulars regarding the agencies required, on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed direct to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, Commerce House, Melbourne. (C.I.B. 40,254.)

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that a firm in Wellington, N.Z., desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *roll top desks and filing cabinets.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand, P.O. Box 369, Wellington, N.Z. (C.I.B. 42,231.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner reports that tenders are invited in the local press for *heating and ventilating plant* for the new Parliament Buildings at Wellington.

Tenders on the proper forms will be received, up to noon on 8th January, 1915,* at the Public Works Office, Wellington, N.Z.

Drawings, specifications, and conditions of contract may be obtained at the Public Works Offices at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin, and a copy of the specification and schedule of quantities may be consulted by United Kingdom heating and ventilating engineers, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 43,936.)

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation therefore will be of use only to firms having agents in New Zealand who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND—continued.

H.M. Trade Commissioner further reports that tenders are invited by the Public Service Stores Tender Board at Wellington for the supply and delivery of (1) 73 miles of *lead-covered cable*; (2) 31 miles of *galvanised steel wire*; (3) 2,000 lbs. of *solder resin*; (4) 100,000 *paper sleeves*, 50 lbs. of *strip paper*, 1,000 lbs. of *resin solder*, and 200,000 *galvanised hooks*; (5) 15,000 *insulator cups*; (6) 11,200 lbs. of *Italian twine*; (7) 15,000 *galvanised bolts complete with leather washers and cups to fit*; (8) 24 *calculagraph clocks*; (9) 2,000 *mounted chords for micro-telephones*; and (10) 25 tons of *powdered sal-ammoniac*.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c. may be obtained on application to the Controller of Stores, Post and Telegraph Department, Wellington, N.Z. *Tenders must be accompanied by a bank cheque for £10 in all cases except (1) and (10) in which the amount is £20 and £15 respectively.*

Sealed tenders will be received by the Chairman, Public Service Stores Tender Board, Wellington, N.Z., up to 5 p.m. on 6th January, 1915*.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c., may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 45,215 : 45,209.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that tenders are invited by the Mossel Bay Municipality, Cape Province, for the installation of an electric lighting system. Contract No. 1 relates to the generating plant and includes the supply and erection of *suction gas engines* of 70 b.h.p. (or, alternatively, *steam engines*), *producer plant*, *dynamos and booster*, *battery* and *switchboard*; Contract No. 2 is for distribution system and includes *street poles*, *underground cables*, *overhead conductors*, *insulators*, &c.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, together with drawings, may be obtained, at a cost of £5 5s., from the office of the Town Clerk, Mossel Bay, South Africa, and sealed tenders on the proper forms will be received at the same address not later than noon on 12th January, 1915†.

A copy of the specification and conditions of tender may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of electrical plant and equipment at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 44,610.)

* See Note at foot of preceding page.

† It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and therefore this intimation will be of use only to firms having agents in South Africa who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

A firm of South African agents, with head office in London, wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom **Fancy Hardware; Electrical Goods.** manufacturers of *fancy hardware and electrical goods.*

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the **Secretary, Statistical and Information Department, London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C.** (C.I.B. 41,601.)

* * * * *

N.B.—With reference to the foregoing notices relative to openings for trade in the Self-Governing Dominions, it should be borne in mind that all communications addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioners must be properly stamped. This notice has been rendered necessary owing to an apparent impression that such correspondence could go unstamped, but this is not the case.

* * * * *

CYPRUS.

The Chief Collector of Customs at Larnaca (the Board of Trade **Marine Insurance Agency required.** Correspondent for Cyprus) reports that a firm in the island, which has hitherto represented German companies, desires to secure the representation of a good United Kingdom marine insurance company.

United Kingdom marine insurance companies may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the Chief Collector of Customs, Larnaca, Cyprus.

(C.I.B. 40,649.)

EGYPT.

The London Agent for the Egyptian War Office notifies that tenders **Cotton Seed Oil; Olive Oil; Caustic Soda; Silicate of Soda.** are invited by that Department for the supply of (1) 130 tons of *cotton seed oil*; (2) 9 tons of *olive oil*; (3) 24 tons of *caustic soda*; and (4) 9 tons of *silicate of soda*. See note on p. 669.

Copies of the conditions and form of tender may be obtained from the office of Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W., and sealed tenders will be received by the Financial Secretary, War Office, Cairo, up to 11 a.m. on 22nd December.

Tenders must be accompanied by a provisional deposit of £E. 94 in respect of (1), of £E. 9 in respect of (2), of £E. 4 in respect of (3), and of £E. 1 in respect of (4); or alternatively, a bank guarantee of 10 per cent. of the value of the offer.

Copies of the specifications and conditions may be consulted by United Kingdom producers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 45,300.)

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA.

H.M. Embassy at Petrograd reports, that according to the official "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 19th October/1st November, the Minister of Ways of Communication has laid the following proposals before the Council of Ministers :— (1) The expenditure by the Ministry of Ways of Communication of 1,049,593 roubles (about £110,700) for the purchase abroad of 30 steam engines (Mallet type) for the narrow gauge railway between Vologda and Archangel, and (2) the expenditure of 12,062,430 roubles (about £1,273,000) for the construction of a broad-gauge line on the Vologda-Niandom section of the above-mentioned narrow-gauge railway. (H. 16,191.)

**Locomotives; Plant
and Material
for Railway
Construction.**

NORWAY.

H.M. Consul at Bergen (Mr. O. Wardrop) reports that a firm in that town wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom firms who could supply *kapok* for filling lifebelts, and *impregnated tarpaulin*.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Bergen. (C.I.B. 41,299.)

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that tenders* *are invited by the Norwegian Naval Authorities at Horten for the supply of galvanised steel materials, including steel plates, angles, and flat steel.* See Note on p. 669.

Further particulars may be obtained from "Marinens Intendantur," Horten, where also tenders will be received up to 1 p.m. on 15th December. *Local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian) is generally required for naval contracts, but exceptions to this rule may be made in the case of well-known firms, or if satisfactory guarantees are given.*

H.M. Consul adds that as German galvanised steel goods are still entering Norway, German competition may be expected in connection with this call for tenders.

It should moreover be borne in mind that the rate of exchange for remittance from Norway to Germany is more favourable at present than the rate from Norway to England. (C.I.B. 43,991.)

H.M. Consul at Christiania also reports that tenders are invited by the Municipal Authorities at Baerum for the supply of *cast-iron water pipes*, with diameters of 350 mm., 300 mm., 250 mm., and 175 mm. (rather under 14, 12, 10, and 7 inches). Further particulars may be obtained by resident agents of United Kingdom firms on application to Mr. Claus Berg, Baerums Ingeniørvaesen, Baerum, near Christiania, by whom also tenders will be received up to 15th December. (C.I.B. 44,511.)

* It should be noted that in all Norwegian Government contracts a preference of from 10 to 15 per cent. (sometimes more) is given to Norwegian manufacturers.

Openings for British Trade.

DENMARK.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Copenhagen (Mr. R. Turner) reports that tenders are invited by the Danish State Railway Authorities for the supply of 9,000 tons of **Steel Rails and Fastenings**, steel rails and 3,000 tons of fastenings. See Note on p. 669.

Copies of the specification and conditions of tender may be obtained from "Direktøren for Maskinfabdelingen, Gl. Kongevej 1 D, 3 Sal," Copenhagen B, at which address also tenders will be received up to 29th December. *Local representation is desirable.*

A copy of the specification and a statement of the conditions of tender (in English) may be consulted by United Kingdom rail manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where also the name of a suitable agent at Copenhagen may be obtained. (C.I.B. 45,897.)

NETHERLANDS.

H.M. Consul at Amsterdam (Mr. J. J. Broderick) reports that a firm in that city desires to get into touch with **Leather; Enamelled and Japanned Splits**, United Kingdom manufacturers of leather, and more especially *enamelled and japanned splits*. See Note†, and also Note on p. 669. (C.I.B. 42,262.)

H.M. Consul also reports that an agent in that city wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Leather**, sole leather, patent leather, and leather made from sheepskins. He would also be willing to visit this country if necessary. See Note†, and also Note on p. 669. (C.I.B. 42,263.)

H.M. Consul further reports that a firm of agents desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of **Agricultural Implements and Tools; Iron and Copper Drawn Tubes; Drawn Fittings and Flanges; Steel Plates; Cast Steel**, agricultural implements and tools, iron and copper drawn tubes, drawn fittings and flanges, steel plates, cast steel, &c. See Note†, and also Note on p. 669. (C.I.B. 42,264.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate, Amsterdam.

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul-General at Paris (Mr. W. R. Hearn) reports that an agent in that city, who has hitherto represented German firms, wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Cotton Velvets; Worsteds; Men's Suiting Cloths; Tailors' Linings; Waterproof Coats; &c.** cotton velvets, worsteds, handkerchiefs, towels, mohair table cloths, all kinds of men's suiting cloths and tailors' linings, and waterproof coats. See Note on p. 669.

*Openings for British Trade.***FRANCE**—*continued.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate-General, Paris.

(C.I.B. 41,731.)

H.M. Consul at Bordeaux (Mr. A. L. S. Rowley) reports that there is a demand for *English writing paper and stationery* in Bordeaux and other towns in the south-west of France and he has forwarded a list of likely buyers of these articles.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the articles mentioned may obtain these names and addresses on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but any further communications in this connection should be addressed to the British Consulate, Bordeaux.

(C.I.B. 40,731.)

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

H.M. Consul-General at Algiers (Mr. B. Cave, C.B.) reports that an agent in Algeria wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *iron and steel goods*.

United Kingdom manufacturers of iron and steel goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate-General, Algiers.

(C.I.B. 41,517.)

SWITZERLAND.

A Swiss subject, with a good knowledge of English, who for several years has been travelling buyer for a firm in Zurich, and claims acquaintance with manufacturing firms in Switzerland, desires to act as agent in that country for British sellers of malt. He is at present in London, and his address may be obtained from the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but for further particulars application should be made to H.M. Vice-Consul, Zurich.

(C.I.B. 44,889.)

SPAIN.

The British Vice-Consul at San Sebastian (Mr. A. Budd, M.V.O.) reports that there are in that district considerable quantities of spirits of turpentine and colophony ready for export. United Kingdom firms desirous of importing supplies of these commodities, which can be supplied in any quantities and shipped from the port of Pasajes, should communicate direct with the British Vice-Consulate, San Sebastian.

(C.I.B. 41,953.)

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY.

H.M. Consul at Rome (Mr. C. C. Morgan) reports that a British subject in that city wishes to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *leather goods, implements and tools, machine tools, cutlery, ironmongery, and toys and games.* See Note on p. 669.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Rome. (C.I.B. 41,496.)

GREECE (CRETE).

H.M. Vice-Consul at Canea (Mr. E. C. D. Rawlins) reports that he has received the following enquiries from firms in Crete who have hitherto acted as buyers of, or agents for, goods of German manufacture :—

A firm wishes to purchase from United Kingdom manufacturers, *&c. printing, packing, and writing (cheap) paper, safety and sulphur matches, earthenware (faience and porcelain), glassware, petroleum lamps and lamp chimneys, fine nails, &c., enamelled and aluminium goods, cheap cutlery, ironmongery, spices, &c.* See Note† on next page. (C.I.B. 40,051a.)

A firm desires to buy from United Kingdom manufacturers *hardware* of all kinds, including *brassware, locks, vices, &c.* See Note† on next page. (C.I.B. 40,051b.)

A firm wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *iron girders and other building supplies, padlocks, cheap cutlery, aluminium and enamelled goods, earthenware, coffee and tea cups, metal and paper wasters, ironmongery, glassware, window glass, crystals for mirrors, lamp chimneys, oil lamps, shoe creams, matches, and printing, cigarette and packing papers.* See Note† on next page. (C.I.B. 40,051c.)

An agent wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *drapery, hosiery, wearing apparel of all descriptions, hardware, ironmongery, paper of all kinds, clocks and watches, phonographs, sewing machines, perfumery, soaps, umbrellas, &c.* See Note† on next page, and also Note on p. 669. (C.I.B. 40,051d.)

Openings for British Trade.

GREECE (CRETE)—continued.

An agent is desirous of securing the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *cheap cutlery, packing paper, woollen and cotton textiles, toys, iron bars and tubes, galvanised sheets, leather, shoe creams, cheap earthenware, gold and silver articles, absorbent cotton, and ladies' goods.* See Note †, and also Note on p. 669. (C.I.B. 40,051c.)

An agent wishes to secure agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *textiles, hosiery, gloves, writing and packing paper, all kinds of articles in iron and steel, tin and lead, nails, glassware, enamelled goods, essential oils, paints and varnishes, shoe creams, matches, spices, biscuits, &c.* See Note †, and also Note on p. 669. (C.I.B. 40,051f.)

A firm would like to take up agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *textiles, lingerie, leather, codfish, cured herrings, preserved goods, fertilisers, dyes, printing and cigarette papers, all kinds of machinery, including petrol motor engines, hydraulic presses, and knitting and sewing machines.* See Note †, and also Note on p. 669. (C.I.B. 40,051g.)

In forwarding the above enquiries H.M. Vice-Consul remarks that, as far as possible, United Kingdom exporters should quote prices in francs c.i.f. Crete; that correspondence should be in French; and that payment should be allowed by bills at three or four months date, or cash with 4 or 5 per cent. discount.

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Vice-Consulate, Canea.

COLOMBIA.

The "Diario Oficial" (Bogotá) of 24th October publishes the text of a contract entered into between the Colombian Ministry of Public Works and Señor G. Porras Troconis, of Cartagena, for the construction on the Salmedina and Isla Fuerte, Department of Bolivar, of two lighthouses with steel towers, and of two light buoys, at a total estimated cost of 50,000 pesos gold (about £10,000). Material required in connection with the work which it may be necessary to import will be exempt from import duty.

Openings for British Trade.

CHILE.

The "Diario Oficial" (Santiago) of 24th September publishes a Decree granting to Don Florencio Rioja a concession for the installation of a telephone system between the towns of Tacna and Puerto Montt. **Telephone Material.** The work is to be undertaken in two sections, *viz.*, the Valparaiso—Puerto Montt section, which must be completed within a maximum period of five years from the date of the decree, and the Tacna—Valparaiso section which must be completed within a period of nine years.

BRAZIL.

The "Diario Oficial" (Rio de Janeiro) of 6th November publishes a Decree approving an extraordinary credit of 500,000 milreis (about £29,100) in favour of the Brazilian Ministry of Communications and Public Works with the object of completing the work on the new Postal Telegraph Building in Niteroy, State of Rio de Janeiro. **Building Material.**

The "Diario" of 7th November publishes a Decree approving the project of the "Comissão Federal de Saneamento da Baixada Fluminense" for the execution of dredging and other improvement works on the River Iguassú and its tributaries at a total estimated cost of 698,372 milreis (about £40,700). **River Improvement Works.**

URUGUAY.

German Goods to be Replaced. See notice on p. 690.

ARGENTINA.

The "Boletín Oficial" (Buenos Aires) of 7th November contains a Decree authorising the "Dirección General de Obras Hidráulicas" to make arrangements for the construction of a new quay at the port of La Paz, at an estimated cost of 50,490 pesos currency (about £4,400). **Material for Quay Construction.**

CHINA.

The following information relative to the import trade of China in 1913 in certain articles has been received from H.M. Commercial Attaché at Peking (Mr. W. P. Ker, C.M.G.):—

In 1913 the imports into China of *clothing*, including hats and caps, declined slightly in value as compared with the imports in 1912. The reaction against the foreign **Wearing Apparel;** **Haberdashery;** style of dress continues, but the demand for *hats, caps and underclothing* is steadily increasing. **Boots; Umbrellas.** It may be noted that the imports of *leather boots and shoes* fell from 370,000 to 290,000 pairs; *haberdashery*, valued at £130,390 in 1912, rose to a value of £168,134 in 1913; and the imports of *hosiery*

Openings for British Trade.

CHINA—*continued.*

increased from 1,346,000 to 2,109,000 dozens. *Umbrellas* rose from a total of 1,853,000 to 3,041,000 pieces, the increase being chiefly in Japanese goods.

The imports of *electrical materials and fittings* rose in value from £256,419 to £350,770. The steady increase in **Electric Lighting, &c. Material.** shown by the figures for this item during several years past is to be attributed to the growing use of electric lighting.

The imports of *machine tools and machinery*, including cotton gins, amounted in 1913 to a value of £1,087,862, being an increase of £382,863 over the figures for 1912. **Hand and Machine Tools; Machinery.** The growth of the cotton spinning industry of Shanghai is responsible for increased imports of textile machinery. The value of the imports of *hand tools* rose from £30,696 to £41,337. A good deal has been written about the rising demand for hand tools in the China market, and it may be worth while to point out that, great as the demand for such articles may be in the future, the trade in them is at present confined, as these figures show, to very small dimensions.

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from the Board of Trade Correspondents in the Crown Colonies, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1913, 1,048 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 170,895 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

The great volume of information distributed under this system has rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service which includes the regular supply of the weekly "*Board of Trade Journal*,"

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information—continued.

and accordingly firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

The "Journal" itself contains a large amount of information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

"EXCHANGE MEETINGS" OF MANUFACTURERS AND BUYERS.

Samples of German and Austrian Goods.

In connection with the scheme, details of which have previously been announced, for exhibiting at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C., samples of goods hitherto obtained from Germany and Austria, an exhibition of jewellery and haberdashery was held at that address on 3rd and 4th December, for the purpose of bringing British manufacturers into direct touch with importers, wholesale firms and shipping houses. The interest taken in these Exchange Meetings by both manufacturers and buyers is being well maintained, and it would appear that results of practical benefit to both are being achieved.

A complete list of those manufacturers who have expressed their preparedness to consider enquiries for the supply of certain articles is being printed for circulation to firms interested. Copies of this list may be obtained by *bonâ fide* buyers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, either at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., or at 32, Cheapside, E.C.

Previous Exchange Meetings have dealt with (1) toys, (2) earthenware, china and glassware, (3) fancy goods, (4) electro-plate, cutlery and clocks, and (5) household utensils of metal and wood, including brushes. Lists of manufacturers, prepared as a result of these meetings, are now available. The next Exchange Meeting will shortly be announced, and other meetings will follow in quick succession.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Further Issue of Special Memoranda.

In connection with the campaign which the Board of Trade are undertaking to assist and supplement the efforts of British manufacturers and merchants to profit by the present opportunity for

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

establishing themselves in markets previously held by German and Austrian or Hungarian firms, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has prepared memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades. Memoranda on the following trades have already been issued, those issued since the publication of last week's "Board of Trade Journal" being shown in *italics* :—

Agricultural machinery.	Felt hats and fezzes.
Aluminium and aluminium wares.	Fertilizers.
Anchors, grapnels and chains.	Fire-proof bricks, retorts, crucibles, &c.
Animal-drawn vehicles.	Furniture.
Artificial flowers.	Furriers' wares.
Baskets and basketware.	Glassware, hollow (glass bottles, &c.).
Boilers and boiler-makers' wares.	Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wire, and electro-plate.
Boot polishes.	Implements and tools.
Boots and shoes (except of rubber).	Internal combustion and explosion motors, gas turbines, &c.
Brass and brass wares, &c.	Iron and steel bars, angles, rods, hoops, &c.
Brewing and distilling machinery and apparatus.	Iron and steel plates and sheets.
Brooms, brushes and brush-makers' wares.	Iron and steel wire.
Building and furniture fittings (including locksmiths' wares).	Iron and steel wire manufactures.
Buttons, studs, &c.	Jewellery and trinkets.
Candles.	Jute manufactures (including yarn).
Carbons for electric lighting.	Lace and embroidery.
Carpets, rugs and matting.	Leather gloves and glove leather.
Cast iron goods (stoves, baths, &c.).	Linen manufactures (including yarn).
Cement.	Lubricating oils and greases.
Chemicals, heavy.	Machine tools.
Cigars.	Machinery belting.
Copper goods.	Medicines comprising drugs and medicinal preparations.
Cotton gloves.	Men's cotton and woollen clothing.
Cotton hosiery (stockings and socks).	Milling machinery.
Cotton prints.	Motor cars.
Cotton velvets and plushes.	Motor cycles.
Cotton yarns.	Musical instruments.
Cutlery.	Oilcloth and linoleum.
Cycles and parts thereof.	Painters' colours and materials (including varnish).
Electrical appliances and apparatus.	
Enamelled hollow ware.	
Engine and boiler packing.	
Feathers, ornamental.	
Feeding stuffs (oilcake and bran).	

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

Paper, pasteboard and card-board.
 Perfumery and cosmetics.
 Photographic goods.
 Pins and needles.
 Plate and sheet glass.
 Printing and lithographic machines.
 Products of the printing industry.
 Pumps and pumping machinery.
 Rail locomotives.
 Railway material of iron and steel (except rolling stock and wheels, tyres and axles).
 Railway wheels and axles (complete) and tyres and axles.
 Road locomotives (including steam-rollers).
 Rubber tyres for motor cars and motor cycles.
 Rubber wares (other than machinery belting, tyres for cycles, motor cycles and motor cars, and toys).
 Saddlery, harness and miscellaneous leather wares.
 Sanitary ware.

Scientific instruments and apparatus (except electrical).
 Screws, nails, bolts and nuts of iron and steel.
 Sewing, &c. cotton.
 Sewing and knitting machines.
 Silk manufactures (piece goods, ribbons, &c.).
 Soaps.
 Starch.
 Stationery (writing materials, note books, &c.).
 Stoneware, earthenware and chinaware.
 Straw plait and straw hats
 Textile machinery.
 Tin wares, including tinfoil.
 Toys and games.
 Tubes, pipes and fittings of iron and steel.
 Umbrellas and sunshades.
Volatile and essential oils.
 Women's and girls' clothing.
 Wooden wares.
 Woollen and worsted piece goods.
 Woollen velvets and plushes.

Copies of these memoranda have been sent to British Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, and a large number of British manufacturers and merchants, as well as to the press. A very large number of enquiries for further information with regard to particular trades and markets has resulted. The Commercial Intelligence Branch is prepared to receive and answer personal and written enquiries for such information (see also pp. 667-69). Accordingly any British manufacturer or merchant who desires to be furnished with information as to openings affecting his particular business should address the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., who will be prepared to give any further particulars possible respecting *names of buyers, rates of import duty, &c.*, or to make special enquiries through H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Trade Correspondents of the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the British Self-Governing Dominions, India, the Colonies and Protectorates, or through British Consular Officers in neutral foreign countries.

The Board of Trade National System of Labour Exchanges have on their books, at the present time, particulars with regard to large numbers of skilled and unskilled workpeople who are seeking employment.

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

Employers desiring workpeople should notify their vacancies to the nearest Labour Exchange.

The Exchanges will give special attention to requests from employers for special classes of workpeople for new trades, and for workpeople (men or women) to replace temporarily those who have taken military or naval service.

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

Reports on Commercial Conditions and Trade Openings.

In connection with the scheme which the Board of Trade have initiated for assisting British manufacturers and traders to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the war for securing trade formerly in the hands of German, Austrian or Hungarian rivals, the following information has been received from H.M. Consular Officers in addition to that published in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

Note.—In considering the openings for trade mentioned in the following reports regard should be had to the note on p. 669 of this issue relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles.

* * * * *

Australia.—The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received a copy of a pamphlet, entitled "Australia's Trade with Germany," recently published under the authority of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth, which contains detailed statistics regarding the Commonwealth's import and export trade with Germany during the years 1910-13, a list of the names and addresses of the exporters of the principal Australian products, and also a list of the principal Australian exporters represented in London.

Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained *gratis* on application to the office of the High Commissioner for Australia, 72, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

* * * * *

Canada.—H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada reports, under date of 9th November, that for the first time since Canada's present era of development an excess of exports over imports has been registered, amounting in July-August to some 4,000,000 dols. (about £822,000). This is a most noticeable feature of the trade returns, as the crops had not then begun to move, and imports had not begun to be seriously affected by war conditions.

Business is quiet, the building trade being practically at a standstill in most centres, and industries dependent thereon are naturally affected. Bank clearings and railway earnings show large declines from last year, the October decrease in the latter case amounting to some 40 per cent.

On the other hand, improvement has been noted in those industries which are in a position to fill orders for military purposes; these orders are assuming considerable volume, and it is anticipated that

Trade Conditions Abroad.

they will continue. Manufacturers of leather products, cottons, woollens, arms and similar manufactures are busy; the pulp and paper industry is also active.

Western farmers are holding back much of their produce in view of poor crops gathered, as they anticipate that prices will rise. The agricultural conditions are said to be excellent and the Canadian Pacific Railway reports that the acreage now being sown for next year indicates an increase of 40 per cent.

The September bank figures indicate that further amounts were withdrawn from foreign call loan balances to relieve the situation in Canada, making a total of over 30,000,000 dols. (about £6,166,000) since the war began. The tendency to withdraw savings deposits, which was apparent in August, was checked, and savings are still above £130,000,000 sterling, an amount larger than Canadian banking ever witnessed before April last. Current loans, while below the level of 1913 and the autumn of 1912, still amount to over £175,000,000.

In the past ten years Canada's expansion has been phenomenal, but it was supported in great part by borrowed capital. This money has been largely spent on productive works, and Canada's construction programme is now nearing completion. This programme was effected while borrowing was easy, and machinery has been erected capable of dealing with a very large production, which is a fortunate circumstance as there will probably be no more building for some considerable time.

On the other hand, the food products of Canada and the United States are already greatly enhanced in value, and are expected to rise still further with the return to a normal rate of exchange and improved Atlantic shipping facilities.

There is great demand for "news print" paper and a larger market and higher prices should be obtained in the lumber trade, which is second only to cereals in importance.

Without the expense of any more effort or capital, Canada should, this year, produce from her natural resources far more wealth in terms of money or cash than she has ever produced before. It is believed that there will be an excess of exports over imports and it is hoped that this may be large enough to pay the interest on the borrowed capital.

It is fortunate that in the last two years Canada has passed through a period of severe forced liquidation, as this is now a source of strength. In the words of one of the best authorities on the situation, "Canada can face the most awful catastrophe of modern times and play her part in ending it, without the added burden of an over-extended business position or an inflated financial structure, and is thereby saved a great measure of distress." (C.I.B. 42,985.)

Brazil.—H.M. Consul at São Paulo reports, under date of 19th October, that whilst British merchants in Brazil fully appreciate the opportunity offered for capturing a large portion

Trade Conditions Abroad.

of the trade hitherto held by the Germans, a strong feeling seems to exist in local British mercantile circles that the present time is an unfavourable one for engaging in fresh enterprises owing to the bad financial conditions now prevailing in the country. Money is scarce, and merchants are disinclined to grant the extended terms of credit which German firms have been in the habit of giving. H.M. Consul attributes the success which the Germans have achieved in the Brazilian market to two main causes, firstly the cheapness of their goods, which, whilst equalling the British in outward appearance, are sold at lower prices, and secondly because German merchants give very long terms of payment, credit being allowed for any period from thirty days up to as much as six months. This system has not been followed by British merchants, whose trade has consequently not progressed as rapidly as the German. There is no doubt that Brazil offers a vast field for British goods in place of German, and a re-organisation of existing credit terms would be of great advantage to the country.

Manufacturers in the United States have seen the possibilities open to them in Brazil and are flooding the country with circulars and price lists.

(C. 17,051.)

France.—The British Vice-Consul at Caen reports that he is informed by the President of the local Chamber of Commerce that trade with Germany has consisted largely in the exchange of iron ore mined in the neighbourhood for German coal coming from the Westphalian coalfields, and there would appear to be no reason why this trade should not be diverted to the United Kingdom later on. German printing machinery appears to be well introduced, and electrical plant is also supplied to a great extent from German sources.

German firms owe their success in the Caen district, as in so many other places, to their readiness to accommodate customers in the matter of credit. No hard-and-fast rule is made, but after careful enquiry, made through banks and other channels, the German supplier is prepared to agree to almost any terms of payment desired rather than lose an opportunity of business, provided of course that he is satisfied as to the stability of the buyer. The Vice-Consul draws the attention of British manufacturers to the necessity of following the German example in sending out catalogues in English and French, or entirely in French, and also employing travellers possessed of a thorough knowledge of commercial French and its technical terms.

(C.I.B. 40,111.)

Persia (Bunder Abbas).—The following information has been received from H.M. Consul at Bunder Abbas:—

The imports for the year 1912-13 were below the normal and a recovery was anticipated, which has been realised by the highly

Trade Conditions Abroad.

satisfactory increase in the total value of imports from £314,877 for the official year ended 20th March, 1913, to £459,463 for 1913-14, an increase of 31 per cent. Exports, however, showed a slight decline, due, in great measure, to decreased exports of *asafoetida*, almonds and pistachios, which commodities are brought into Bunder Abbas from Laristan and the adjoining districts. During 1913-14 the Persian Government undertook active operations against the tribes inhabiting the south-eastern portion of Fars, with most successful results. The decline in natural products from Laristan is due partly to the disturbances occasioned by these operations and partly to the fact that, with a view to bringing pressure to bear on the tribes, an embargo was laid on the sale of goods in Bunder Abbas belonging to the tribes concerned. This cause is, therefore, temporary, and if order is established in Laristan a substantial increase in exports may be looked for next year, especially as a remarkable feature of the trade of Bunder Abbas is its extreme responsiveness to any improvement in the condition of the trade routes.

* * * * *

Uruguay.—H.M. Minister at Montevideo reports that if British manufacturers would arrange to send, annually, qualified representatives, with a thorough knowledge of the Spanish language, much steady and profitable business could be done in Uruguay. Should this be impracticable it is suggested alternatively that a group of British firms should appoint a keen and active agent in Uruguay who would supply information and samples, &c. All catalogues and quotations should state prices in Spanish currency and give weights and measures in the metric system.

It is considered that the present time affords a favourable opportunity for British manufacturers to endeavour to compete against German firms in the supply of the following goods:—*Ironmongery; tools; agricultural machinery; gas engines; motor-driven pumps; weighing machines; electrical fittings; chemicals and drugs; perfumery; bazaar goods, including cheap household ornaments, toys, glassware, and earthenware; Birmingham goods; stationery; office fittings; bentwood and other chairs; ready-made clothing, &c.*

(C.I.B. 41,297.)

MORATORIUM LAWS AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES ABROAD.

Argentina.

With reference to the notice on p. 156 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th October relative to the declaration of a Moratorium in Argentina for international business as regards countries in a state of war, or in which a Moratorium has been proclaimed, H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires has transmitted a translation of a further Decree, dated 12th October, by the Argentine Government containing the names of the countries which are in a state of war, or have declared

Moratorium Laws and other Financial Measures Abroad.

a Moratorium. The countries which are considered to be actually in a state of war are: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, the United Kingdom, Japan, Montenegro, Russia, and Serbia. The Decree gives the countries in which a Moratorium has been declared as Austria-Hungary, Brazil, France, the United Kingdom, Italy, Switzerland, and Uruguay.

A further Decree was also published on 19th October naming the following additional countries as having proclaimed a Moratorium: Bolivia, Chile, Denmark, Peru, Portugal, and Sweden. (C. 18,181.)

ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL AND GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS—ADDITIONAL LIST.*

**Tinned Meats, Tinsplates and Tea to certain destinations; Tanning
Extracts to all.**

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 5th day of December, 1914.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:—

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November, 1914, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

* The Royal Proclamation of 10th November, published on pp. 414-421 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th November, contained a complete list to date of all prohibited exports.

*Orders-in-Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.*PROHIBITED EXPORTS—ADDITIONAL LIST.—*continued.*

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November, 1914, should be amended by making the following additions to and alterations in the same:—

- (1) That the export of the following articles to the ports of Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands be prohibited, namely:—

Tinned meats.

Tinplates.

- (2) That the export of the following article be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of France, Russia (except the Baltic Ports), Belgium, Spain, and Portugal:—

Tea.

- (3) That the export of the following articles be prohibited to all destinations:—

Extracts for use in tanning.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

EXPORTATION OF WOOL AND WOOLLEN GOODS.**Official Announcement.**

Under the Proclamation of 10th November, 1914, the exportation of the following goods was prohibited to all destinations abroad *other than* His Majesty's Dominions, Colonies not possessing Responsible Government, British India, Territories under His Majesty's Protection, Cyprus, the Channel Islands and Egypt, namely: wool, raw (sheep and lambs'); wool tops, noils and waste; woollen rags, applicable to other uses than manure, pulled or not; woollen and worsted yarns; all woollen and worsted cloth suitable for uniform clothing, not including women's dress stuffs or cloth with pattern; cardigan jackets, woollen jerseys, woollen gloves, woollen socks, and men's woollen underwear of all kinds. The export of khaki woollen cloth was prohibited to *all* destinations.

The Board of Trade now announce that, while it is impossible to say how long it may be necessary to continue these prohibitions, there is no intention of removing them during the next two months. Some relaxation is, however, permissible in suitable cases, and the following particulars of arrangements, which have been agreed to by the Trading with the Enemy Committee after consultation with trade representatives, are published for the information of traders desirous of obtaining licences to export the above named goods:—

Licences will *not* be required for the export of the following, which are considered to be outside the terms of the prohibition:—

*Orders-in-Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.***EXPORTATION OF WOOL AND WOOLLEN GOODS.—continued.**

- Hair and Cashmere in any form (including yarns, tops, noils and cloth).

Shoddy containing more than one third cotton.

Black cloth.

Fancy cloth, *i.e.*, cloth with a distinct pattern (other than for underclothing).

Cloth for outward wear weighing under 18 ozs. or over 36 ozs. per yard 56 ins. wide, or in the case of cloth with cotton warp or cotton weft weighing under 20 ozs. per yard 56 ins. wide.

In the case of goods not falling within the above exceptions applications for licences will be considered, and in general will be dealt with on the following lines:—

Raw Wools, Tops, Noils, Waste, Rags.

In the absence of convincing evidence (such as a certificate from the Bradford Conditioning House) that the wool, &c. is quite unsuitable for use in connection with military or naval requirements applications will, in general, receive consideration only when the goods are destined for allied countries or for military purposes.

Yarn.

Yarns (other than hosiery yarns) which have not been manufactured for military or naval requirements and are ascertained to be of counts not likely in present circumstances to be used for such purposes may be exported under licence.

Hosiery yarns manufactured from merino wool may be exported under licence.

Cloth.

Applications for licences to export flannels will in general receive favourable consideration, in present circumstances.

In the case of cloth for outward wear (other than black, fancy, or that falling outside the limits of weight set out above) applications will generally be refused if there is any possibility of the cloth being used for uniform purposes by the British or allied Governments, and in this connection it should be borne in mind that in present circumstances goods may possibly be held to be suitable for such purposes which would not be so regarded in time of peace.

Hosiery, &c.

Ladies' and children's goods are not within the terms of the prohibition, and no licences are required to export them.

Cardigan jackets, sweaters, jerseys and woollen gloves will not be allowed to be exported unless ascertained to be clearly unsuitable for military or naval requirements.

Cashmere socks and socks of under 1 lb. 10 oz. per doz. will be allowed to be exported freely under licence.

For underwear (pants and vests) licences will in general be refused unless the goods are finer than 24 gauge.

*Orders-in-Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.***EXPORTATION OF WOOL AND WOOLLEN GOODS—continued.**

Mixed wool and cotton goods already in stock may be exported under licence.

In the case of all goods mentioned above (including those for which no licence is stated to be required), shipment will be facilitated by production of a certificate countersigned on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of the district in which the goods were packed, setting out the quantity and description of the contents of the bales and the marks of identification of the bales, together with a small sample. In the case of yarns, the counts and purpose for which intended should be stated; in the case of cloth, the weight per yard, width and invoice price; in the case of socks, the weight per dozen; and in the case of underwear, the gauge. In those cases in which a licence is required to enable the goods to be exported, the certificate from the Chamber of Commerce should be attached to the usual form of application for the licence and transmitted therewith to the Secretary, Custom House, London, E.C. Applicants are advised to transmit at the same time any evidence which they may be able to produce that their applications are supported by their Chamber.

The system of certificates outlined above will apply only in the case of those firms who give a written undertaking to their Chamber of Commerce that they will at all reasonable times allow an inspector to enter their premises and will cause to be opened any bale which the inspector may select with a view to determining whether the contents are as described in the certificate, and who will further undertake that the goods shall not be despatched from the warehouse sooner than 48 hours after the issue of the certificate by the Chamber.

STATE ASSISTANCE FOR EXPORT TRADERS.**Scheme now in Operation.**

With reference to the notice on p. 496 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th November and to previous notices relative to the scheme arranged between the Government and the banks for authorising advances in approved cases to British export traders in respect of foreign trade debts, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Office of the Foreign Trade Debts Committee that the scheme is now in operation. British firms doing an export business can now obtain assistance through their bankers by means of an advance not exceeding 50 per cent. of the trader's foreign debts which, owing to the war, cannot be collected at present. Applications for advances must be made through the bank with which the trader has an account, and the forms for applying for an advance are supplied through the banks. Information regarding the scheme and particulars as to the procedure to be followed in applying for an advance can be obtained at the office of the Foreign Trade Debts Committee, 119, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., and communications should be sent to the Secretary, Mr. H. Mead Taylor, at that address.

*Orders-in-Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.***RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT FUNDS IN LONDON.**

It is officially announced by the Treasury that the arrangements under which funds have been obtained by the Russian Government in London were as follows:—

H.M. Government agreed with the Russian Government, in consideration of the shipment of £8,000,000 in gold from Russia to London which took place a few weeks ago, to arrange with the Bank of England to discount, under a guarantee of H.M. Government, Russian Treasury Bills to the further amount of £12,000,000, the rate of discount to be on the basis of the rate at which the British Government has been from time to time able to borrow for its own needs.

By this means the Russian Government obtains funds in England to the total amount of £20,000,000. Out of this sum £8,000,000 is to be applied by the Russian Government for the purpose of providing exchange for Anglo-Russian trade. This exchange will be available for new transactions as well as for the discharge of existing indebtedness.

The balance of £12,000,000 is to be used for paying the coupons of the Russian external debt and the interest upon other external obligations of the Russian Government which are payable in London, as well as for financing Russian Government purchases in the United Kingdom.

It will not be applied to financing purchases outside the United Kingdom except after consultation with H.M. Government in cases where the British market is unable to supply the articles required and orders have consequently to be placed in Canada or the United States.

(C.I.B. 45,275).

STATE WAR RISKS INSURANCE.**Insurance of Private Cargo on Government Transports.**

As there has been some misapprehension with regard to the insurance against war risks of cargo carried in Government transports, notice is now given that any private cargo which may be carried in Government transports can be insured against war risks at the Government War Risks Insurance Office, 33, King William Street, London, E.C.

BRITISH CARGO IN ENEMY SHIPS.

With reference to the notice on p. 498 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th November relative to the Judge's decision in the case of *Besson versus* the Captain and Owners of the German steamer "Rhenania," taking refuge at Naples, it is notified that a translation of the full text of the decision may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The Board of Trade understand that an appeal has been lodged against the decision.

*Orders-in-Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.***NAVAL PRIZES.****Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions.**

With reference to the notice on p. 637 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions, the "London Gazette" of 4th December notifies the results of proceedings in Prize Courts in Australia and in the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court of the Union of South Africa. The issue of 8th December notifies the results of proceedings in the Hong Kong Supreme Court in respect of the ship "Tannenfels."

The "Gazette" of 4th December also notifies that proceedings have been instituted in the Supreme Court of New South Wales in respect of the ship "Ernst" and in the Supreme Court of Bahamas in respect of the launch "Karlsruhe." The issue of 8th December notifies that proceedings have been instituted in the Prize Court at Alexandria in respect of the ship "Marquis Bacquehem." In each case appearance should be entered by all persons claiming an interest in either ship or cargo as soon as possible.

The issues of the "London Gazette" referred to may be obtained, price 1s. 0½d. (post free) each, from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

PILOTAGE ON THE ENGLISH COAST.**Order by the Admiralty.**

The "London Gazette" of 8th December notifies that the following Order dealing with pilots and pilotage has been made by the Admiralty under the powers given to them by the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, and the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914:—

1. This Order shall relate to the ports and territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom from and including Plymouth eastward up to and including Great Yarmouth, with the exception of the existing pilotage district of Arundel.

2. Any bye-law in force for the time being in the area to which this Order relates shall have effect only subject to the provisions of this Order and of Orders made by the Trinity House in accordance with instructions hereunder.

3. The Trinity House as defined in the Pilotage Act, 1913, is hereby instructed as follows:—

(i.) To suspend if it shall think fit the licences of all or any present pilots and the existing pilotage certificates of all or any masters or mates within the said area.

(ii.) Subject to the provisions of this Order and to the approval of the Admiralty to make Orders in respect of the said area for all or any of the purposes specified in Regulation 39 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

4. No person shall act as a Pilot within the said area without the special licence of the Trinity House.

*Orders-in-Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.***PILOTAGE ON THE ENGLISH COAST.—continued.**

5. No licence shall be granted under this Order for a period longer than 14 days and all licences shall be revocable and renewable at the absolute discretion of the Trinity House.

6. A licence shall not be granted unless the Pilot signs an agreement to conform with the Trinity House Orders.

7. The Trinity House is authorised to make new Rates or to modify existing rates for Pilotage.

NOTE.—Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Order or of the Orders issued by the Trinity House will be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and liable to be dealt with accordingly.

ENEMY VESSELS IN NEUTRAL PORTS.**Revised and Supplementary Lists.**

With reference to the lists of enemy vessels in neutral ports which were published on pp. 499-503 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th November, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received from the Foreign Office the following additional list of enemy vessels in neutral ports, which has been compiled from telegraphic returns furnished by His Majesty's Consular Officers abroad. Being based upon telegraphic returns the lists cannot be regarded as correct in all details:—

N.B.—(G) signifies German nationality, and (A) signifies Austrian.

Name.	Port.	Name.	Port.
Atlas (G)	San Francisco	Ottawa (G)	San Francisco
Izabran (A)	Venice	Phœbus (G)	San Francisco
Izged (A)	Venice	Quarnero (A)	Venice
Javorina (G)	Almeria	Robinia (A)	Venice
Kossuth (A)	Venice	Samos (G)	Venice
Luna (A)	Venice	Serapis (G)	San Francisco
Maria Racich (A) ...	Venice	Volos (G)	Venice
Olga (A)	Venice		

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN NOVEMBER, 1914.***I.—GENERAL.**

The trade returns for November, 1914, when compared with those for November, 1913, show decreases in the value of the **Imports into the United Kingdom, the Exports of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, and of the Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.**

The value of the **Imports** in November was £55,987,058, a decrease of £12,480,017, or 18·2 per cent., as compared with November, 1913; whilst the total **Exports** amounted to £30,244,596, a decrease of £22,512,211. The **Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom** show a decrease of £20,154,569, or 45·0 per cent., as compared with November, 1913; whilst there is a decrease of £2,357,642, or 29·5 per cent., in the **Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.**

* Reference should be made to the article on "Changes in the Monthly Trade Accounts for 1914," which appeared on pp. 389-91 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th February, for information as to the changes that have been made in these Accounts this year.

*Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in November, 1914.***II.—IMPORTS.**

The following table shows the value of the Imports for November, 1914, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913 and 1912, according to the different categories of merchandise:—

Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—November.

	Month of November.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour	8,398,394	6,522,545	7,768,767	+ 1,246,216	— 629,633
B. Meat, including animals for food ..	3,249,821	4,237,776	5,453,627	+ 1,215,851	+ 2,203,802
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	7,024,082	7,646,080	6,899,210	— 1,246,870	— 624,872
2. Dutiable	6,893,904	6,358,905	11,074,095	+ 4,715,190	+ 4,680,191
D. Tobacco	652,777	968,804	726,890	— 241,914	+ 74,113
Total, Class I.	£25,718,982	25,734,120	31,422,583	+ 5,688,463	+ 5,703,601
II.—Raw Materials and Articles					
Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ..	1,926	1,308	1,160	— 4,148	— 4,766
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	491,518	514,538	314,801	— 199,737	— 176,717
C. Other metallic ores	840,700	519,749	447,245	— 372,504	— 393,455
D. Wood and timber	2,378,337	2,507,196	2,873,181	+ 365,985	+ 494,844
E. Cotton	12,819,121	11,776,921	2,857,692	— 8,919,229	— 9,961,729
F. Wool	2,287,235	2,110,626	1,321,912	— 771,674	— 960,283
G. Other textile materials	2,166,507	1,873,707	903,292	— 972,405	— 1,263,215
H. Oil seed, nuts, oils, fats and gums ..	2,932,933	3,277,406	2,996,104	— 281,302	+ 63,171
I. Hides and undressed skins	1,122,091	1,159,908	594,333	— 565,593	— 527,760
J. Paper-making materials	567,719	489,663	180,047	— 9,616	— 87,672
K. Miscellaneous	3,483,760	2,811,931	2,250,215	— 561,718	— 1,233,485
Total, Class II.	£29,096,091	27,334,975	15,044,021	— 12,290,951	— 14,052,067
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly					
Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	1,223,254	1,200,580	150,196	— 756,384	— 773,058
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	2,799,059	2,603,679	1,928,058	— 675,621	— 871,601
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	692,873	669,500	180,193	— 489,307	— 512,680
D. Electrical goods and apparatus other than machinery and uninsulated wire	143,983	153,990	62,825	— 91,165	— 81,158
E. Machinery	560,302	563,012	117,364	— 145,648	— 142,938
F. Ships (new)	5,520	2,410	411	— 1,979	— 5,089
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	272,892	286,605	125,863	— 160,742	— 147,029
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	852,755	881,645	546,111	— 538,534	— 506,644
2. Wool	818,874	711,051	114,763	— 586,288	— 704,111
3. Silk	1,038,456	1,156,906	730,620	— 126,236	— 307,556
4. Other materials	734,813	620,414	294,525	— 323,889	— 440,328
I. Apparel	451,647	378,291	229,863	— 148,428	— 221,784
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ..	1,171,025	1,034,550	856,160	— 178,381	— 314,856
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	1,194,325	1,068,011	1,642,379	+ 574,368	+ 449,054
L. Earthenware and glass	400,033	383,026	77,053	— 306,573	— 322,869
M. Paper	610,638	614,618	477,074	— 136,644	— 132,664
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ..	696,868	684,036	462,068	— 231,968	— 234,806
O. Miscellaneous	2,233,704	2,122,656	996,612	— 1,126,044	— 1,237,092
Total, Class III.	£15,901,041	15,144,580	9,393,067	— 5,751,513	— 6,507,974
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	271,264	253,400	127,384	— 126,016	— 143,880
Total value	£70,967,378	68,467,075	56,987,668	— 13,480,017	— 13,980,339

* The values of the imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

Comparing the values of the imports last month with those of November, 1913, the chief increases and decreases are as follow:—

*Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in November, 1914.***Increases.**

			£				£
I.	A.	Wheat	763,156	I.- con.	C2.	Sugar, unrefined ...	3,478,594
		Oats	151,165			Tea	207,030
		Maize	610,389			Wood and timber, sawn or split, planed or dressed, including sleepers	497,915
	B.	Beef, fresh and re- frigerated	549,722		II.	Nuts and kernels for expressing oil	
		Bacon	140,635			therefrom	281,432
		Meat, preserved otherwise than by salting, including tinned and canned	473,444			Petroleum	127,467
	C2.	Sugar, refined, and sugar candy ...	1,284,748	III.	B.	Copper, unwrought and part wrought	150,909
					K.	Leather	778,471

Decreases.

			£				£
I.	A.	Barley	190,191	A.	Steel ingots, blooms, billets, &c.	333,959	
	C1.	Cheese	168,004		Copper, regulus and precipitate... ..	165,691	
		Nuts, used as fruit	133,645			B.	Tin in blocks, ingots, &c. ... ..	306,739
	Hops	639,844	Instruments and apparatus, scientific, other than electrical, and parts thereof ...		206,532		
	C2.	Wine			183,984		E.	Machinery ... ..	145,648
	D.	Tobacco, unmanufactured	197,866		III.	Cotton manufactures	466,636
B.	Iron ore... ..	190,063	H1.	Woollen and worsted yarn	254,853		
C.	Tin ore	150,272		H2.	Woollen and worsted manufactures ...	341,435	
E.	Cotton, raw	8,919,229	H3.		Silk manufactures...	375,024	
II.	F.	Sheep or lambs' wool	614,202	N.	Motor cars and parts thereof	192,969	
		Mohair	180,522	O.	Toys and games ...	201,231	
	G.	Jute	810,766				
	H.	Cotton seed	195,520				
	I.	Sheep skins, undressed	134,523				
		Skins and furs undressed, other than sheep and seal skins	392,916				
K.	Feathers, ornamental	193,936					

The following are the principal instances of increase in value combined with decrease in quantity and *vice versa* :—

		Increase in value.	Decrease in quantity.
I.	A.	Wheat	£763,156 ... 130,042 cwts.
	B.	Mutton, fresh and refrigerated ...	£92,426 ... 62,521 "
	C1.	Eggs	£19,820 ... 345,467 gt. hunds.
		Margarine	£25,891 ... 1,849 cwts.
		Onions	£29,073 ... 145,847 bshls.
II.	C2.	Raisins	£26,827 ... 3,404 cwts.
	D.	Wood and timber, hewn ...	£25,981 ... 35,588 loads.
	J.	Pulp of wood : chemical ...	£14,224 ... 542 tons.
	J.	Cream of tartar	£10,905 ... 736 cwts.
	J.		
		Increase in quantity.	Decrease in value.
I.	C1.	Apples, raw	24,681 cwts. ... £48,767
	D.	Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	1,427,557 lbs. ... £197,866
II.	M.	Strawboard, millboard and wood pulp board	14,006 cwts. ... £10,500

*Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in November, 1914.***III.—EXPORTS.**

The following table shows the value of the **Exports** of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom for the month of November, 1914, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913 and 1912, and the increase or decrease in each principal category:—

Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom
(Value F.O.B.*)—November.

	Month of November.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 375,823	£ 279,487	£ 295,174	+	13,687
B. Meat, including animals for food ..	110,643	119,560	110,248	—	9,312
C. Other food and drink	2,792,457	3,175,817	1,397,121	—	1,778,696
D. Tobacco	257,867	368,403	229,173	—	139,230
Total, Class I. ...	£ 4,396,790	£ 3,943,267	£ 2,029,716	—	1,913,551
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ..	4,181,008	1,357,236	2,271,759	—	2,985,477
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ..	31,596	36,033	8,945	—	27,128
C. Other metallic ores	15,930	11,398	608	—	13,790
D. Wood and timber	27,719	24,422	13,756	—	10,666
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	423,130	425,271	48,798	—	376,473
G. Other textile materials	32,161	28,199	23,964	—	4,235
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums ..	385,097	408,174	322,374	—	85,800
I. Hides and undressed skins	163,588	164,707	52,744	—	113,963
J. Paper-making materials	96,519	88,261	55,116	—	33,145
K. Miscellaneous	543,926	310,657	173,448	—	137,209
Total, Class II. ...	£ 5,967,668	£ 5,859,358	£ 2,971,472	—	2,887,886
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ..	1,755,375	4,573,700	2,586,111	—	1,987,589
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof ..	1,209,357	1,211,810	671,206	—	540,604
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments ..	727,651	659,513	393,481	—	266,059
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire) ..	304,199	937,055	235,943	—	701,112
E. Machinery	2,916,183	3,309,266	1,739,633	—	1,569,633
F. Ships (new)	563,353	488,331	249,940	—	238,391
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	193,007	179,538	92,746	—	86,792
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	10,106,025	10,891,952	5,492,762	—	4,902,190
2. Wool	2,758,152	2,655,514	1,182,386	—	1,523,158
3. Silk	177,765	180,892	99,639	—	81,253
4. Other materials	1,272,327	1,203,297	944,443	—	258,854
I. Apparel	1,326,186	1,219,881	708,195	—	511,686
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ..	1,773,978	1,725,330	1,397,785	—	327,545
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	509,705	517,374	207,767	—	309,607
L. Earthenware and glass	466,980	444,950	300,007	—	144,943
M. Paper	331,283	291,834	280,694	—	61,140
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	853,287	1,071,019	730,618	—	340,401
O. Miscellaneous	2,955,263	2,878,062	1,884,431	—	993,631
Total, Class III. ...	£ 33,205,686	£ 33,942,378	£ 19,097,790	—	14,844,588
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ...	£ 952,243	£ 1,011,185	£ 502,641	—	508,544
Total value ...	£ 43,388,387	£ 44,756,188	£ 24,631,619	—	20,184,569

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—November.

Total value ...	£ 9,631,336	£ 8,000,619	£ 5,642,977	—	£ 2,337,642
				—	£ 3,988,359

* The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in November, 1914.

Comparing the values of the exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom in November, 1914, with those in October, 1913, the chief increases and decreases are as follow:—

		Increase.						£
I.	A.	Wheat meal and flour	...	...	...	...	...	53,327
	B.	Tin, unwrought	...	...	...	...	...	40,964
III.	H1.	Cotton thread	...	...	...	...	...	70,745
	J.	Soda compounds	...	...	...	...	...	41,581
		Decreases.						£
	C.	Biscuits and cakes	...	...	...	...	...	76,618
I.		Fish	...	...	...	...	...	1,294,476
		Spirits, British and Irish	...	...	...	...	...	116,838
	D.	Tobacco and snuff	...	...	...	...	...	139,230
	A.	Coal, coke and manufactured fuel	...	...	...	...	...	2,085,477
II.	F.	Sheep's or lambs' wool	...	...	...	...	...	139,209
		Wool noils carded and carbonised wool	...	...	...	...	...	112,359
	A.	Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	...	...	...	...	...	1,987,589
	B.	Copper, unwrought and wrought	...	...	...	...	...	343,905
		Hardware	...	...	...	...	...	95,781
	C.	Implements and tools, and parts thereof, except machine tools	...	...	...	...	...	95,272
	D.	Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and un-insulated wire)	...	...	...	...	...	701,112
	E.	Machinery, and parts thereof	...	...	...	...	...	1,569,633
	F.	Ships, new	...	...	...	...	...	238,391
		Cotton waste, from worked cotton	...	...	...	...	...	105,736
		" yarn	...	...	...	...	...	817,364
	H1.	" piece goods	...	...	...	...	...	3,720,126
		" lace	...	...	...	...	...	187,189
		Wool tops	...	...	...	...	...	279,32
III.		Worsted yarn	...	...	...	...	...	392,796
	H2.	Yarn, alpaca and mohair	...	...	...	...	...	162,001
		Woollen tissues	...	...	...	...	...	536,089
	H4.	Jute piece goods	...	...	...	...	...	80,827
		Apparel	...	...	...	...	...	316,07
	I.	Boots and shoes of leather	...	...	...	...	...	131,568
		Coal products not dyes	...	...	...	...	...	109,170
	J.	Manures	...	...	...	...	...	179,751
	K.	Leather, undressed and dressed	...	...	...	...	...	241,029
	L.	Chinaware or porcelain, earthenware and pottery	...	...	...	...	...	127,688
	N.	Cycles, other than motor cycles, and parts thereof	...	...	...	...	...	74,299
		Motor cars, chassis, and parts thereof	...	...	...	...	...	153,210
	O.	Books, printed	...	...	...	...	...	88,213
		Oil cloth	...	...	...	...	...	91,600
IV.		Horses	...	...	...	...	...	172,306
		Parcel post	...	...	...	...	...	317,089

The following are the principal instances of increase in value combined with decrease in quantity, and *vice-versa*:—

		Increase in value.		Decrease in quantity.	
II.	G.	Flax and hemp	£5,955	40 tons.	
III.	H2.	Wool blankets	£6,701	2,969 pairs.	
		Increase in quantity.		Decrease in value.	
	H2.	Wool and mohair plushes	2,700 yards	£4,262	

IV.—TRADE DURING THE ELEVEN MONTHS, JANUARY-NOVEMBER.

The following table shows the value of the Imports of foreign and colonial merchandise during the eleven months ended November, 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913 and 1912:—

*Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in January-November, 1914.***Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—Eleven months, January-November.**

	Eleven months, January-November.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 80,144,987	£ 79,367,425	£ 71,630,346	— 7,737,079	— 8,514,611
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	45,099,144	51,617,038	56,620,898	+ 5,003,860	+ 11,521,754
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	70,080,346	73,338,832	70,658,326	— 2,680,506	+ 577,980
2. Dutiable	53,887,307	52,643,419	58,145,184	+ 5,511,765	+ 4,257,877
D. Tobacco	5,637,844	6,082,924	6,594,005	— 388,919	+ 956,161
Total, Class I.	£ 254,819,598	£ 263,939,688	£ 263,649,759	— 290,879	+ 8,799,161
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel ...	275,015	32,420	39,496	+ 7,067	— 235,519
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	5,534,216	6,886,402	5,156,107	— 1,730,295	— 378,100
C. Other metallic ores	8,213,942	9,349,441	8,957,456	— 391,985	+ 743,514
D. Wood and timber	26,363,683	31,777,924	23,995,073	— 7,782,851	— 2,368,610
E. Cotton	66,455,193	59,131,527	49,212,630	— 9,918,597	— 17,242,503
F. Wool	33,537,110	34,653,129	30,705,365	— 3,847,764	— 2,741,745
G. Other textile materials	16,059,988	17,206,467	18,783,157	— 3,473,310	— 2,332,831
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	34,265,022	38,519,249	37,019,844	— 599,405	+ 3,634,822
I. Hides and undressed skins	12,304,422	13,961,213	11,731,513	— 2,221,700	— 654,909
J. Paper making materials	4,908,124	5,149,315	5,484,574	+ 335,252	+ 576,443
K. Miscellaneous	35,759,352	36,758,184	28,136,833	— 8,621,351	— 7,613,519
Total, Class II.	£ 243,763,067	£ 253,425,280	£ 215,170,041	— 88,255,239	— 28,593,026
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	11,713,226	13,764,919	10,367,652	— 3,397,267	— 1,345,574
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	28,358,042	29,758,004	27,091,893	— 2,666,701	— 1,266,649
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instru- ments	6,304,459	6,685,126	4,955,631	— 1,729,495	— 1,348,828
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsu- lated wire)	1,320,182	1,431,771	1,152,017	— 279,754	— 168,165
E. Machinery	6,206,125	6,664,162	6,160,153	— 504,009	— 45,972
F. Ships (new)	32,172	31,511	31,441	— 70	— 731
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	2,615,239	3,239,615	2,250,675	— 988,940	— 504,564
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	10,616,837	11,250,084	8,820,471	— 2,429,613	— 1,796,361
2. Wool	9,322,580	9,722,288	7,465,636	— 2,256,652	— 1,856,944
3. Silk	13,302,357	13,910,013	12,501,071	— 1,409,002	— 801,348
4. Other materials	8,184,399	8,347,902	6,861,746	— 1,486,156	— 1,322,658
I. Apparel	5,638,932	5,615,699	3,914,865	— 1,700,864	— 1,724,097
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	11,406,624	11,756,126	10,932,727	— 823,399	— 473,897
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	13,143,983	12,411,199	11,492,362	— 918,837	— 1,651,621
L. Earthenware and glass	3,872,514	4,109,561	2,896,385	— 1,213,176	— 976,125
M. Paper	6,567,832	7,026,346	6,335,288	— 691,058	— 232,544
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	7,236,229	7,649,681	6,878,984	— 770,697	— 357,245
O. Miscellaneous	23,762,953	24,887,777	18,563,800	— 5,823,977	— 5,199,093
Total, Class III.	£ 169,604,676	£ 177,761,874	£ 148,672,267	— 29,089,607	— 20,932,409
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)					
	£ 2,657,687	£ 2,793,143	£ 2,454,233	— 338,910	— 203,454
Total value	£ 670,875,028	£ 697,919,935	£ 629,945,300	— 67,974,635	— 40,939,728

* The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

The value of the Exports of home produce, and of foreign and colonial produce, during the eleven months ended November, 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913 and 1912, is as shown in the following table:—

*Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in January-November, 1914.***Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom
(Value F.O.B.*)—Eleven Months, January-November.**

	Eleven months, January-November.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 3,933,292	£ 3,304,136	£ 2,778,412	— 525,724	— 1,154,880
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	1,004,622	1,137,404	1,050,631	— 86,773	+ 46,009
C. Other food and drink	22,867,041	21,974,941	17,773,149	— 4,201,792	— 5,093,892
D. Tobacco	2,405,403	3,061,381	3,440,518	+ 359,137	+ 1,035,115
Total, Class I.	£ 30,210,358	£ 29,497,862	£ 25,042,710	— 4,455,152	— 5,167,648
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	38,642,909	49,066,231	39,592,981	— 9,473,250	+ 950,072
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	370,535	381,578	290,437	— 91,141	— 80,098
C. Other metallic ores	108,174	125,561	108,642	— 16,919	+ 468
D. Wood and timber	296,723	316,547	264,660	— 51,878	— 32,054
E. Cotton ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
F. Wool	4,447,558	4,155,913	4,419,064	+ 263,151	— 28,494
G. Other textile materials	426,717	389,739	385,038	— 4,701	— 41,679
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums ...	4,200,498	4,087,132	3,634,664	— 452,468	— 565,834
I. Hides and undressed skins	1,804,426	1,696,229	1,407,370	— 289,859	— 397,056
J. Paper making materials	840,265	868,259	790,495	— 77,760	— 49,760
K. Miscellaneous	2,915,307	2,689,183	2,469,935	— 189,248	— 415,372
Total, Class II.	£ 54,053,112	£ 63,776,372	£ 53,393,299	— 10,383,073	— 659,813
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	44,279,332	50,208,580	39,373,157	— 10,835,423	— 4,906,173
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	11,223,953	12,340,133	9,538,932	— 2,801,201	— 1,685,021
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (ex- cept machine tools) and instru- ments	7,473,039	7,324,657	6,178,901	— 1,145,756	— 1,294,138
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and un- insulated wire)	4,049,758	5,058,207	2,833,330	— 2,224,877	— 1,216,428
E. Machinery	30,418,438	34,070,126	29,878,937	— 4,191,189	— 539,501
F. Ships (new)	6,237,295	10,631,116	6,410,467	— 4,220,649	+ 178,172
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	1,876,230	1,854,114	1,482,700	— 371,414	— 393,530
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	112,254,471	117,200,882	98,143,480	— 19,057,402	— 14,110,991
2. Wool	34,679,923	34,598,505	29,625,994	— 4,972,511	— 5,058,929
3. Silk	2,075,910	1,975,701	1,749,126	— 226,575	— 326,784
4. Other materials	13,341,930	13,505,277	12,144,601	— 1,360,586	— 1,197,239
I. Apparel	14,530,968	15,149,991	13,007,951	— 2,142,040	— 1,523,017
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	19,289,157	20,306,268	18,034,400	— 2,271,868	— 1,254,757
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	4,825,619	5,172,003	4,460,776	— 691,227	— 344,843
L. Earthenware and glass	4,531,461	4,829,018	3,907,879	— 921,139	— 623,582
M. Paper	3,260,795	3,391,084	2,974,188	— 416,896	— 286,607
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	8,884,763	10,298,477	10,175,129	— 123,348	+ 1,290,366
O. Miscellaneous	29,660,219	31,365,821	27,891,447	— 3,474,374	— 1,768,784
Total, Class III.	£ 352,893,291	£ 379,279,960	£ 317,831,485	— 61,448,475	— 35,061,806
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	£ 8,818,203	£ 9,580,302	£ 7,684,303	— 1,895,999	— 1,133,900
Total value	£ 445,974,964	£ 482,184,498	£ 403,951,797	— 78,182,699	— 42,023,167

**Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—Eleven Months,
January-November.**

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value	102,593,998	99,927,195	89,619,040	— 10,308,158	— 12,976,958

*The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

*Foreign Trade (Shipping) of the United Kingdom in November, 1914,
and in January–November, 1914.*

V.—SHIPPING IN NOVEMBER.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions *with cargoes* during November, 1914, amounted to 3,009,006 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 3,116,745 tons, as against 3,928,075 tons entered, and 5,612,690 tons cleared, during November, 1913. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during November, 1914, amounted to 2,687,531 tons, and the tonnage departed to 2,507,682 tons, as against 2,726,552 tons arrived, and 2,680,907 tons departed, in November, 1913.

VI.—ELEVEN MONTHS' SHIPPING, JANUARY–NOVEMBER.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, *with cargoes*, during the eleven months, January–November, 1914, amounted to 40,161,642 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 52,563,239 tons, as against 44,845,105 tons entered, and 62,229,729 tons cleared, during the eleven months, January–November, 1913. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during the eleven months, January–November, 1914, amounted to 31,393,300 tons, and the tonnage departed to 33,714,707 tons, as against 32,063,799 tons arrived, and 31,585,481 tons departed, during the corresponding period of 1913.

**GOVERNMENT TRADING COMMITTEE IN THE
NETHERLANDS.**

H.M. Consul-General at Rotterdam (Mr. E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.) reports that an official Trading Committee has been formed by the Dutch Government for the purpose of assisting legitimate trade between the Netherlands and other countries and for checking any illicit trade during the period of hostilities. British firms desirous of trading with the Netherlands are accordingly advised to communicate direct with the "Commissie voor den Nederlandschen Handel, Lange Voorhout 1," The Hague.
(C.I.B. 41,411.)

GERMAN TRADE WITH CANADA.

In a special Report on German trade with Canada, which has been prepared by H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes), it is stated that Germany's efforts to expand her trade in the Dominion have been characterised by the same thoroughness and efficiency which have distinguished her trade campaigns in other countries, while heavy outlay has been incurred on the very complete and expert official organisation maintained for the collection of commercial information which has been in existence for many years past.

German Trade with Canada.

The value of German trade with Canada is small, however, as compared with that of the United States and the United Kingdom, the value of the German goods imported during the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1913, having amounted to only about £2,900,000, as compared with £28,500,000 from the United Kingdom and £90,600,000 from the United States.

The following table shows the various items constituting the Canadian import trade in German goods during the fiscal year referred to:—

	£		£
Chemicals	166,660	Groceries (including spirits and confectionery)...	67,750
Dry goods (£898,989), comprising:—		Jewellery	110,500
Apparel and minor articles	614,100	Paints and varnishes ...	49,900
Piece goods	142,870	Paper and stationery ...	114,370
Yarns and noils	24,220	Rubber manufactures...	18,483
Threads	4,464	Musical instruments ...	52,482
Various	23,335	Seeds, plants, and hops ...	25,430
China, glass, &c. (£121,247), comprising:—		Brushes	9,000
China	62,403	Combs	16,300
Glass	51,567	Optical and philosophical instruments for sale and for public use	18,050
Earthenware	6,030	Raw materials (rubber, tobacco, furs, hides, palm oil, &c.)	356,860
Stone, clays, &c.	1,247	Sugar and sparkling wines ...	79,000
Fancy goods	144,505	Settlers' effects and packages..	65,152
Leather manufactures ...	8,300	Other articles	36,666
Metal manufactures (£625,122), comprising:—		Total	£2,894,766
Simple forms	326,140		
Machinery	75,223		
Hardware	175,111		
Other metal manufactures	48,648		

A review of German trade with Canada during the past 13 or 14 years shows that as far back as ten years ago it was then nearly as great in value and represented over 5 per cent. of the imports into Canada as compared with the present 2 per cent. The lack of expansion was undoubtedly due to the imposition of the surtax during the years 1904 to 1910, which literally strangled German trade with Canada during that period. There has been an astonishing increase, however, since the abolition of the surtax, as is evidenced by the fact that the imports from Germany during the surtax years 1904 to 1910 averaged £1,628,660, while during the years 1911 to 1914, after the removal of the surtax, they have averaged £2,771,909.

The most important branch of Germany's trade with Canada, apart from specialities (such as certain lines of chemicals, tyres for locomotives, and scientific instruments) consists of low-priced imitations or reproductions of British manufactures. It is the poorer classes who purchase these goods, they being in many cases ignorant of quality and value, and their small means drive them to buy the low-priced articles. Such goods have found their way into the various markets partly owing to the expert assistance rendered by German Consuls in the supply of samples to the German manufacturer, and partly by the facility with which the latter discovers the most economical means of introducing his products into Canada.

German Trade with Canada.

Germany long ago recognised that accurate, detailed and early information in regard to trade in oversea markets supplied direct to her manufacturers constituted the essential factor to success in securing trade, and she accordingly provided a trained Consular staff to furnish such information. German manufacturers have few representatives or travellers visiting Canada, as the present trade in many lines could not bear the expense. However, as regards such goods as have already found a footing in considerable volume, such as supplies for the railways and hardware, regular visits are made, usually by the partners of the German firms concerned.

British manufactures, which are usually of higher price than the German goods but of intrinsically greater value, require to be given greater publicity as well as assistance by first-class selling methods in order to enable them to compete with low-priced goods; it is well known, however, that this side of trade is neglected, and in many cases the British manufacturer further handicaps himself by indifferent knowledge of the local market conditions, ignorance of which is fatal to obtaining a due share of the trade to which the excellence of his manufacture entitles him.

Copies of the Report, which also contains detailed statistics of Germany's trade with Canada during the years 1908-9, 1912-13 and 1913-14, may be *obtained* by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

PROPOSED TARIFF COMMISSION IN ARGENTINA.

With reference to the notice in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 21st March, 1912 (p. 627), respecting a Bill for the appointment of a permanent Commission to formulate proposals for the revision of the Argentine Customs and Valuation Tariffs, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a despatch from H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires (dated the 26th October) reporting that the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has reported favourably on the measure in question, and that it will probably be placed on the list of Bills to be considered during the Extraordinary Sessions which would probably commence on the 10th November.

[*Note.*—A translation of the principal Articles of the Bill as passed by the Chamber of Deputies in February, 1912, was given in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 21st March, 1912. The measure was, with some few amendments, passed by the Senate in July, 1912, and returned in its amended form to the Chamber of Deputies for the approval of that body.]

(C. 18,454.)

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Bill to amend the
Customs "Customs Act, 1913," which passed the New
Amendments. Zealand House of Representatives on the 17th
 September last relative to the management of the
 Customs in the Dominion.

Under this Bill it is proposed to modify section 125 of the "Customs
Valuation for Act, 1913," by providing that "notwithstanding
Duty of "anything in that section, where any medicinal or
Proprietary, "toilet preparation is imported for the purpose of
Medicinal, &c. "sale under any proprietary or trade name, but
Preparations. "such preparation is not sold under such pro-
 prietary or trade name in the country of export,
 "the 'fair market value' of such preparation for the purpose of
 "ad valorem duty shall be determined by the Collector of Customs in
 "such manner and at such sum as he thinks just, *but as nearly as*
"may be in accordance with the provisions of the said section 125."

Provision is also made for the amendment of section 281 of the
Persons before above-mentioned Act by providing that declara-
whom tions required to be made thereunder in prescribed
Declarations form may be made, not only before the Comptroller
may be Made. or any Collector or other officer of Customs or
 before a Solicitor or Notary Public, but also
 "before any Postmaster or person for the time being lawfully acting
 "in the place of a Postmaster, or before any such person as may be
 "prescribed."

Further, it is proposed that where printed matter liable to any duty
Duty on Printed is included in any mail, whether addressed to
Matter to be Paid separate individuals or not, duty shall be paid on
before Delivery. such matter (including the envelope or other
 covering) before it is delivered from the Post
 Office. (C. 19,185.)

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of
Proposed Duty- information to the effect that, according to the
free Admission official "Trade Gazette" of the 19th October/1st
of Certain Steam November, the Minister for Ways and Communi-
Engines. cations has laid before the Council of Ministers a
 proposal for the duty-free admission into Russia
 of 30 steam engines which it is proposed should be purchased abroad
 by the Ministry for the narrow gauge railway line between Vologda
 and Archangel. (H. 16,191.)

Proposed Tariff Changes.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a despatch from H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reporting that the Finance Committee of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies has had under consideration the question of reducing the import duties on printing paper, and will propose to the Chamber to reduce the duty on paper for newspapers from 2 centavos to 1 centavo (gold) per kilogramme, and that on paper for printing books from 4 centavos to 3 centavos (gold) per kilogramme.

(C. 18,454.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 580 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 26th November last relative to the prohibition of the importation of live stock, &c. from certain of the United States of America under Memoranda Nos. 1827 B and 1836 B, the Board of Trade have now received, from the Canadian Customs Department, copy of further Memoranda (Nos. 1842 B, 1845 B, and 1847 B), dated 9th, 12th, and 13th November last, respectively, which have been issued by the Minister of Agriculture under the "Animal Contagious Diseases Act" of the Dominion of Canada.

Under Memorandum No. 1842 B, which cancels previous Memoranda issued under the Act (except certain regulations under Memorandum No. 1840 B), it is provided that, for a period of six months from the 9th November last, the importation into Canada of animals, or of the flesh, hides, wool, hoofs, horns or other parts of animals (with the exception of cured meats, lard and tallow), or of hay, straw, fodder or manure from the United States of America is now prohibited.

It is, however, provided under Memorandum No. 1845 B, as amended by No. 1847 B, that dressed meats, either fresh or cured, wool and hides, in car lots, *en route* from one United States point to another, may be permitted to pass through Canada in bond, in sealed cars, provided also that the steps and running boards of such cars have been disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Department of Agriculture at the port of entry into Canada.

The prohibition of the importation of hay and straw from the United States to Canada shall not apply to hay or straw used as packing for European goods imported into Canada *via* United States ports in bond.

[The regulations in force under Memorandum No. 1840 B provide that oats and other threshed grains are not included in the term "fodder," and that hay and straw arriving as packing may pass through Canada in sealed cars in bond, between any ports.]

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DOMINION OF CANADA**—*continued.*

Under the Memorandum No. 1847 B certain regulations are also prescribed for the purpose of governing the importation of wool and hides from the United States into Canada, as follows:

Regulations governing the importation of wool.

Foreign wool from countries other than the United States, in the original bales, will be admitted from the United States when accompanied by the affidavit of the owner that the bales have not been stored with, or come in contact with, prohibited wools or pelts of the United States.

Fleece wool shorn from living sheep during or previous to the spring of 1914, may be expected to be free from infection, and will be admitted if not mixed or stored with other classes of wool prohibited in these regulations. An affidavit of the shipper will be required to this effect.

Pulled wool will be excluded unless the wool has been previously scoured, and after the scouring process has been dried at a temperature of not less than 200 ° F. Affidavit of the shipper to this effect will be required to accompany shipment.

If deemed necessary at any time any shipment of wool may be required to undergo disinfection by means of formaldehyde under the supervision of an officer of the Canadian Department of Agriculture.

The importation of felts in the uncured state is prohibited.

Tanned sheep skins with the wool attached will only be admitted after fumigation with formaldehyde.

Importers will be required to furnish all the necessary disinfectants and conveniences for the carrying out of these regulations.

Regulations governing the importation of hides.

Foreign hides, that is, hides from countries other than the United States, may be admitted to Canada from the United States when the shipment is accompanied by the affidavit of the shipper that the shipment is of foreign origin, and that the said hides have not come in contact with domestic hides of the United States.

United States hides will only be admitted when accompanied by the certificate of an officer of the Bureau of Animal Industry that they have been thoroughly disinfected under their regulations.

Men employed in handling and unloading hides will be required to wash and disinfect their hands before leaving the premises.

It is further stated in the Memorandum that the affidavits or certificates required to accompany shipments of wool and hides must be produced to the Customs Collector at the frontier port of arrival in Canada before shipments are delivered or allowed to proceed to an interior port.

Entry shall not be accepted at the port of destination without a certificate from the Customs Officer at the frontier, to be noted on the manifest or invoice, that quarantine requirements have been complied with.

(C. 19,051.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DOMINION OF CANADA**—*continued.*

A further Customs Memorandum (No. 1846B), dated 13th November, 1914, has been received prescribing certain regulations respecting the entry of raw wool and certain woollen goods imported from the United Kingdom into Canada.

It is provided that, in regard to raw wool, tops, noils, and yarn, of wool and wool cloth suitable for military clothing, flannels and woollen clothing, imported from the United Kingdom, the said goods on arrival at the port of destination shall be entered for warehouse and shall be ex-warehoused only upon an undertaking by the importer, in writing, on the face of the entry, to the satisfaction of the Collector, that the materials therein described shall be used only for the manufacture of goods in Canada, that the goods so manufactured shall be sold or disposed of for use in Canada, or for export to the United Kingdom and not otherwise.

(C. 19,066.)

The Board of Trade have received, from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada copy of an Appraisers' Bulletin (No. 973), dated 10th November, 1914, giving the following Customs decisions respecting the rates of duty leviable on various articles on importation into the Dominion of Canada:—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		Under the British Pre- ferential Tariff.	Under the General Tariff.
Swansdown trimming	711	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	17½ % <i>ad val.</i>
Concord leather link belting, composed of small pieces of leather, held together with iron rivets	609	15 % "	22½ % "
Pressed felt buffing wheels	567	35 % "	35 % "
"Wincarnis" wine (manufactured in England)	220	60 % "	—
Foil, metal, composition foil, found to be genuine tin foil	343	Free	Free

(C. 18,882.)

With reference to the notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal"* respecting Customs decisions relative to the duty leviable on firebricks on importation into Canada under Appraisers' Bulletins Nos. 653 and 660, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of a copy of a further Appraisers' Bulletin (No. 978) dated 14th November, 1914, which cancels the previous Appraisers' Bulletins Nos. 653 and 660, and, at the same time, gives revised decisions of the Board of Customs, with effect from the 20th November, 1914, in regard to firebricks imported into

* *Viz.*, in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th June, 1913 (p. 610), and the 3rd July, 1913 (p. 26).

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.

the Dominion under the Tariff heading No. 281 of the Canadian Customs Tariff of 1907.

Under the present Bulletin it is prescribed that the following fire-brick shall be rated as of a class or kind not made in Canada and admitted free of duty, viz.:—

- (1) Rectangular firebrick. Ordinary 9 ins. by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins., valued at over 16 dols. per 1,000 at place of export—the estimated weight of each such brick being 6 lbs. 13 ozs.
- (2) Other rectangular bricks of fireclay not over 9 ins. long, nor over $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide, nor over $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. thick, valued at more than $23\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 lbs. at place of export.

These rectangular bricks include shapes known as "splits," 9 ins. by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 2 ins., and "soaps," 9 ins. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

- (3) "Key" brick for arches of smelting or reduction furnaces.
- (4) "Neck" bricks for smelting or reduction furnaces.
- (5) Edge bricks for smelting or reduction furnaces.
- (6) Magnesite fire-brick.
- (7) Silica fire-brick when composed of not less than 90 per cent. silica.

It is further provided that the following fire-brick shall be rated as subject to duty under tariff heading No. 282 of the "Customs Tariff, 1907," viz.:—

- (a) Rectangular firebrick when valued at not more than 16 dols. per 1,000 for the ordinary size, 9 ins. by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins.;
- (b) Other rectangular firebrick valued at not more than $23\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per 100 lbs.;
- (c) All flat bricks of fireclay 6 ins. by 6 ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and up to 48 ins. by 30 ins. by 9 ins.;
- (d) All "cupola blocks" of fire-brick, large or small;
- (e) All circle bricks made from fireclay;
- (f) All firebrick, stove linings and annealed furnace linings;
- (g) All locomotive fire-brick blocks, and other kiln blocks and combustion chamber blocks for engines;
- (h) Hollow blocks, hollow shapes, gas retorts, crucible rests, spouts and runner brick composed of fire-brick.

Note.—The Tariff heading No. 282 of the Customs Tariff provides for the following duties:—

Under the British Preferential Tariff $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*.

„	General Tariff	$22\frac{1}{2}$	„	„
				(C. 18,882.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1844B), which contains the text of an Order-in-Council, dated 4th November, 1914, rescinding the regulations passed under the provisions of the "Destructive Insect and Pests Act," and, at the same time, prescribing further regulations to be observed in the Dominion respecting destructive insect pests and plant diseases in substitution thereof.

**Regulations
respecting
Importation of
Plants and other
Vegetable Matter.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA—*continued.*

Under these Regulations, which are of some length, no tree, plant or other vegetation or vegetable matter infected with various specified diseases, shall be imported into Canada, except under certain prescribed conditions.

If, on inspection, nursery stock or other vegetation or vegetable matter is found to be infested with any of the specified insects, pests or diseases, it shall be destroyed to the extent deemed necessary by the Inspector appointed under the above-mentioned Act. All packages in which such stock has been contained shall also be destroyed in the same manner.

The destructive insects, pests and diseases to which the said Act shall apply shall include the following :—

Insects and Pests—

The San José Scale.
The Brown Tail Moth.
The Woolly Aphis.
The West Indian Peach Scale.
The Gipsy Moth.
The Mediterranean Fruit Fly.
The Potato Tuber Moth.

Plant Diseases—

Potato Canker.
Chestnut Bark Disease.
White Pine Blister Rust.
Powdery Scab of Potatoes.

The importation of certain species of pine is prohibited, as is also both chestnut and chinquapin from the United States, and all non-canned fruits, plants, &c. from the Hawaiian Islands.

The importation of potatoes into Canada from Europe, Newfoundland, the State of California, or the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, is prohibited.

Certain regulations are also prescribed regarding the importation of potatoes from the State of Maine (U.S.), and the movement of potatoes within or without the Dominion of Canada.

Nursery stock, including all trees, shrubs, plants, vines, grafts, scions, cuttings or buds which are not exempted from entering Canada shall be imported only through certain ports at various respective periods, *viz.* :—

Ports of Entry.	Period of Importation.
Vancouver (B.C.)	From 1st October to 1st May.
Niagara Falls (Ont.)	" " " 15th May.
Winnipeg (Man.)	From 15th March to 15th May
North Portal (Sask.)... ..	and
St. John (N.B.)	From 7th October to 7th December.
Windsor (Ont.)	From 15th March to 15th May
St. John's (P.Q.)	and
	From 26th September to 7th December.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.**

At these ports of entry the importations shall be fumigated and a certificate of fumigation will be issued, without which no stock may be taken out of bond.

Certain vegetation and florists' stock (such as greenhouse-grown plants, herbaceous perennials, herbaceous bedding plants, bulbs and tubers) shall be exempt from fumigation, and may be imported at any season of the year through any port without inspection.

It is further provided that other nursery stock of European origin, may also enter the ports of Halifax (N.S.), Sherbrooke (P.Q.) and Montreal (P.Q.), as well as the port of St. John (N.B.), from 15th September to 15th May.

The importation of all parcels of nursery stock through the mails is prohibited, except greenhouse-grown florists' stock, cut flowers, herbaceous perennials and bedding plants, which will be admitted provided that a detailed statement of the contents is attached to such parcels.

(C. 19,057.)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received telegraphic information from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia to the effect that a new Customs Tariff has been brought into operation in the Commonwealth.

**New Customs
Tariff in Force.**

The Board are not yet in receipt of the details of such Tariff, but particulars will be published in the "Board of Trade Journal" as soon as they are available.

(C.I.B. 45,217.)

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia copy of a Customs Order (No. 1,749), dated 9th September, 1914, respecting the materials used for denaturing spirits in the Commonwealth.

**Denaturation of
Spirits for industrial
purposes.**

It is stated in the Order that, owing to the difficulty of procuring denaturants conforming to the prescribed standards, various General Orders* hitherto issued are suspended until further notice.

The denaturing of spirits for industrial purposes may be permitted by the use of denaturants of quality and quantity approved by the Collector; samples of the denaturants used to be tested periodically to ensure protecting the Revenue.

(C. 19,299.)

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of a Proclamation, dated 4th November, 1914, prohibiting the exportation of various articles to foreign ports from the Protectorate, as follows:—

**Exportation of Various
Articles to Foreign Ports
prohibited.**

1. The exportation of the undermentioned articles is prohibited, except to British ports:—

* No. 1,244, as amended by Nos. 1,290, 1,377, and 1,676; and No. 1,313 (B), as amended by No. 1,497.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE**—*continued.*

Rubber.

Graphite which is suitable for use in the manufacture of crucibles.

2. The exportation of the undermentioned articles to foreign ports in Europe, the Mediterranean, and Black Sea, except to French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Russian ports (other than Russian ports in the Baltic), is prohibited:—

- (a) Foodstuffs for men and animals, including copra, palm kernels, and cocoa bearing beans;
- (b) All articles which are classed as absolute or conditional contraband of war (Proclamation No. 26 of 1914);
- (c) Range-finders,
Motors of any make or type.
Motor tyres,
Nickel and nickel ore,
Chrome ore, and
Woolled sheep skins.

(C. 19,602.)

The "Official Gazette" of the East Africa Protectorate for the 28th October, 1914, contains a General Notice (No. 797), dated 24th October last, giving the Tariff valuations which have been fixed for purposes of export duty on various articles exported from the Protectorate for the period from 1st October to 31st December, 1914, as follows:—

Articles.	Export Tariff Valuations.
Rubber <i>per frasila of 36 lbs.</i>	Rupees. 36-00
Hides and calf skins	20-00
Goat skins and kid skins <i>per conja of 20 pieces</i>	13-50
Sheep skins	6-00
Tortoise shells <i>per lb.</i>	Rs. 3 to Rs. 20
Hippo teeth... .. <i>per frasila of 36 lbs.</i>	54-00
Rhino horns	180-00
Gum copal—	
Sorted	Rs. 20 to Rs. 30
Mixed	" 9 " " 18
Siftines... ..	" 1 " " 3
Red No. 1	" 20 " " 30
" No. 2	" 10 " " 20

(C. 19,505.)

The same issue of the "Gazette" also contains a Government Notice (No. 240), dated 24th October, 1914, prescribing certain Rules under the "Game Ordinance 1909" relative to ivory in transit through the Protectorate.

Rules respecting Ivory in transit.

Under this Notice it is provided that any elephant tusk of less than 30 lbs. in weight, or any piece of ivory which formed part of a tusk of less than 30 lbs. in weight may be introduced into the Protectorate for the purpose of transit through the Protectorate and for no other purpose—provided that every such tusk or piece of ivory is accompanied by a certificate to the satisfaction of the Chief of Customs

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE**—*continued.*

setting forth the country of origin of such tusk or piece of ivory and signed by an officer of the Administration of such country.

Every tusk or piece of ivory introduced into the Protectorate under the provisions of the above Rule shall be deemed to be lawfully possessed and may be exported from the Protectorate.

All tusks and pieces of ivory introduced into the Protectorate for the purpose of transit under these Rules shall be so introduced at Kisumu and not elsewhere and shall be consigned to Mombasa and exported therefrom and from no other port. (C. 19,504.)

SIERRA LEONE.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 703 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 10th September last relative to the revision of the duties on wines imported into Sierra Leone under Order-in-Council No. 10 of 1914, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a further Order-in-Council (No. 13 of 1914) which was approved by the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone on the 14th October, 1914.

The present Order-in-Council cancels the previous Order-in-Council No. 10 of 1914, and, at the same time, provides for the imposition of revised duties, under the provisions of the Customs Duties Ordinance No. 4 of 1909, on wines imported into Sierra Leone, as follows:—

Articles	Rates of Import Duty.
Wines—	s. d.
Still wines of a strength not exceeding 20 degrees proof spirit <i>Per gallon</i>	2 3
Still wines of a strength exceeding 20, but not exceeding 30, degrees proof spirit "	3 3
Sparkling wines "	4 0
Together with a further sum of 3d. per degree or part of a degree above 30 degrees per centum of proof spirit.	

(C. 19,586.)

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

The Board of Trade have received from the Superintendent of Customs at Sandakan copy of a Notification (No. 270 of 1914) which has been issued under the Customs Proclamation No. 1 of 1902 and which provides for a revised Customs Tariff on articles imported into and exported from British North Borneo, with effect from 1st October, 1914.

The rates of both the import and export duties are, for the most part, the same as those previously in force, the principal changes effected being as follows:—

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO—continued.

Articles.	Rates of Duty.	
	Old Rates.	New Rates.
IMPORTS.		
Aerated and mineral waters { <i>per 6 doz. pints</i>	70 cts.	72 cts.
" " " { <i>splits</i>	35 cts.	36 cts.
Medicines, patent	Free	10 % <i>ad val.</i>
Oils used for burning	20 cts. per case	30 cts. per 100 lbs.
Bandages, lint and cotton wool for medical purposes only	Not specially tariffed	Free
Domestic animals		
Horse or cattle food		
EXPORTS.		
Camphor <i>per kati</i>	\$4	\$5
" inferior	\$1 to \$3	\$1 to \$4
Orang Utans	Free	\$5 per head
Native tobacco... .. <i>per kati</i>	5 cts.	7 cts.
[Inter-District duty on native tobacco of 2½ cts. per kati is repealed.]		
<p style="text-align: center;"> <i>Note.</i>—A kati = 1½ lbs. (C.I.B. 42,990.) </p>		

Note.—A kati = 1½ lbs.

(C.I.B. 42,990.)

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Ambassador at Petrograd to the effect that a communication from the Russian Ministry of Finance announces that the exportation of *goods of all kinds* from Baltic ports situated within the Governments of Petrograd, Livonia, Courland and Esthonia is prohibited. (O. 19,580.)

With reference to the notice at pages 115-116 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 8th October respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain goods from Russia, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, according to a notice in the "Official Messenger" of the 4th/17th November, the export from Russia of *copper, brass, steel and lead* is prohibited, whether across the land frontier of European Russia (including the whole Caucasian frontier) or through any ports of the White, Baltic and Black Seas and the Sea of Azov. Exceptions to the above regulation may be made by the Minister of Finance in the usual manner in favour of allied or neutral countries.

(C. 19,487 & 19,734.)

DENMARK.

With reference to recent notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Denmark, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation of *haematite iron ore, ferrochrome, ferro-silicon, barbed wire, sulphuric acid, motor tyres, iron pyrites, nickel ore, chrome ore, malt,*

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DENMARK**—*continued.*

vegetable stearine for the manufacture of margarine, and raw materials for making gunpowder and explosives has now been prohibited. The term "copper" (in the list of prohibited exports) covers copper of all kinds including manufactured copper. The exportation of mineral oils and motor spirit, distillates of mineral oils (petroleum liquid, fuel gas oil, &c.) is also prohibited. (C. 19,564.)

FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 18th November contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 15th November, which prohibits, within the whole extent of the Colonies and territories of French West Africa, the importation, manufacture, sale, &c. of absinthe, of all liqueurs which may be considered as similar to absinthe, and of essence of absinthe and similar products.

The Decree contains a definition of "absinthe" and explains the nature of the liqueurs which are to be considered as similar to absinthe, and also contains further provisions as to penalties for infraction, delays granted for the disposal of existing stocks, &c. The Decree may be seen by persons interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 18,233.)

SWITZERLAND.

With reference to the notice at page 650 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" notifying certain additions to the list of articles the exportation of which from Switzerland is prohibited, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of a copy of the "Recueil des Lois Fédérales" for the 27th November which contains the text of the Decree (of the same date) by which the above-mentioned additions were made. The following is a translation of the list of articles added to the schedule of prohibited exports by the Decree in question, and this list should be substituted for that printed last week:—

**Additions to
List of Prohibited
Exports.**

Saltpetre, unrefined.
 Tan, tanbark.
 Wool waste, combings.
 Artificial wool.
 Carborundum, raw.
 Pyrites (sulphur iron).
 Ferrochrome, ferromanganese, ferrotungsten, all raw.
 Copper, lead, zinc, tin, and alloys of these metals: crude or in sheets, discs, bars, wire, plates, &c.
 Nickel and its alloys, crude or in plates, sheets, bars, wire, &c.
 Aluminium and its alloys, crude or in sheets, bars, plates, wire, &c.
 Sulphide of antimony (native antimony).
 Petrol motors for automobiles.
 Component parts of automobiles, such as chassis, bodies, &c.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***SWITZERLAND**—*continued.*

Nitrate and nitrite of lead.

Protoxide of nitrogen (laughing gas), compressed, also liquid.

Nitrates, such as saltpetre (nitrate of potash), Chile saltpetre (nitrate of soda), nitrate of calcium.

Nitrites, such as: nitrite of sodium; nitrite of calcium.

Nitric acid; mixed nitric acid (with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid).

Hydrochloric (muriatic) acid.

Sulphuric acid; sulphurous acid, dissolved in water or compressed, also liquefied.

Chloro-sulphuric acid (sulphuric hydrochlorine); oil of vitriol (fuming sulphuric acid).

Tannic acid (tannin), gallic acid, etc.

Extracts of substances containing tannin, liquid and solid.

(C. 18,777.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation of the undermentioned articles from Switzerland has also been prohibited:—Vegetable and animal oils and fats used in industry, and prepared oils, fats of all kinds, for lubricating purposes.

(C. 19,318.)

ITALY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of an Italian Royal Decree by which the undermentioned articles are added to the list of goods which may not be exported from Italy:—Zinc, antimony, brass and bronze, timber, nitrate of potash, "*acqua di ragia*" (oil of turpentine), woollen rags and waste, vaseline, tar, scrap iron and steel, lard, bacon, manganese and manganese ore, bone, horn and other similar materials (raw), asbestos and wares thereof, carbolic acid, iron and steel sheets and plates, tinned or coated with zinc.

(C. 19,309.)

EXCISE REGULATIONS.**COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.**

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 603 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 5th March, 1914, relative to amended Excise regulations in the Commonwealth of Australia under Statutory Rules No. 345 of 1913, the Board of Trade have now received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia copy of certain regulations (Statutory Rules No. 118 of 1914), dated 13th August, which amend the regulations made under the Statutory Rules No. 345 of 1913 regarding the scale which is prescribed for the purpose of calculating the full quantity of plug and leaf tobacco, cigars or cigarettes produced in a factory in the Commonwealth.

These Regulations, which are made under the "Excise Act, 1901," may be seen by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 19,298.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Information regarding the present steamship services between the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

**Steamship
Services to the
Continent.**

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

GERMANY.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade learn on good authority from The Hague that figures published by the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate indicate that a further noteworthy recovery took place in the coal industry during the month of October.

The total production of coal by members of the Syndicate amounted in that month to 6,041,509 tons, as against 5,509,528 tons in September, 1914, and 8,662,818 tons in October, 1913. Although the allotment figure allowed for a sale of 7,926,935 tons, yet the total sales in October only amounted to 4,667,084 tons.

The total sale of coke, which increased in the month of October by 168,138 tons, represents only 35.7 per cent. of the sum total of the allotment figure, as against 32.5 per cent. in the previous month.

The sale of briquettes shows the largest increase, amounting to 72 per cent. of the allotment figure, as against 56.2 per cent. in September. In view of these improvements the Syndicate has decreed that for the month of December the percentages of the allotment figures that may be produced shall be increased to 65 in the case of coal (compared with 60 at present), and 75 (instead of 65) in the case of briquettes. Coke remains at 27½ per cent.

German exports of coal to the Netherlands in October were 1,522,619 tons, as against 575,475 tons in the same month of the previous year.

(C. 19,020.)

YARNS AND TEXTILES.

GERMANY.

The "Leipziger Monatschrift für Textil Industrie" of 21st October states that it has been requested by the "Vereinigung des Wollhandels" in Leipzig to make the following announcement:—

**Release of
Sequestrated
German Stocks of
Wool and
Combed Wool.**

"In reference to the recent sequestration of stocks of wool and combed wool belonging to enemy firms, as well as German stocks against which advances have been made by firms in enemy countries, we are able to announce that the Prussian War Ministry is prepared in principle to support the release of German stocks against which advances have been made, and we are prepared to advise interested parties on the necessary steps to be taken in order to secure the release of German property."

Yarns and Textiles.

PERSIA.

The following information has been received from H.M. Consul at Bunder Abbas (Captain H. V. Biscoe):—

Indian cotton piece-goods seem to be steadily gaining popularity in Persia at the expense of those from the United Kingdom. In a period of three years imports of Indian piece-goods have increased by 250 per cent., while United Kingdom piece-goods have declined in the same period by 51 per cent. Indian goods have the benefit of cheaper freight, and can be ordered direct from the factory, whereas in the case of goods from the United Kingdom the native merchant is almost obliged to order his goods through a European merchant firm in India. These causes, combined perhaps with the cheaper labour obtainable in India, permit of the sale in Persia of an Indian article of better quality than the United Kingdom article sold at the same price. Indian imports, however, are confined to cotton piece-goods, the woollen goods shown as coming from India being of United Kingdom manufacture but purchased in Bombay.

Yarn and twist are imported for the use of the carpet industry, and the growth of imports is due to the steadily increasing manufacture of carpets in the Kerman district.

No pure silk piece-goods are imported, as silk materials of excellent quality are manufactured at Yezd. Cotton piece-goods, however, containing a certain admixture of silk, are classified as silk for customs purposes and pay duty accordingly. A table showing the classification for piece-goods containing an admixture of material adopted by the Persian Customs was published on pp. 671-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th December, 1912. Attention is again invited to this classification, since cases not infrequently occur where merchants find themselves compelled to pay a much higher rate of duty than they anticipated owing to the admixture of a slightly larger proportion of silk or wool.

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns, in the week ended 5th December, 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	42s. 2d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	30s. 2d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	25s. 9d.

For further particulars see p. 728.

A statement is published on p. 729 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 5th December, 1914, as well as of imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***UNITED KINGDOM—continued.**

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 3rd December, 1914, was **Cotton Statistics.** 152,046 (including 445 bales British East African), and the number imported during the forty-nine weeks ended 3rd December was 3,511,372 (including 6,487 bales British West Indian, 13,650 bales British West African, 30,946 bales British East African, and 3,574 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 3rd December was 6,897 and during the forty-nine weeks, 368,614.

For further details see p. 728.

A return showing the number of bales of cotton imported and exported, forwarded from ports to inland towns, and returned to ports, during the month and eleven months ended November, 1914, will be found on p. 727.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to "Dun's Review" of 10th October, **Lumber Industry** figures just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture show that the production of **in 1913.** lumber in the United States in 1913 was about 770,000,000 board feet less than in 1912. The figures are based upon reports of production which the Department obtains annually from the lumber mills. In 1913, a production of 38,387,009,000 board feet was reported by 21,394 mills as against 39,158,414,000 feet reported by 29,648 mills in 1912 and 37,003,207,000 feet reported by 28,107 mills in 1911. Although about 8,000 fewer mills reported in 1913 than in 1912, most of those not reporting were of small capacity, and the inclusion of their reports would not have materially increased the total.

The production in 1913 of nearly as much lumber as in 1912 is of special significance in view of the business conditions which have existed in the industry. During the first three months of the year the lumber trade was excellent, but in the second quarter the demand for lumber fell off noticeably. Further weakening in the demand during the summer led to a substantial curtailment of production in the yellow pine and Douglas fir regions. The autumn demand did not improve. In general, the year was one of over-production and slack business in the principal lumber regions. (C. 17,390.)

MISCELLANEOUS.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

In the trades compulsorily insured against unemployment, *viz.*:—**State of Employment at 4th December, 1914.** building, works of construction, engineering, shipbuilding, vehicle making, &c., the percentage of unemployment at 4th December was 3.61 as compared with 3.69 a week ago, 3.93 a month ago, and 4.18 a year ago. These figures relate to the whole of the

*Miscellaneous.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.*

United Kingdom and include all unemployed workmen in the insured trades. It will be seen that the rate of unemployment in these trades remains below the level of a year ago.

As regards the uninsured trades, the number of men and women on the registers of the Labour Exchanges at 4th December shows a decrease on the figure a week ago, being 50,213 as compared with 53,955. For men alone the corresponding figures were 19,782 and 21,272 and for women 30,431 and 32,683.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

With reference to the notice on p. 375 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th November relative to the new stamp taxes proposed in the War Tax Bill, it may be noted that the following special taxes are levied under the new Act, in addition to those noted under Excise Changes on p. 591 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th November. Bankers will pay 1 dol. annually for every 1,000 dols. of capital used, savings banks being under certain conditions exempted. Brokers are to pay a special tax of 30 dols., pawnbrokers 50 dols., commercial brokers 20 dols., custom house brokers 10 dols., and commission merchants 20 dols. Theatres, museums and concert halls are taxed on a graduated scale according to seating capacity, and other places of entertainment are similarly taxed. A new scale of licence taxes has been fixed for dealers in and manufacturers of tobacco in all forms. The new taxes came into force on 1st November.

The section of the Act dealing with the stamping of bonds, debentures, certificates, and other legal documents came into force on 1st of December, and includes taxes on bills of lading, ships' manifests, telegraph and telephone messages (paid by the firms owning or operating the line) certificates of various kinds, brokers' notes, conveyances, &c., &c. Insurance policies are taxed at the rate of one-half per cent. on the amount of the premium.

It should be noted that "any bond, debenture, certificate of stock, or certificate of indebtedness issued in any foreign country shall pay the same tax as is required by law on similar instruments when sold or transferred in the United States."

A copy of the Act, which contains many points of interest to British merchants having dealings with the United States, may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 17,046.)

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to "Dun's Review" of 31st October, the European war has been responsible for sudden changes in the general hide and leather market, but has especially affected the horsehide trade, owing to the absolute cessation of exports of horse "butts," which for years have been marketed to Russian consumers. It is unprofitable for

**Horsehide
Market.**

*Miscellaneous.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.**

American tanners to make use of these "butts" on account of the "shell," and now that their exportation to Russia has been practically entirely cut off the domestic whole-hide market has naturally been very much upset.

The chief difficulties in the way of exporting horse "butts" to Russian buyers are not so much inadequate transportation facilities as the trouble of properly financing the trade. For many years trading was financed through Berlin or Königsburg, and naturally this source for granting letters of credit, &c. is now closed.

Under such conditions the hide dealers are indisposed to cut whole horse hides. They can market "fronts" to domestic tanners, but "butts" will accumulate with no prospect of disposing of them for a long period. The effect on the market has naturally been to decrease values for whole hides. At a price, "fronts" can be sold, but the dealers say that even if they are able to secure fair rates for these they would be left with their "butts" after trimming, and as a consequence bids for whole hides are being rapidly reduced.

(C. 17,500.)

H.M. Embassy at Washington has forwarded a copy of a Convention between the United States and the South and Central American Republics for the protection of inventions, patents, designs and industrial models. According to this Convention, any persons obtaining a patent of invention in any of the signatory States will enjoy in each of the other States all the advantages relative to patents, &c. in those States, and will consequently have the right to the same protection and legal remedies against any attack on their rights, provided they comply with the laws of each State.

The countries signing the Convention are the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

The text of the Convention may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 11,799.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.***TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.**

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of October, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that two volumes of the

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

Government Publications.

"Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 have been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) for the first volume and 4s. 1d. (post free 4s. 7d.) for the second. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country; and in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that beginning with the issues for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries of *consignment* for imports, and countries of final destination, so far as known, for exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given, as mentioned above, on the same basis as those published (up to the year 1908) in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the November issue:—The Labour Market in October; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Retail Food Prices; Unemployment among Women in October; Food Prices in Germany; Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in 1913; Labour Disputes in 1913; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports have been issued by the Colonial Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 812. Ashanti, 1913. Price 3½d.

— Cyprus, 1913-14. Price 3d.

No. 820. Jamaica, 1913-14. Price 3d.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Post Office. Report of the Postmaster-General on the Post Office, 1913-14. [Cd. 7,573.] Price 1s. 3d.

According to an estimate given in this report, the number of postal packets delivered in the United Kingdom during the year ended 31st March, 1914, was as follows:—

	Number.	Increase per cent. over 1912-13.	Average No. for each Person.
Letters	3,477,800,000	5·4	75·4
Postcards	926,500,000	3·1	20·1
Halfpenny packets	1,172,300,000	8·6	25·4
Newspapers	207,100,000	2·4	4·5
Parcels	132,700,000	5·2	2·9
Total	5,916,400,000	5·6	128·3

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.:—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

- Olive Crop of Tuscany.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 13th Nov.
- Fibre Producing Plants in Argentina.
"Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires), 6th Nov.
- Coffee Market in Hamburg.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 23rd Nov.
- Tobacco Industry in the Philippine Islands.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 12th Nov.
- Bee-keeping in South Africa.
"Farmer's Advocate" (Bloemfontein), Nov.
- Pulp Wood for Pit Props.
"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 15th Nov.
- Sugar Market in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 10th Nov.
- Potato Crop in Russia in 1914.
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 18th Nov.
- Crop Prospects in Argentina.
"Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires), 6th Nov.
- Bean Crop Prospects in Manchuria.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 11th Nov.
- Agricultural Prices in Germany.
"Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna), 8th Nov.

Machinery, Hardware and Engineering.

- Lighting of Industrial Plants.
"Iron Age" (New York), 19th Nov.
- Practical Tuning and Construction of Power Looms.
"Canadian Textile Journal" (Montreal), Nov.
- Agricultural Machinery Industry in Russia.
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 15th Nov.
- Hardware Industry in Rhenish Westphalia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 10th Nov.
- Turbines in Steel Plants.
"Iron Age" (New York), 19th Nov.
- Wire Rope for Dredging.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 21st Nov.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Copper Situation in the United States.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 21st Nov.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

- Ore Deposits of Australia—(continued).
"Australian Mining Standard" (Sydney), 15th Oct.
- Boron in Steel and Iron.
"Iron Age" (New York), 19th Nov.
- Nickel Industry in Canada.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 13th Nov.
- Iron Market in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 20th Nov.
- Graphite Production and Uses.
"Queensland Mining Journal" (Brisbane), 15th Oct.
- Pig Iron for Copper Precipitation.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 14th Nov.
- Cyanide Supply in South Africa.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 31st Oct.
- Coal Market in Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung", 6th Nov.
- Oxygen in Steel.
"Iron Age" (New York), 19th Nov.
- Cyanide Solutions: Solubility of Sulphides.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 21st Nov.
- Lode and Alluvial Mining in Australia—(continued).
"Australian Mining Standard" (Sydney), 15th Oct.
- Iron and Steel Industry in Southern United States—(continued).
"Iron Age" (New York), 19th Nov.
- Coal Syndicate Operations in Rhenish Westphalia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 21st Nov.
- Natural Gas and Petroleum Deposits in Queensland.
"Queensland Mining Journal" (Brisbane), 15th Oct.
- Mineral Output of Rhodesia in September.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 31st Oct.
- Wire Rope: Strength and Durability.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 21st Nov.
- Rail Failures in the United States.
"Iron Age" (New York), 19th Nov.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Port Improvements at Rangoon.
"Indian Engineering" (Calcutta), 31st Oct.
- Railway Earnings in the United States in September.
"Bradstreet's" (New York), 21st Nov.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Flax Crop in Russia in 1914.
"Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta"
 (Petrograd), 19th Nov.
- Cotton Crop Prospects in India.
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 6th Nov.
- Spinning and Weaving Industry in the
 Rhenish Provinces.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 14th Nov.
- Cotton Market in Moscow.
"Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta"
 (Petrograd), 20th Nov.
- Jute Industry in Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 7th Nov.
- Cotton Industry in Japan.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 12th Nov.
- Jute Market in India.
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 6th
 Nov.
- Cotton Crop in the Trans-Caucasus in 1914.
"Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta"
 (Petrograd), 5th Nov.
- Worsted Industry in Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 14th Nov.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- Germany: Labour Market.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 7th Nov.
- Argentina: Openings for Trade, &c.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 11th Nov.
- Russia: German Capital in Electrical
 Undertakings.
"Egzhnik Finansor" (Petrograd),
 15th Nov.
- United States: Failures in October.
"Weekly Commercial News" (San
 Francisco), 14th Nov.
- Japan: Foreign Trade during Jan.-Sept.,
 1914.
*"Yokohama Chamber of Commerce
 Journal,"* Oct.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.

- Greece: Trade Conditions.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 11th Nov.
- United States: Progress since 1850.
"Bradstreets" (New York), 21st Nov.
- Algeria: Present Market Conditions.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 13th Nov.
- Paraguay: Business Opportunities.
"Review of the River Plate" (Buenos
 Aires), 6th Nov.
- Russia: Industrial Development in
 Eastern Siberia
"Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta"
 (Petrograd), 15th Nov.
- Norway: Financial and Commercial Con-
 ditions.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 14th Nov.
- United States: Bank Clearings.
"Bradstreets" (New York), 21st Nov.
- Japan: Effect of the War on Foreign
 Trade.
"Economiste Français" (Paris), 28th
 Nov.
- China: Present Trade Conditions.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 11th Nov.

Miscellaneous.

- Sewage Filters.
"Engineering News" (New York),
 29th Oct.
- Ottawa Royal Mint: Working in 1913.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 13th
 Nov.
- Volumetric Measurement of Liquids on a
 Large Scale.
"Engineering News" (New York),
 29th Oct.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Australia.—

- COMMONWEALTH: Trade Volume, 1913.
 NEW SOUTH WALES: Report of the Chief Commissioner of Railways and Tramways
 for 1913-14.
 QUEENSLAND: Post Office Directory, 1914-15.
 WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Preliminary Crop and Livestock Returns for 1913-14 Season.

Bahamas.—Blue Book for 1913-14.

Federated Malay States.—Chief Secretary's Report for 1913.

China.—Maritime Customs: Trade Statistics and Reports of Northern Ports (Aigun to Kiaochow).

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported, Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns, and Returned to Ports during the Month and Eleven Months ended November, 1914, compared with the corresponding periods of the Year 1913.

	MONTH OF NOVEMBER.		ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED NOVEMBER.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
IMPORTS.				
American	603,589	271,142	2,643,704	2,194,981
Brazilian	13,455	1,242	210,052	209,417
East Indian	11,787	6,654	109,930	242,134
Egyptian	79,132	29,703	444,638	884,124
Miscellaneous... ..	21,412	15,762*	204,281	246,617†
Total	729,375	324,503	3,612,605	3,277,278
EXPORTS.				
American	15,043	18,252	200,025	143,046
Brazilian	1,725	150	14,275	16,014
East Indian	5,325	5,376	41,733	60,004
Egyptian	4,172	9,707	138,090	126,686
Miscellaneous... ..	419	517	10,276	11,929
Total	26,684	34,002	404,399	357,679
FORWARDED from PORTS to INLAND TOWNS.				
American	266,793	225,580	2,659,199	2,106,434
Brazilian	21,177	9,617	151,335	147,885
East Indian	4,348	4,123	54,361	71,445
Egyptian	40,229	21,193	299,997	244,443
Miscellaneous... ..	16,785	11,784	117,381	112,777
Total	349,332	272,297	3,282,273	2,682,984
FORWARDED from INLAND TOWNS to PORTS.				
American	167	112	2,385	2,078
Brazilian	—	—	6	17
East Indian	—	1	9	65
Egyptian	—	—	146	607
Miscellaneous... ..	43	31	68	70
Total	210	144	2,614	2,887

* Including 148 bales British West Indian, and 1,632 bales British East African.

† Including 6,477 bales British West Indian, 13,649 bales British West African, 80,946 bales British East African, and 8,574 bales foreign East African.

Cotton Returns—continued.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 49 weeks ended 3rd December, 1914 :—

	Week ended 3rd Dec., 1914.	49 Weeks ended 3rd Dec., 1914.	Week ended 3rd Dec., 1914.	49 Weeks ended 3rd Dec., 1914.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	112,448	2,379,576	3,290	148,952
Brazilian	—	211,033	—	16,014
East Indian	2,825	242,651	1,891	62,389
Egyptian	31,217	429,747	1,696	129,064
Miscellaneous	5,556*	248,365†	20	12,195
Total... ..	152,046	3,511,372	6,897	368,614

* Including 445 bales British East African.

† Including 6,487 bales British West Indian, 13,650 bales British West African, 30,946 bales British East African, and 3,574 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 5th December, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

		Average Price.		
		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 5th December, 1914	... ..	42 2	30 2	25 9
Corresponding Week in—				
1907 ... ..	...	31 8	27 0	18 5
1908 ... ..	...	32 8	27 0	17 4
1909 ... ..	...	33 3	25 7	17 3
1910 ... ..	...	30 9	24 3	16 9
1911 ... ..	...	32 9	34 0	20 9
1912 ... ..	...	31 0	29 11	19 6
1913 ... ..	...	31 2	26 8	18 4

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 5th December, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 5th Dec., 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	13	24
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	22	190
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	131,494	183,472
Mutton " " " " " " " " " "	"	39,098	67,671
Pork " " " " " " " " " "	"	22,083	17,100
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	18,996	15,104
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	116,325	88,160
Beef	"	1,523	404
Hams	"	18,659	14,384
Pork	"	5,062	2,947
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	3,102	1,768
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	53,184	35,186
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	63,785	73,770
Margarine	"	32,089	36,998
Cheese	"	43,134	35,921
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	60	—
" cream	"	90	184
" condensed	"	30,950	26,833
" preserved, other kinds	"	—	210
Eggs	Grt. Hunder.	337,673	515,985
Poultry	Value £	4,147	10,441
Game	"	2,121	1,839
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	8,889	8,916
Lard	"	31,828	34,000
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	2,114,500	1,592,300
Wheat-meal and flour	"	224,500	190,100
Barley	"	274,400	380,100
Oats	"	155,900	463,800
Peas	"	3,730	50,116
Beans	"	72,920	126,400
Maize or Indian corn	"	1,050,800	491,900
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	124,268	102,358
Apricots and peaches	"	—	—
Bananas	Bunches	146,064	139,428
Cherries	Owts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	10,231	2,170
Lemons	"	20,361	8,768
Oranges	"	248,408	248,427
Pears	"	12,696	3,550
Plums	"	—	—
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	5,482	753
Hay	Tons	50	316
Straw	"	10	31
Moss Litter	"	519	2,221
Hops	Owts.	6,001	17,453
Locust beans	"	37,460	15,420
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	228,601	195,432
Potatoes	Owts.	2	58,066
Tomatoes	"	7,597	19,730
Unenumerated	Value £	3,229	9,778
Vegetables, dried	Owts.	32,840	8,459
" preserved by canning	"	23,176	8,922

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."
Commonwealth of Australia..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and New Zealand Insurance Buildings, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address, "Austere."

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz. : Commercial Statistics ; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations ; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities ; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender ; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products ; Forms of Certificates of Origin ; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3d., the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15s. 2d. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C. ; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff ; in Edinburgh to H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street ; in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street ; or to the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C. All applications regarding advertisement rates, &c., should be sent direct to the sole contractors for advertisements, Messrs. Laughton & Co., Ltd., 3, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 683.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to : *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.**Part II.—Unemployment.****(Application to the Umpire.)**

In pursuance of Regulations made by the Board of Trade and dated 26th day of March, 1912, Notice is hereby given that the Umpire (Unemployment Insurance) has received application for decision as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following classes of persons :—

330. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of **brake blocks for railway wagons** or other vehicles.

Any representations with reference to the above application may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 24th December, 1914.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above application on or after 28th December, 1914.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

3. If before the date specified in the notice any representations with reference to the application are made in writing to the Umpire by or on behalf of any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or the Board of Trade, the Umpire shall take those representations into his consideration, and the Umpire may at any time before the said date require any persons to supply to him such information in writing as he thinks necessary for the purpose of enabling him to give a decision.

All such representations and information shall be open to inspection by any employer or workman appearing to the Umpire to be interested or any persons authorised in that behalf by any such employer or workman or the Board of Trade.

4. Any persons claiming to be interested may apply to the Umpire to be heard by him orally in reference to any application under these Regulations, and the Umpire may, in any case in which he thinks it desirable, require the attendance of any person before him to give oral information on the subject of any application.

The decisions of the Umpire upon the foregoing will be announced in the "Board of Trade Journal" in due course.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911. PART II.—

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable:—

B. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE NOT PAYABLE in respect of:—

1492. Workmen (other than tool or die makers and setters) engaged in making horse shoes by machinery.

1493. Workmen (other than toolmakers and toolsetters) who, not being employed in factories or workshops which are carrying on any insured trade, are engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of bolts, nuts, screws or rivets.

This decision modifies decision A 353(a) ("Board of Trade Journal" of the 11th July, 1912).

Note.—Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations. .

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXXVII.] December 17, 1914.

[No. 942

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH of the BOARD OF TRADE,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

TELEGRAMS { "Advantage. Stock, London."
Code:—5th Edition, A.B.C. TELEPHONES { Central 12307.
London Wall 4713
(4 lines).

The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 797.

A series of "Exchange Meetings," with concurrent exhibitions of samples of German and Austrian goods, is now being held at 32, Cheapside, E.C. (see p. 753). All communications in this connection should be sent to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C.; Telephone, City 2323.

Attention is called to the Sample Room at 73, Basinghall Street, and in particular to the following samples:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Buckles for Boys' Belts—Victorian enquiry	17th Dec., 1914	738
Enamellet Metal Wall-covering and Lace Nettings—Lyons enquiries	" " "	746
Woven Wadding and Eiderdown Wool Cord—Quebec enquiry	10th " "	671
Dyes and Leather—Sydney enquiries	" " "	672
Fittings for Trunks and Fancy Leather Goods—Sydney enquiry	" " "	672
Bottle Capsuling supplies and "Blankit"—Sydney enquiries	" " "	673
Wool and Goat Hair from India— <i>Market sought</i>	3rd " "	613
Coppered Steel Sheet—Melbourne enquiry	" " "	615
Jars and Tumblers for Honey, also Ceresine Wax—Melbourne enquiry	" " "	615
Kaolin Briquettes from the Federated Malay States	26th Nov., "	595
German Goods sold in Morocco	" " "	566
Bras, Maize, Rice, "Feijao," Manioc Flour, and Beef from Brazil	" " "	559
Leather Waste from India— <i>Market sought</i>	19th " "	466
Celluloid Sheets—Montreal enquiry	" " "	467
Hemolin—Melbourne enquiry	" " "	472
Indented Zinc Sheets—Melbourne enquiry	" " "	472
Buttons, Dress Trimmings and Edgings—Capetown enquiry.	" " "	474
Cotton Wool Milk Strainers—Transvaal enquiry	" " "	474
Textiles—Algiers enquiry	" " "	481
German Goods sold in Morocco	" " "	483
Mother-of-Pearl from Bangkok— <i>Market sought</i>	" " "	458

Attention is also called to the following notices:—

Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade	752
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	797
List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions	798
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications, &c., received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	792

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE. UNITED KINGDOM.

In view of the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria-

*Openings for British Trade.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.***New Sources of Supply Required or Available on Account of the War.**

Hungary and the fact that there are many articles hitherto imported from those countries which are of importance, if not of necessity, to British manufacturers, importers of such articles are invited by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade to supply information regarding their precise nature and quality, in order that steps may be taken to ascertain whether similar goods might be produced in this country, and, if so, where; or, if not, from what neutral sources they could be obtained.

Similarly, United Kingdom manufacturers now have the markets of Germany and Austria-Hungary closed to them, but in many cases there will be opportunities for the disposal of their products in this country or abroad.

Doubtless in a large number of cases importers and manufacturers have taken steps to inform themselves on these points, but, from cases which have come under the notice of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, it is believed that in some instances it has not proved an easy matter to obtain the necessary information, and it is thought that in such cases the Branch may be able to render some assistance by placing manufacturers and buyers in communication with one another.

Applications have already been received in the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom who wish to get into communication with manufacturers or purchasers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from, or sold to, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Among a very large number of applications received, the following may be noted, in addition to those instanced last week on pp. 668-9 and in previous issues:—

Articles desired to Purchase.

Agate stones.
 Brassed iron wire.
 Celluloid bars.
 "Clayton" mousetraps.
 Coloured enamelled lettering on bottles.
 Cotton cloths in check and jacquard designs.
 Featherstitched braid and edging.
 Felt-lined clogs.
 "Fontaine" linings—perforated copper sheets for baskets of centrifugal machines.
 Greenhouses.
 Hemp hand bags.

Imitation cotton and woollen yarns.
 Imitation marble.
 Packing cases.
 Peptone.
 Raw materials for wickering bottles.
 Resin cored solder.
 Rosaries.
 Scouring cloth.
 Sheet iron stove pipe bends.
 Slate pencils, made out of slate dust.
 Wax tapers.
 Whalebone.

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

Articles desired to Sell.


Airtight carbide drums.	Granulated aluminium.
Asbestos yarn.	Grist conveyors.
Bells for mission churches, chapels, schools, &c.	Iron and steel towers for light- houses, &c.
Belts and belting.	Marine fog signal plant.
Bobbins.	Printed ivory goods.
Bronze doors.	Wrought iron signs for outside advertising arranged for gas lighting.
Fancy baskets of Sudan make.	
Ferro-vanadium.	
Fish meal.	

Articles desired to Purchase by Firms abroad.

Names of firms abroad open to purchase have also been received in respect of articles of the following classes:—

Bone black or wood black for decolourising glycerine.	Mining fuse.
Cement for teeth.	Phenol (phenic acid).
Fibre friction board.	Plant for the manufacture of alum from aluminite rock.
Freezing machines.	Rubber combs.
Gutta percha for teeth.	Vanilla.
Inlaid linoleum with plain and fancy borders.	

United Kingdom firms interested in any of the above-mentioned articles are invited to write to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., with a view to being placed in communication with the enquirers. A more detailed list of enquiries has been published and may be obtained by United Kingdom firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

 **NOTE.**—In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the Royal Proclamation relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the United Kingdom, which appeared on pp. 414-21 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th November, p. 570 of the issue of 26th November, p. 691 of 10th December, and p. 758 of the present issue; also to the notice on p. 286 of the issue of 29th October regarding the issue of special licences to export certain colours and dyestuffs, and the notices on p. 494 of the issue of 19th November and p. 692 of the issue of 10th December regarding licences to export wool and woollen goods.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that he has received the following enquiries from firms in the Dominion :—

A firm in Montreal wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom

**Advertising and
Electrical
Novelties.**

manufacturers of *electric pocket lamps, batteries, small electric bulbs, and all kinds of advertising goods, including electrical novelties, celluloid articles, pocket knives, leather goods, enamelled tin plates, &c.*

See Note†.

(C.I.B. 45,696.)

A Montreal agent, already representing United Kingdom manufacturers, wishes to secure further agencies for *piece goods*

Piece Goods.

(including *cheap blue serges*) for makers-up and wholesale clothiers; he also desires the agency of

a Manchester firm manufacturing *striped sleeve linings, Silesias, and pocketings.* *See Note†, and also Note on p. 735.*

(C.I.B. 45,697.)

A firm in Montreal, already representing United Kingdom manu-

**Enamelled Ware;
Brushes; Hard-
ware Specialities.**

facturers, is desirous of securing the agency of United Kingdom manufacturers of *enamelled ware, brushes, and hardware specialities.* *See Note†.*

(C.I.B. 45,698.)

A Montreal agent desires to represent United Kingdom manufac-

**Druggists' Sundries;
Fancy Goods;
Brushes; &c.**

turers and exporters of *druggists' sundries and specialities, including rubber goods, soap, instruments, cotton wool, refined glycerine, fancy goods, brushes, surgical dressings and oils.* *See*

Note†, and also Note on p. 735.

(C.I.B. 45,699.)

A Montreal agent, who has previously represented German firms,

**Dry Goods; Druggists'
Sundries; Fancy Goods;
Rubber Goods;
Toys and Games.**

wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *dry goods, druggists' sundries, fancy goods, rubber goods, and toys and games.* *See Note†, and also Note on p. 735.*

(C.I.B. 45,704.)

A firm in Toronto desires to get into touch with United Kingdom

**Aniline and
Alizarine Dyes.**

manufacturers of *aniline and alizarine dyes.* *See Note†, and also Note on p. 735.*

(C.I.B. 38,594.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed direct to the enquirers.

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the **Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.,** whence further information may be obtained :—

(C.I.B. 46,655.)

*Openings for British Trade.***CANADA—continued.****HOME ENQUIRIES.**

A Birmingham firm manufacturing water gauge glasses, glass tubing, &c. is desirous of corresponding with Canadian importers.

**Water Gauge Glasses,
Glass Tubing, &c.**

A Manchester firm asks for names of Canadian producers of magnesite.

Magnesite.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Montreal firm desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *tin foil, lead bottle capsules, and proprietary and patent medicines* not already represented in Canada.

**Tin foil; Bottle
Capsules; Medicines.**

A Toronto sales agent, stated to have an extensive connection in electrical lines, would like to obtain the agency of *Tungsten Lamps.* a United Kingdom firm manufacturing *tungsten lamps.* He states that he is prepared to place large contracts and pay cash.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

* * * * *

The following enquiry has been received at the **Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.,** whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 47,014.)

HOME ENQUIRY.

A London company desires to be placed in communication with Canadian producers of infusorial earth, certain varieties of which it imports in large quantities.

Infusorial Earth.

* * * * *

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that the Toronto City Council invites tenders for the installation of one or more *centrifugal pumps,* with a capacity of 20 million gallons per 24 hours, at the main pumping station.

**'Centrifugal
Pumps.**

Sealed tenders, on the proper form, marked "Tender for Pumping Plant," must be sent by *registered post,* and will be received, up to noon on 22nd December†, by the Mayor and Board of Control, City Hall, Toronto. *A cash deposit, or a marked cheque* for 2½ per cent. of the value of the offer, made payable to the order of the City Treasurer, must accompany each tender.*

The specification and form of tender may be *obtained* from the office of the Commissioner of Works, City Hall, Toronto. A copy of the specification and form of tender may be *seen* by United Kingdom makers of centrifugal pumps at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 47,194.)

† It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and therefore this intimation will be of use only to firms having agents in Canada who can be instructed by cable.

* See Note at foot of next page.

*Openings for British Trade.***CANADA—continued.**

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Toronto Commissioner of Works that tenders are invited by the Toronto Department of Works for the construction of the bridge and retaining wall required for the Rosedale section of the Bloor Street Viaduct. The length of the bridge is approximately 580 ft. and of the retaining wall 170 ft.

Copies of the specification, plans, and form of tender may be obtained from the Commissioner of Works, Toronto. Tenders will be received by the Chairman of the Board of Control, City Hall, Toronto, but no date for the receipt of tenders is mentioned. *A cash deposit, or a marked cheque* for 2½ per cent. of the value of the offer, made payable to the order of the City Treasurer, must accompany each tender.*

A copy of the specification, together with plans and estimates of quantities, may be inspected by United Kingdom bridge builders at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 42,620.)

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that he has received the following enquiries from firms in the Commonwealth:—

A Melbourne firm makes enquiry for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *artificial colours for food-stuffs, moulded glass vessels, and German silver sheets*, all these articles having been hitherto obtained from non-British sources.

See Note † on next page.

(C.I.B. 41,588.)

A firm in Melbourne, claiming an extensive machinery importing business, makes enquiry for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers who may desire to appoint agents for the sale of *steam turbines, Diesel oil engines, high speed steam engines, centrifugal and plunger pumps, fans, blowers, and air compressors.* *See Note † on next page.*

(C.I.B. 43,941a.)

An engineer in Melbourne, claiming over 25 years' experience, wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of any *machinery and electrical goods.* *See Note † on next page.*

(C.I.B. 43,941b.)

A manufacturer of boys' clothing in Victoria wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *metal buckles for belts.* Samples of buckles hitherto imported from Europe may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. *See Note † on next page.*

(C.I.B. 43,939.)

* A marked cheque is one whose payment has been provided for by the bank on which it is drawn having transferred the amount from the account of the drawer and marked the cheque either "Accepted" or "Certified."

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, Commerce House, Melbourne.

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the office of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia:—The principal of a technical institute in Sydney is desirous of acting

**Mathematical
Instruments.**

as an agent for United Kingdom manufacturers of *mathematical instruments*. See *Note†*. (C.I.B. 43,674.)

A firm, established in Australia for over 30 years, is desirous of obtaining agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of the following:—*telphers, gaswork installations, electric cranes, wheels and axles, and locomotives*. See *Note†*. (C.I.B. 42,516.)

**Gasworks Plant;
Electric Cranes;
Wheels & Axles;
Locomotives.**

Note†.—Communications regarding these enquiries should be addressed to the **Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Australia, 72, Victoria Street, London, S.W.**

* * * * *

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that tenders will be received by the Victorian Railway Commissioners for the supply and delivery of the following:—

**Petrol Engine
Sets; Carpet
Beating and
Cleaning
Machine.**

(1) Upto 11 a.m. on 10th February, 1915, for 3 *air-cooled petrol engine sets* for railway inspection cars.

(2) Up to 11 a.m. on 17th February, 1915, for a *carpet beating and cleaning machine* for railway carriage shelter shed.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c. may be *obtained** from the Victorian Railways Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne, and sealed tenders will be received, up to the dates mentioned, by the Secretary to the Railway Commissioners at the same address.

A preliminary deposit of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total amount of the offer is required in each case. Local representation is necessary.

Copies of the specifications, conditions and forms of tender may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned machines at the Commercial Intelligence Branch as above.

(C.I.B. 45,638.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Melbourne City Corporation for the supply and erection of a 5,000 k.w. *turbo-alternator with exciter and condensing plant*.

Copies of the specification, with conditions and forms of tender, may be *obtained*, on payment of £1 1s. each, from the London agents

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation therefore will be of use only to firms having agents in the Commonwealth who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

for the Corporation, Messrs. McIlwraith, McEacharn & Co., Billiter Square Buildings, E.C. Sealed tenders, *accompanied by a deposit of 2½ per cent. of the amount of the offer*, will be received, up to noon on 15th January, 1915,* by the Chairman, Electric Supply Committee, Town Hall, Melbourne.

A copy of the specification and conditions of tender may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers of electrical plant at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 45,692.)

A report from the Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner notifies that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Sydney, N.S.W., up to 2.30 p.m. on 21st December*, for the supply and delivery of 35 *common battery switchboards* and 206 *common battery switches* (Schedule No. 431, N.S.W.).

Copies of the specifications, conditions and forms of tender may be *obtained* from the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Sydney. Preliminary deposits may be paid at the offices of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W.

A deposit of 2 per cent. on the first £500, and of 1 per cent. on the amount above that sum, is required with each tender. The tenderer, if not resident in Australia, or if a company registered outside the Commonwealth, must name an agent in Australia to receive notifications of acceptance and other notices under the contract.

Copies of the specifications and conditions may be *consulted* by United Kingdom makers of switchboards and switches, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch as above. (C.I.B. 46,559.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Adelaide (Mr. J. K. Samuel) reports that tenders* will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Adelaide, as follows:—

Telephone Instruments and Parts ;
Steel Conduit ;
Power Board
and Accessories.

(1.) Up to 2 p.m. on 20th January, 1915, for the supply of *fuses, keys, plugs, protectors, receivers, and telephonometers* (Schedule No. 349).

(2.) Up to 2 p.m. on 27th January, 1915, for the supply of 36,900 feet of *steel conduit* (Schedule No. 352).

(3.) Up to 2 p.m. on 27th January, 1915, for the supply of *accumulators, and power board and accessories* (Schedule No. 355).

(4.) Up to 2 p.m. on 27th January, 1915, for the supply of a *reflecting galvanometer, a universal shunt and a moving coil voltmeter* (Schedule No. 356).

A deposit of 2 per cent. on the first £500, and of 1 per cent. on the amount above that sum is required in respect of each tender. The tenderer, if not resident in Australia, or if a company registered outside the Commonwealth, must name an agent in Australia to receive notifications of acceptance and other notices under the contract.

* See Note at foot of previous page.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Copies of the specifications, conditions and forms of tender may be *obtained* from the offices of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Adelaide. Preliminary deposits may be paid at the offices of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W., where also copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be *obtained* in the case of Schedules No. 355 and 356.

Copies of the specifications, &c. may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 45,680; 46,548.)

A report has been received from the Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia to the effect that tenders are invited by the Sydney Municipal Council for the supply, delivery and erection of *transformer testing apparatus* (Contract No. 339).

Copies of the specifications may be *obtained* from the City Electrical Engineer, Sydney, N.S.W., and sealed tenders will be received by the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Sydney, N.S.W., up to 3 p.m. on 15th March, 1915. *Tenderers must deposit the sum of £10 with the City Treasurer before the time specified for the closing of tenders.*

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers of transformer testing apparatus at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 46,552.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

A Johannesburg agent now on a visit to the United Kingdom, claiming a long experience as a salesman of mining materials direct to the South African mines, desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of mining supplies, such as *belting, wire ropes, fire appliances, rock drills, air hose, labour-saving devices, &c.* He is also prepared to act as agent on behalf of United Kingdom manufacturers of *motor car accessories and specialties.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned may obtain the name and London address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, P.O. Box 1346, Cape Town.

(C.I.B. 45,227.)

N.B.—With reference to the foregoing notices relative to openings for trade in the Self-Governing Dominions, it should be borne in mind that all communications addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioners must be properly stamped. This notice has been rendered necessary owing to an apparent impression that such correspondence could go unstamped, but this is not the case.

Openings for British Trade.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The Commissioner of Trade and Customs at Kuala Lumpur (the Board of Trade Correspondent for the Federated Malay States) reports that a firm in Selangor, F.M.S., having a London agent, wishes to purchase from United Kingdom manufacturers the following goods, which have hitherto been obtained from the Continent:—*Glacial acetic acid, sodium bisulphite, and sodium sulphite* (all in ton lots); *formalin acid, enamelled-ware, enamelled buckets and latex pans, hoop iron, wire nails, galvanised and barbed wire, and window glass.* See Note on p. 735.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer, together with that of the London agent referred to, on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Kuala Lumpur.

(C.I.B. 42,984.)

CYPRUS.

The Chief Collector of Customs at Larnaca (the Board of Trade Correspondent for Cyprus) reports that an agent in that island desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *earthenware, glassware, hardware, laces, woollens, yarns, flannelettes, prints, combs, persidents, mellons, soft goods, caps, and white shirtings.* See Note on p. 735.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the Chief Collector of Customs, Larnaca, Cyprus.

(C.I.B. 43,235.)

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul-General at Odessa (Mr. J. F. Roberts, C.M.G.) reports that an agent in Kherson wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of all classes of goods. He states that there is now a good opportunity for introducing articles of British make into the local market as stocks of all kinds are exhausted and the demand is great.

United Kingdom manufacturers interested may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, Odessa. (C.I.B. 39,996.)

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Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA—continued.

H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Clive Bayley) reports that a firm in that city desires to get into touch with **Square Manila Rope.** United Kingdom manufacturers of *square Manila rope* for machinery. H.M. Consul-General adds that there is a good opening for this article, which hitherto has been chiefly imported from Germany. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 39,181.)

H.M. Consul-General also reports that an agent in Moscow wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *sawing and wood-working machinery, metal working lathes, paper-making machinery* (for writing paper), *steam turbines, gas generators and gas generating motors.* *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 42,830.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, Moscow.

The British Vice-Consul at Kharkov (Mr. C. Blakey) reports that a well-established firm in that city, which formerly represented German manufacturers, is desirous of taking up commission agencies on behalf of United Kingdom manufacturers of *tools, cutlery, window and door locks, padlocks, and iron and other metalware* generally.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Vice-Consulate, Kharkov.

(C.I.B. 42,510.)

NORWAY.

H. M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that tenders* are invited by the Norwegian State Railways for the supply of *tongue rails.* Further particulars may be obtained from "Hovedstyrets kontor for baneanliggende, Norges Statsbaner." Christiania, at which address also sealed tenders, marked "Anbud paa leveranse av tungeskiner," will be received up to 3 p.m. on 29th December. No special form of tender is required, *but local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian) is essential.* (C.I.B. 47,105.)

H.M. Consul at Bergen (Mr. O. Wardrop) reports that tenders* are invited by the Norwegian State Railways for the supply of *steam piping.*

Copies of the specifications and conditions of tender may be seen

* It should be noted that in all Norwegian Government contracts a preference of from 10 to 15 per cent. (sometimes more) is given to Norwegian manufacturers.

Openings for British Trade.

NORWAY—continued.

at "Distriktchefens kontor Statsbanerne," Narvik, Norway, at which address also sealed tenders, marked "Anbud paa damppror," will be received up to 3 p.m. on 4th January, 1915. No special form of tender is required, *but local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian) is essential.*

A copy of the specification and conditions of tender (in Norwegian) may be consulted by United Kingdom makers of steam piping at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 46,972.)

* * * * *

The following information has been received from the British Vice-Consul at Bergen (Mr. D. F. S. Filliter):—

Amongst articles to which British exporters might turn their attention may be mentioned agricultural machinery. Though a good trade is done in Bergen in chaff cutters of British make, *ploughs* and *harvesting machines* are imported principally from Sweden and the United States, their light build being better adapted to the difficult nature of the country and the small size of the native horses than the heavier British articles. *Small chains for tying up cattle and horses* are said to have been imported in large quantities from Germany. Amongst metal manufactures, *boiler tubes* and *black and galvanised gas pipes and fittings* are chiefly of American or German origin.

British *ready-made clothing*, if energetically pushed, would probably find a ready market in the Bergen district; for instance, *shirts* and *collars* are indeed produced by the local factories, but the latter do not claim to have attained the degree of excellence of the British factories. There is a considerable demand for *overcoats* and *men's suits* of British cut. These are made in Norway and some quantities were also imported from Germany, manufactured from material of British origin, and not infrequently bearing marks in English words to create the illusion that they come from the United Kingdom in the manufactured condition. The same applies to some extent to *boots* and *shoes*; the latter, however, are chiefly of American make, although there appears to be no reason why they should not be obtained from the United Kingdom. Textile manufacturers who are ready to accept small orders might find an opening for *coloured kerchiefs* and *head shawls*, which are very popular amongst the peasant population of the country districts, and are not, as a rule, supplied by the local factories.

As a result of the present lack of house accommodation in Bergen, a renewed activity in the building trade may be expected before long, and should provide an opportunity for the introduction of *building materials*; among these, *waterproof linings for roofs*, necessitated by the extreme wetness of the climate, play an

**Agricultural
Machinery;
Chains;
Boiler Tubes;
Gas Pipes and
Fittings.**

**Ready-made
Clothing;
Shirts; Collars;
Overcoats, &c.;
Boots and Shoes;
Coloured
Kerchiefs and
Head Shawls.**

**Building
Materials;
Furniture.**

Openings for British Trade.

NORWAY—*continued.*

important part; and in the same connection may be mentioned the subject of domestic *furniture*, as with the exception of the peasant work the supply is costly and of little variety. There is an apparently growing taste among the wealthier classes for modern furniture of British manufacture, and if brought properly to the notice of the public it is probable that it would come to be more widely appreciated.

As the immediate neighbourhood of Bergen is unfavourable for touring, owing to the hilliness of the country and the relatively small number of roads, there is little opportunity for the introduction of pleasure motor cars on a large scale, although a certain number are purchased each year. There is, however, an increasing number of cheaper cars, mostly of French or German manufacture, which are driven by their owners and ply for hire in or near Bergen, while new tourist routes, on which daily motor car services are maintained in summer, are frequently opened and are gaining in popularity. A branch of the trade to which British manufacturers might perhaps turn their attention is that of *motor lorries* and *commercial vans*, which are now being imported by breweries and coal companies, as well as by some of the larger retail firms.

It has also been suggested that small but strong, heavily-built *marine motors*, with engines of about 3 to 4 horse-power, would obtain a good market amongst the extensive fishing community, which is now largely substituting petrol and gasoline motors for sails in smacks and cutters; on the other hand, United Kingdom importers would have to compete against motors of local manufacture, which sell at about 300 to 400 kr. (£16 10s. to £22), and against the system of long credit allowed to fishermen on the security of their catch.

DENMARK.

With reference to the notice on p. 678 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to a call for tenders by the Danish State Railway Authorities for the supply of 9,000 tons of *steel rails* and 3,000 tons of *fastenings*, H.M. Commercial Attaché at Copenhagen (Mr. R. Turner) reports that the time for the receipt of tenders has been extended, and that tenders will now be received at the "Direktøren for Maskinafdelingen, Gl. Kongevej 1 D, 3 Sal," Copenhagen B., up to 3 p.m. on 7th January, 1915. See *Note on p. 735*.

Copies of the specification and conditions of tender may be obtained from the above-mentioned address. *Local representation is desirable.*

A copy of the specification and a statement of the conditions of tender (in English) may be *consulted* by United Kingdom rail manu-

Openings for British Trade.

DENMARK—continued.

facturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where also the name of a suitable agent at Copenhagen may be obtained. (C.I.B. 45,897.)

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul-General at Marseilles (Mr. M. C. Gurney, M.V.O.) reports that he has received the following enquiries from local firms:—

A firm desires to purchase *steel pigs, bars and billets* of United Kingdom manufacture. See Note†.

Steel.

(C.I.B. 38,387a.)

An agent, who has hitherto represented a German firm, wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom Household and Fancy China. manufacturers of *porcelain articles* of all kinds, including *household china and fancy articles* (coloured plaques, &c.). See Note†.

(C.I.B. 38,387b.)

A firm in Avignon desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *tinplates, sheet Tinplates; Sheet Iron; Tools; Hardware.* *iron, tools, and hardware generally.* See Note†.

(C.I.B. 38,387c.)

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, Marseilles.

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H.M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) reports that a local Enamelled Metal Wall-covering. firm, which has hitherto obtained supplies from German sources, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *enamelled metal wall-covering*. A sample of German manufacture may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. See Note*. (C.I.B. 45,141a.)

H.M. Consul also reports that a firm in the Department of the Rhône, which has hitherto obtained supplies from German firms, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom firms with a view to buying *netting* (for dress trimmings, &c.), or acting as agent for its sale. Samples of nets of German manufacture may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. See Note*. (C.I.B. 45,141b.)

Note*.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to the British Consulate, Lyons.

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

H.M. Consul-General at Algiers (Mr. B. Cave, C.B.) reports that he has received the following enquiries from firms in that city:—

Enquiries are made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *textiles* of all kinds. See *Note†*, and also *Note on p. 735*. (C.I.B. 41,946 a, b.)

An agent, who has previously represented German firms, wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *embroidery and lace* of all kinds; *linen* for table use and for furnishing; *linen and cotton stuffs* of various kinds; *ladies' underclothing* (hand and machine made); *furs*; *woollen and cotton stuffs*; *ribbons*, *silks*, *tapes*, &c. See *Notes †*, and also *Note on p. 735*. (C.I.B. 41,946 c.)

An agent seeks the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *motors and motor accessories*; *tools and machine tools*, *ironmongery*; and *metal goods* of all kinds. See *Note†*. (C.I.B. 41,946 d.)

A firm wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *metal and wood furniture*. See *Note†*. (C.I.B. 41,946 e.)

A firm wishes to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers of *engineering and building materials* of all kinds. See *Note†*. (C.I.B. 41,946 f.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *cloth, leather, and mineral and lubricating oil*. See *Note†*, and also *Note on p. 735*. (C.I.B. 41,946 g.)

An agent wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *ironmongery and metal goods* of all kinds. See *Note†*. (C.I.B. 41,946 h.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *leather and skins* and all *requisites for boot and shoe manufacture*. See *Note†*, and also *Note on p. 735*. (C.I.B. 41,946 i.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, Algiers.

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE (ALGERIA)—*continued.*

A firm wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *textiles and machinery.* See *Notet*, and **Textiles; Machinery.** *also Note on p. 735.*

The same firm seeks United Kingdom buyers of wool, hides, alfa and dates. See *Notet.*
Market sought for Wool; Hides; Alfa; Dates. (C.I.B. 41,946*j.*)

Notet.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, Algiers.

FRANCE (TUNIS).

H.M. Consul-General at Tunis (Mr. E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B.) reports that a local trader desires to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers with a view to organising agencies and otherwise developing business throughout Tunis and neighbouring countries for the sale of *Manchester cotton goods* and other articles.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, Tunis. (C.I.B. 45,912.)

PORTUGAL.

H.M. Consul at Lisbon (Mr. P. A. Somers Cocks, C.M.G.) reports that a firm in that city wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *machines and tools for working marble.*

**Marble-working
Machines and
Tools.** United Kingdom manufacturers of marble-working machines and tools may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Lisbon. (C.I.B. 43,573.)

The "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 30th November publishes the text of a contract, dated 28th October, between the "Ministério do Fomento" and the "Companhia Hidro-Eléctrica do Varosa" for the construction and working for a period of 75 years of an electric railway, 12 kiloms. (about 7½ miles) long, from Lamego to the left bank of the Douro (see p. 759 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th March last). Work must be commenced within 30 days from the date of the contract and completed within two years.

Openings for British Trade.

PORTUGAL—*continued.*

The "Diario" of 2nd December publishes a Decree under which certain concessions will be made in favour of Portuguese or foreign enterprises undertaking, within the next five years, to erect new hotels in Portugal or on the adjacent islands. These advantages, which include exemption from registration, industrial, and other taxes, will also be granted to the proprietors of existing hotels who may extend their establishments so as to conform with the standards required for the new hotels.

Under the provisions of the Decree, hotels constructed in the cities of Lisbon and Oporto must contain at least 100 rooms, while those in other districts must, with certain exceptions, have not less than 50 rooms. The projects for the erection of the buildings will be presented by the "Ministério do Fomento" to the Cortes for approval.

The Government is authorised to exempt from customs duty furnishing materials, utensils, and equipment which it may be necessary to import. Subsidies will also be granted, temporarily or provisionally, to firms which will undertake to commence construction work *immediately*.

The "Diario," containing the full text of the Decree (in Portuguese), may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

Articles to replace German Supplies. See notice on p. 756.

SPAIN.

H.M. Consul at Seville (Mr. A. L. Keyser) reports that he has received the following enquiries from agents in that city:—

Enquiry is made for the agency of United Kingdom manufacturers

Office Requisites; Paper; Toys Cheap Jewellery, &c.	<i>of office requisites, paper, toys, cheap jewellery, and ornaments for ladies' clothing. See Note† on next page.</i>
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(C.I.B. 43,065a.)

An agent desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom

Piece Goods; Perfumery; Drugs; Lace Trimmings; Ribbons, &c.	<i>manufacturers of piece goods, perfumery, drugs, lace trimmings, ribbons, ornaments for ladies' clothing, &c.</i>
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See Note† on next page and also Note on p. 735. (C.I.B. 43,065b.)

Enquiry is made for the representation of United Kingdom manu-

Chemical Products; Hardware; Dried Fish; Colonial Produce.	<i>facturers of chemical products, hardware, dried fish, and colonial produce. See Note† on next page and also Note on page 735.</i>
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(C.I.B. 43,065c.)

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN—continued.

An English engineer desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of
Cement; Rails; Machinery; cement, machinery, rails, steel
Steel Cables; Pipes; Sanitary, cables, pipes, and also of sanitary,
Electrical, and Printing Supplies. electrical, printing and litho-
graphic material and fittings. See Note †. (C.I.B. 42 508.)

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to the British Consulate, Seville.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 3rd December publishes a notice to the effect that tenders will be received at the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas," Madrid, up to noon on 12th February, 1915, for the construction and working, for a period of 99 years, of a secondary railway from Matico to Azbarren. The cost of construction is estimated at 2,291,720 pesetas (about £88,000), on which interest not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum will be guaranteed by the State. *A deposit of 10 per cent. of the foregoing amount will be required to qualify any tender.* The minimum rolling stock required to work the line will be 2 locomotives, 2 passenger coaches, 10 covered and 30 open goods wagons. An option on the concession is held by the "Compañía de los Ferrocarriles de Santander á Bilbao." Work on the line must be commenced within three months from the date of the award of the concession, and completed in two years. *See Note*.*

The "Gaceta" of 5th December notifies that tenders will be opened by the municipal authorities at Valladolid on 22nd December for the carrying out of drainage works at that town, at an estimated cost of 390,380 pesetas (about £15,000). *See Note*.*

Note.*—Although the two foregoing contracts will probably be awarded to Spanish firms, nevertheless the carrying out of the works may involve the purchase of material outside Spain.

The "Gaceta" of 6th December publishes a Royal Decree authorising the "Ministerio de Fomento" to present to the Cortes a Bill authorising the construction of the Balaguer-Camarasa section of the international railway between Lérida and Saint-Girons, *viá* the Noguera-Pallaresa Valley.

The same issue of the "Gaceta" also contains a Royal Decree authorising the "Ministerio de Fomento" to make
Electric Cranes. arrangements for the acquisition, by public tender, of four electric cranes for the port of Valencia at a total estimated cost of 188,000 pesetas (about £7,200).

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN—*continued.*

The same issue of the "Gaceta" publishes a further Decree authorising the "Ministerio de Fomento" to carry out drainage works in connection with the Castilian Canal project, at an estimated cost of 4,664,621 pesetas (about £179,400). The "Ministerio" will acquire by public tender the necessary materials for the execution of the works, such as cement, hydraulic lime, metal work, &c.

GREECE (CRETE).

H.M. Vice-Consul at Canea (Mr. E. C. D. Rawlins) reports that a firm in that town wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of
Textiles; Hosiery; *cotton and woollen goods, calicoes, madapolams,*
Cured Fish; Metals; *velvets and velveteens, gloves, shirts, collars, cloth*
Ironmongery; *for men's and women's wear, herrings, codfish,*
Bedsteads; *zinc, iron sheets, tinplate, tin, &c., bedsteads,*
Petroleum Engines; *ironmongery and iron goods, petroleum engines,*
Pumps; &c. *hydraulic presses, mills, pumps, &c. See Note on p. 735.*

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Vice-Consulate, Canea.

(C.I.B. 40,0514.)

ROUMANIA.

H.M. Consul-General at Galatz (Major J. G. Baldwin, C.B.) reports that a large spinning mill in Roumania wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *cotton and linen thread*. This firm is stated to use annually about 400,000 kilogs. of cotton thread and about 20,000 packages of linen thread.

United Kingdom spinners of cotton and linen thread may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, Galatz.

(C.I.B. 41,540.)

COLOMBIA.

The "Diario Oficial" (Bogotá) of 28th October publishes a Decree authorising the Colombian Government, as soon as the financial circumstances of the Republic will permit, to make arrangements for the construction of a railway from the port of Barrancabermeja to the town of Chiquinquirá, *viâ* El Tablazo on the river Sugamoso; a branch line will also be constructed from El Tablazo to Bucaramanga.

The same Decree also authorizes the construction of a railway from Tunja, passing through the Departments of Boyacá and Santander, to the river Magdalena.

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from the Board of Trade Correspondents in the Crown Colonies, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1913, 1,048 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 170,895 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

The great volume of information distributed under this system has rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service *which includes the regular supply of the weekly "Board of Trade Journal,"* and accordingly firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

The "Journal" itself contains a large amount of information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

TRADE ENQUIRIES REGARDING MARKETS ABROAD.

Requests for information regarding the market for goods of some general description are not infrequently made of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Dominions, the Imperial Trade Correspondents in other parts of the Empire, and of H.M. Consular Officers in foreign countries, without any specific information being given to indicate (a) the precise kind

Trade Enquiries regarding Markets Abroad.

of goods about which the enquirer desires information, and (b) the particular points in regard to which he specially wants to be informed. Attention is directed to this matter because, if applicants would make their enquiries more precise, they would benefit by receiving more precise information. It would also be in their interest to state whether they have already succeeded in obtaining any trade in the country in question, whether they are represented by agents there, and if so by whom, and whether they are satisfied with their representation. It would also be desirable for them to forward copies of their catalogues or printed matter to the Trade Commissioner Correspondent, or Consul concerned.

(C.I.B. 16,428.)

"EXCHANGE MEETINGS" OF MANUFACTURERS AND BUYERS.**Samples of German and Austrian Goods.**

In connection with the scheme, details of which have previously been announced, for exhibiting at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C., samples of goods hitherto obtained from Germany and Austria, an exhibition of jewellery and haberdashery was held at that address on 3rd and 4th December, for the purpose of bringing British manufacturers into direct touch with importers, wholesale firms and shipping houses. The interest taken in these Exchange Meetings by both manufacturers and buyers is being well maintained, and it would appear that results of practical benefit to both are being achieved.

A complete list of those manufacturers who have expressed their preparedness to consider enquiries for the supply of certain articles is being printed for circulation to firms interested. Copies of this list may be obtained by *bonâ fide* buyers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, either at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., or at 32, Cheapside, E.C.

Previous Exchange Meetings have dealt with (1) toys, (2) earthenware, china and glassware, (3) fancy goods, (4) electro-plate, cutlery and clocks, and (5) household utensils of metal and wood, including brushes. Lists of manufacturers, prepared as a result of these meetings, are now available. The next Exchange Meeting will shortly be announced, and other meetings will follow in quick succession.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.**Issue of Special Memoranda.**

In connection with the campaign which the Board of Trade are undertaking to assist and supplement the efforts of British manufacturers and merchants to profit by the present opportunity for establishing themselves in markets previously held by German and Austrian or Hungarian firms, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has prepared memoranda giving information with

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

regard to possible developments in certain important trades. Memoranda on the following trades have been issued:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| Agricultural machinery. | Fire-proof bricks, retorts, crucibles, &c. |
| Aluminium and aluminium wares. | Furniture. |
| Anchors, grapnels and chains. | Furriers' wares. |
| Animal-drawn vehicles. | Glassware, hollow (glass bottles, &c.). |
| Artificial flowers. | Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wire, and electro-plate. |
| Baskets and basketware. | Implements and tools. |
| Boilers and boiler-makers' wares. | Internal combustion and explosion motors, gas turbines, &c. |
| Boot polishes. | Iron and steel bars, angles, rods, hoops, &c. |
| Boots and shoes (except of rubber). | Iron and steel plates and sheets. |
| Brass and brass wares, &c. | Iron and steel wire. |
| Brewing and distilling machinery and apparatus. | Iron and steel wire manufactures. |
| Brooms, brushes and brush-makers' wares. | Jewellery and trinkets. |
| Building and furniture fittings (including locksmiths' wares). | Jute manufactures (including yarn). |
| Buttons, studs, &c. | Lace and embroidery. |
| Cables, cordage, twine and nets, &c. | Leather gloves and glove leather. |
| Candles. | Linen manufactures (including yarn). |
| Carbons for electric lighting. | Lubricating oils and greases. |
| Carpets, rugs and matting. | Machine tools. |
| Cast iron goods (stoves, baths, &c.). | Machinery belting. |
| Cement. | Medicines comprising drugs and medicinal preparations. |
| Chemicals, heavy. | Men's cotton and woollen clothing. |
| Cigars. | Milling machinery. |
| Copper goods. | Motor cars. |
| Cotton gloves. | Motor cycles. |
| Cotton hosiery (stockings and socks). | Musical instruments. |
| Cotton prints. | Oilcloth and linoleum. |
| Cotton velvets and plushes. | Painters' colours and materials (including varnish). |
| Cotton yarns. | Paper, pasteboard and cardboard. |
| Cutlery. | Perfumery and cosmetics. |
| Cycles and parts thereof. | Photographic goods. |
| Electrical appliances and apparatus. | Pins and needles. |
| Enamelled hollow ware. | Plate and sheet glass. |
| Engine and boiler packing. | |
| Feathers, ornamental. | |
| Feeding stuffs (oilcake and bran). | |
| Felt hats and fezzes. | |
| Fertilizers. | |

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

Printing and lithographic machines.

Products of the printing industry.

Pumps and pumping machinery.

Rail locomotives.

Railway material of iron and steel (except rolling stock and wheels, tyres and axles).

Railway wheels and axles (complete) and tyres and axles.

Road locomotives (including steam-rollers).

Rubber tyres for motor cars and motor cycles.

Rubber wares (other than machinery belting, tyres for cycles, motor cycles and motor cars, and toys).

Saddlery, harness and miscellaneous leather wares.

Sanitary ware.

Scientific instruments and apparatus (except electrical).

Screws, nails, bolts and nuts of iron and steel.

Sewing, &c. cotton.

Sewing and knitting machines.

Silk manufactures (piece goods, ribbons, &c.).

Soaps.

Starch.

Stationery (writing materials, note books, &c.).

Stoneware, earthenware and chinaware.

Straw plait and straw hats

Textile machinery.

Tin wares, including tinfoil.

Toys and games.

Tubes, pipes and fittings of iron and steel.

Umbrellas and sunshades.

Volatile and essential oils.

Women's and girls' clothing.

Wooden wares.

Woollen and worsted piece goods.

Woollen velvets and plushes.

Copies of these memoranda have been sent to British Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, and a large number of British manufacturers and merchants, as well as to the press. A very large number of enquiries for further information with regard to particular trades and markets has resulted. The Commercial Intelligence Branch is prepared to receive and answer personal and written enquiries for such information (see also pp. 734-35). Accordingly any British manufacturer or merchant who desires to be furnished with information as to openings affecting his particular business should address the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., who will be prepared to give any further particulars possible respecting *names of buyers, rules of import duty, &c.*, or to make special enquiries through H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Trade Correspondents of the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the British Self-Governing Dominions, India, the Colonies and Protectorates, or through British Consular Officers in neutral foreign countries.

The Board of Trade National System of Labour Exchanges have on their books, at the present time, particulars with regard to large numbers of skilled and unskilled workpeople who are seeking employment.

Employers desiring workpeople should notify their vacancies to the nearest Labour Exchange.

The Exchanges will give special attention to requests from employers for special classes of workpeople for new trades, and for workpeople (men or women) to replace temporarily those who have taken military or naval service.

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

Reports on Commercial Conditions and Trade Openings.

In connection with the scheme which the Board of Trade have initiated for assisting British manufacturers and traders to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the war for securing trade formerly in the hands of German, Austrian or Hungarian rivals, the following information has been received from H.M. Consular Officers in addition to that published in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

Note.—In considering the openings for trade mentioned in the following reports regard should be had to the note on p. 735 of this issue relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles.

* * * * *

China (Manchuria).—According to information received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade it has always been the custom of German firms doing business in Manchuria to quote prices c.i.f., and it is suggested that British manufacturers and exporters should do likewise in quoting for that market. It is pointed out that it is useless to send catalogues in the English language with prices in sterling, as business at Harbin is conducted in the Russian language and chiefly in Russian currency. (C.I.B. 43,545.)

* * * * *

Morocco.—With reference to the notice on p. 491 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th November relative to the sequestration of German property in Morocco, H.M. Consul at Fez now reports that the authorities in that town are about to open the German warehouses situated there, and make an inventory of their contents. A representative of the British Consulate will attend to take note of anything affecting the interests of British subjects. (C.I.B. 43,001.)

* * * * *

Portuguese East Africa.—H.M. Consul at Chinde reports that the principal goods imported into that port from Germany in 1913 were as follows:—*Agricultural machinery*, to the value of £5,000, *corrugated iron, angle iron, steel plates, &c.*, £1,000; *plain calico*, £900; *printed calico*, £2,000; and *cement*, £1,000. The purchasers of these goods are foreign merchants and the German exporters generally quote c.i.f. terms and allow 4 months credit; the drawees delay acceptance until the goods are actually landed and inspected.

All advertisements for Chinde should be printed in Portuguese. It is desirable that commercial travellers speaking Portuguese should call at the town at least once a year on behalf of United Kingdom firms. H.M. Consul suggests that perhaps it might be possible for a group of British firms to appoint a traveller who could represent their various interests and so save expense. (C.I.B. 43,372.)

MORATORIUM LAWS AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES ABROAD.

Austria-Hungary.

H.M. Minister at The Hague has forwarded a translation of a Decree of the Austro-Hungarian Government, as reproduced in a supplement to the "Deutsche Reichsanzeiger" (Berlin) of 2nd November, regarding retaliatory measures concerning balances and credits due to subjects of Enemy States. This measure, which came into force on 23rd October, provides that the settlement of claims which are due to subjects of Enemy States by way of balances and credits against companies, individuals, public administrative bodies and other corporations in Austria-Hungary can either be prohibited or made dependent upon the fulfilment of certain conditions. It may further be ordered that the debts in question be deposited until further notice in the Austro-Hungarian Bank or in some other suitable institution.

A further Decree, which also came into force on 23rd October, prohibits the making of payments to all British and French subjects or to persons domiciled in the United Kingdom and France and their Possessions, either directly or indirectly, in cash or by bill or cheque, or in any other way; the sending of money or securities to any of the countries mentioned is also prohibited. The period of payment for bills of exchange and cheques to which this prohibition applies is postponed until further notice, and interest for postponement cannot be demanded on prohibited payments so long as the prohibition is in force. The debtor can discharge his debt by depositing the amount of the debt or securities with the Austro-Hungarian Bank or with the Post Office Bank.

These regulations do not apply to British and French subjects domiciled in Austria-Hungary, nor to the intended settlement in that country of claims which have accrued to British and French subjects in the conduct of their business in their establishments in Austria.

(C. 18,615.)

Italy.

H.M. Embassy at Rome has forwarded the French text of a Royal Decree, published on the 25th November, sanctioning the closure of the Stock Exchange until the 31st December, and providing for the extension of time allowed for settlements arising out of the negotiation of securities during the same period. Interest is fixed at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as regards transactions for Government stock and Government guaranteed stock, and at 5 per cent. for other securities.

The text of the Decree may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 20,039.)

Turkey.

A translation of the Turkish provisional law of 3rd August declaring bank notes issued by the Imperial Ottoman Bank to be legal tender has been received at the Board of Trade through the Foreign Office. From this it appears that while the law is in force the Bank is released from the obligation to redeem its notes by exchanging them for specie.

The translation in question may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

C. 18 043.)

ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL AND GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS.

Aniline Oil and Salt, and Picric Acid Totally Prohibited.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 11th day of December, 1914.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:—

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November, 1914, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November, 1914, should be amended by making the following additions to and alterations in the same:—

(1) That the heading "Picric Acid and its components" should be deleted from the list of articles prohibited to be exported to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Belgium, Spain, and Portugal.

(2) That the export of the following articles be prohibited to all destinations:—

Aniline Oil.

Aniline Salt.

Picric Acid and its components.

Now, THEREFORE, Their Lordships having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

*Orders-in-Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.***STATE ASSISTANCE FOR EXPORT TRADERS.****Explanation of the Scheme.**

The following explanation of the Government scheme in regard to affording assistance to export traders has been received from the Foreign Trade Debts Committee:—

The scheme does not contemplate direct advances by the Government to exporters. It aims at enabling the trader to draw bills, accepted by his bank and guaranteed by the Committee appointed by the Treasury under the scheme. Such bills will be first class negotiable instruments, and capable of being readily discounted on the most favourable terms either at the trader's own bank or in the market. The procedure is as follows:—An exporting firm or company having debts due to it from abroad, but not immediately collectable owing to the war, will, through its bankers, furnish the Foreign Trade Debts Committee with a statement of its financial position and a list of the foreign debts forming the security for the accommodation, and for this purpose the necessary forms are supplied to banks by the Committee as required. The firm's bankers are necessary parties to each application, as their recommendation is essential before the application can be considered by the Committee. The maximum limit for an advance is 50 per cent. of the foreign debts, but within that limit the amount to be authorised is in the absolute discretion of the Committee.

Upon an application being authorised the trader draws a six months bill on the bank recommending the advance. The bank accepts it and obtains the Committee's certificate endorsed thereon.

The bill can then be discounted at once and will be renewable, with the approval of the Committee, for subsequent periods of six months, after deducting the amount of any of the foreign debts, constituting the specific security, which have been collected in the interval. Renewals may be arranged until after the conclusion of the war.

The cost to the trader of the accommodation should work out at the rate of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, made up as follows, viz.:—

Insurance Commission of 1 per cent., payable to the Committee on each 6 months bill. (Making 2 per cent. per annum.)

Accepting fee of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. payable to the bank on each bill. (Making $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.)

Assuming that the bills can be discounted at, say, $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and allowing for stamp duty, the total price paid for the accommodation is estimated at a little under $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The trader remains personally responsible for meeting the bills which he has drawn, even though the foreign debts should prove to be irrecoverable. The scheme, in fact, provides the trader with the means of obtaining money pending the recovery of debts due to him from abroad; but does not relieve him from liability if the pledged debts are insufficient.

If the trader is unable to provide for the bills when they fall due,

*Orders-in-Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.*STATE ASSISTANCE FOR EXPORT TRADERS.—*continued.*

they will be honoured by the accepting bank, and any ultimate loss, after the Insurance Fund has been exhausted, will be met to the extent of 75 per cent. by the Government.

Thus a bank, in agreeing to accept bills under the scheme, will have as security (1) the foreign debts scheduled with the application, (2) the trader's credit, and (3) the Insurance Fund. If there is, nevertheless, an ultimate loss, the bank's share in it is only 25 per cent.

The negotiations which preceded the formulation of the scheme took place between the Government and the clearing banks and representatives of the country banks. It is not, however, the Committee's intention to deal with those banks only. They are prepared to consider the recommendation of any bank of high standing doing business in this country. It will be seen that the scheme is wide in scope and eminently practical in working.

The Secretary to the Foreign Trade Debts Committee is Mr. H. Mead Taylor, and the offices are at 119, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.**Warning to Traders.**

The attention of the Board of Trade has been called to the fact that certain traders in this country do not appear to be fully aware of their obligations and responsibilities in regard to Trading with the Enemy.

All traders are now by law expressly prohibited from obtaining from or supplying to an enemy country or an enemy, either directly or indirectly, any goods, wares, or merchandise, and it is incumbent upon them to take every precaution to see that goods which are exported to a neutral country are not ultimately destined for an enemy country and that goods which they import from a neutral country are not of enemy origin. The Board of Trade do not doubt that reputable British firms are, in general, careful to avoid infringement of the Proclamations relating to Trading with the Enemy, but they have reason to fear that in some instances there have been cases of business laxity, and that goods have reached this country or have been exported from it which proper inquiry would have shown respectively to have been of enemy origin or intended for enemy consumption.

Any such laxity or want of proper inquiry renders firms liable to the risk of prosecution under the "Trading with the Enemy Act," the penalties imposable under which may be either fine or imprisonment, or both, and if the conviction is under indictment, even to penal servitude, with forfeiture of the goods in either case.

*Orders-in-Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.***TELEGRAMS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.****Revised Regulations *re* Codes.**

The Postmaster-General has announced an extension of the arrangements relative to the use of codes in foreign telegrams outlined on pp. 287-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th October. From the 14th December the following codes may be used in addition to the four codes already authorised:—Bentley's Complete Phrase Code (not including the separate Mining and Oil Supplements), Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code (not including the special Rubber Edition), and Meyer's Atlantic Cotton Code (39th Edition).

The use of these codes, and of the codes already allowed—*i.e.*, the A.B.C. Code (5th Edition), Scott's Code (10th Edition), Lieber's Code and the Western Union Code—will be subject to the following regulations:—

(1) Code is at present only allowed in telegrams exchanged between the United Kingdom on the one hand and British Possessions and allied or neutral countries outside Europe on the other.

(2) Some extra-European countries do not at present admit code, and consequently code telegrams cannot be sent to Argentina, Brazil, the Danish, Dutch, French or Italian Possessions, or Uruguay, among other places.

(3) Messages in private code or in any unrecognised code are stopped.

(4) Neither private supplements nor the numerical equivalents of the phrases in published codes are admissible. It should be specially remembered that groups or series of numbers and similar expressions (*e.g.*, prices of stocks) are not necessarily admissible because they appear in code. If the decode would not have passed the Censors neither will the coded message be passed.

(5) All messages in code are decoded under arrangements made by the Post Office, for submission to the Censors. Every effort is made to avoid delay in this operation. It tends, however, to expedite the transmission of telegrams if persons handing in coded telegrams deposit at the same time translations of the messages.

(6) In all cases the name of the code used must be indicated on the form. It is not permissible to use words from more than one code in the same telegram.

(7) No charge is made for the transmission of the name of the code, but a fee of sixpence is charged for each outward telegram in code.

CUSTODY OF ENEMY PROPERTY.

Under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, the Board of Trade have appointed the Public Trustee to act as Custodian of enemy property for England and Wales, and the Accountant of Court in Scotland to act in a similar capacity for Scotland.

*Orders-in-Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.***RESTRICTIONS ON ALIENS.**

With reference to the notice on p. 497 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th November, and to previous notices, relative to the restrictions on aliens in the United Kingdom, the "London Gazette" of 11th December publishes an Aliens Restriction Order, which takes effect from 14th December, removing the ports of Aberdeen and West Hartlepool from the list of approved ports specified in Article 1 (3) of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914. Accordingly, no aliens will be permitted to land or embark at the two ports mentioned except alien friends who obtain the special permission of the Secretary of State.

PASSPORTS.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received a despatch from H.M. Consul at Calais notifying that persons leaving that port for Folkestone must have their passports *visé* at the "Bureau de la Place" before embarking.

WAR RISKS INSURANCE.**Rate Reduced.**

The War Risks Insurance Office announces that the Government rate for the insurance of cargo against war risks has been reduced from 2 guineas to 1½ guineas as from 11th December.

NAVAL PRIZES.**Names of Vessels Detained or Captured.**

With reference to the notice on p. 637 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd December relative to Naval Prizes, it is notified that the issue of the "London Gazette" of 11th December contains a further list of vessels detained or captured by His Majesty's Armed Forces, and also a list of ships whose cargoes, or part of them, have been detained.

The issue of the "London Gazette" referred to may be obtained, price 1s. 0½d. (post free), from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions.

With reference to the notice on p. 696 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions, the "London Gazette" of 15th December notifies the results of proceedings in the Supreme Courts of the Bahamas, Bermuda, Gibraltar, and the Straits Settlements.

The issue of the "London Gazette" referred to may be obtained, price 1s. 0½d. (post free), from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

*Orders-in-Council and Government Notices affecting Trade.*NAVAL PRIZES—*continued.***British Cargoes landed from German Ships at Tsingtao.**

The "London Gazette" of 11th December notifies that a telegram has been received at the Foreign Office from H.M. Ambassador at Tokio to the following effect:—

British subjects who possess interests in cargoes which may have been landed from German ships at Tsingtao should address their claims, through H.M. Embassy at Tokio, to the Japanese Ministry for Foreign Affairs, sending detailed descriptions of cargo and documentary evidence in support of them.

The delivery of such cargo can only take place at Tsingtao. Permission to enter that place, subject to the consent of the military authorities, has been granted to foreigners having property there since 20th November last.

Prize Claims Committee.

With reference to the notice on pp. 637-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 3rd December relative to the appointment of a Committee to receive and consider claims made by British, allied, or neutral, third parties against ships or cargoes which have been condemned or detained by order of Prize Courts, and to recommend to what extent, in what manner, and on what terms such claims should be met or provided for out of the prize funds, it is now notified that the Committee is constituted as follows:—

Sir John Simon, P.C., K.C.V.O., K.C., M.P.

The Earl of Desart, P.C., K.C.B.

The Hon. R. Brand, C.M.G.

Sir John Mellor, K.C.B.

Sir Eyre Crowe, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Vice-Admiral Sir Edmund Slade, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.

Mr. Butler Aspinall, K.C.

Mr. Maurice Hill, K.C., and

Mr. Charles E. Brightman.

L. F. C. Darby, *Secretary.*

ENEMY VESSELS IN NEUTRAL PORTS.**Corrections.**

With reference to the notice on p. 697 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" making certain additions to the lists previously published of enemy vessels sheltering in neutral ports, H.M. Consul at Corunna (Mr. A. H. Medhurst) reports that the German schooner "Weert" is lying at Vigo.

The Foreign Office has notified that the name of the German vessel "Perdival," shown on p. 501 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th November as lying at Lisbon, should be deleted from the list. ;

(C.I.B. 41,002; 46,108.)

CANADIAN TRADE IN 1913-14.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that, according to official returns recently issued, the trade of the Dominion during the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1914, amounted to a total value of £228,600,000, an increase of some £9,000,000 as compared with 1912-13, while if comparison is made with the trade in 1909 the increase is no less than £113,750,000, *i.e.*, it has nearly doubled in the short space of four years. The importation of goods entered for consumption in 1913-14 represented a value of £130,200,000, a decrease of £8,500,000, but on the other hand the value of the exports amounted to £98,400,000, an increase of £17,500,000.

As regards the share of the United Kingdom a new record has been established, her trade with the Dominion during 1913-14 showing an increase of about £7,750,000 over the previous year. The imports into Canada from the United Kingdom amounted in value to £27,130,000, a decrease of £1,370,000, while the exports from the Dominion to the United Kingdom amounted to £45,690,000, or £9,110,000 more than in 1912-13.

The imports of "competitive merchandise," (*i.e.*, that portion of the imports into the Dominion which can be legitimately classified as consisting of goods for the supply of which British manufacturers are in a position to compete) during the years ended 31st March, 1913. and 1914, are shown in the following table :—

Imports from			1912-13.		1913-14.	
			Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
			£		£	
United States ...	...	...	43,400,000	57.0	39,810,000	55.8
United Kingdom ...	...	...	25,000,000	33.0	21,000,000	33.6
Other countries ...	...	...	7,600,000	10.0	7,420,000	10.6
Total ...	...	...	76,000,000	—	71,230,000	—

Although the volume of the trade of the United Kingdom, as seen from the above table, has slightly decreased, it is very satisfactory to note that its relative position has improved, both as regards dutiable and free imports.

The larger proportion of the imports—no less than 83 per cent.—come under the heading "merchandise affected by the preferential tariff," and in this trade the United Kingdom has increased her share from 33.6 per cent. in 1912-13 to 34.29 per cent. in 1913-14, while that of the United States has declined by over 2 per cent.

The trade of the United States with Canada during the period under review has been affected by tariff changes and the re-modelling of the banking and financial laws, which changes have no doubt temporarily restricted business activity, but greater competition may be expected next year. H.M. Trade Commissioner is informed that the monetary stringency in the United States has to a great extent been relieved, that more confidence exists, and that funds are now becoming available for new business enterprises. Consequently, if United Kingdom firms are to maintain the improved position they have secured, it behoves them to do all in their power during the coming winter months to strengthen their organisation and to become thoroughly acquainted with the method of trading that exists in the Dominion.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES. COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 713 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the operation of a new Customs Tariff in the Commonwealth of Australia, the Board of Trade have now received a cablegram from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia, supplemented by cabled information received from the Commonwealth Government by the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia in London, giving certain particulars as to the rates of duty now leviable on various articles on importation into the Commonwealth.

The new rates, which came into force on the 3rd December, 1914, pursuant to a Resolution presented to the Commonwealth Parliament, are subject to amendment and also to revision, on receipt by mail, of the complete schedules of amended duties as presented to Parliament.

The following Statement shows the rates of duty now leviable on certain articles affected, as well as those previously in force:—

Tariff Items.	Rates of Import Duty.			
	Old Rates.		New Rates.	
	Under the General Tariff.	On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.	Under the General Tariff.	On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
1. Ale and other beer, porter, cider and perry, spirituous—				
(A) In bottle ... per gall.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	2s.
(B) In bulk ... "	1s.	1s.	2s.	1s. 6d.
3. Spirits, and spirituous liquors, n.e.i.—				
(A) When not exceeding the strength of proof ... per gall.	14s.	14s.	17s.	17s.
(B) When exceeding the strength of proof ... per pf. gall.	14s.	14s.	17s.	17s.
13. Wine, still (including medicated and vermouth) —				
(A) In bottle ... per gall.	8s.	8s.	12s.	12s.
(B) In bulk ... "	6s.	6s.	10s.	10s.
24. Cigars, including the weight of bands and ribbons ... per lb.	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	10s.	9s.
25. Cigarettes, including weight of cards and mouth-pieces contained in inside packages ... per lb.	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.	9s.	8s. 6d.
45. Confectionery, cocoan and chocolate, viz.—				
(C) Cocoa and chocolate, for potable use, in powdered form ... per lb.	2½d.	2d.	2½d.	2d.
53. Fish, viz. —				
(C) Preserved in tins or other airtight vessels, including the weight of liquid contents ... per lb.	1d.	1d.	1½d.	1d.
79. Matches and vestas of all kinds—				
(A) In boxes containing 100 or less of matches or vestas ... per gross of boxes	1s.	6d.	1s. 2d.	8d.
(B) In boxes containing over 100, but not exceeding 200 matches or vestas ... per gross of boxes	2s.	1s.	2s. 4d.	1s. 4d.
(C) For each additional 100, or portion of 100 matches or vestas per box, an additional duty ... per gross of boxes	1s.	6d.	1s. 2d.	8d.

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—continued**

Tariff Items	Rates of Import Duty			
	Old Rates		New Rates	
	Under the General Tariff	On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom	Under the General Tariff.	On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
123 Piece goods, viz —				
(A) Woollen, or containing wool, <i>ad val</i>	30 %	20 %	15 %	30 %
(B) (No item)				
(C) Silk or containing silk or having silk worked thereon except piece goods enumerated in sub-item (A) . <i>ad val</i>	10 %	10 %	20 %	10 %
(D) Velvets, velvetens plushes, sericette and cloths imitating furs, astrachans, lace for attire, lace flouncings, millinery and dress nets veilings embroideries in the piece, Italians containing wool, tucked linens or cottons <i>ad val</i>	10 %	10 %	20 %	15 %
130 Hessians and brattice cloth put up in piece goods and bookbinders cloth <i>ad val</i>	Free	Free	10 %	Free
132 Socks and stockings for human attire, viz —				
(B) Cotton <i>ad val</i>	Free	Free	5 %	5 %
(C) Silk or containing silk, but not containing wool, and net <i>ad val</i>	20 %	20 %	30 %	25 %
144 (B) Buckles clasps, slides, buttons, rings, net cotton featherstitch braids, plain braids (other than cotton featherstitch) of one colour and not exceeding three inches in width, but not including braids containing gold, silver, or tinsel threads, piping, tinsel cloth, tinsel belting, having warp or weft composed wholly of tinsel or of continuous threads of tinsel and in alternate thread of textile and tinsel <i>ad val</i>	Free	Free	10 %	Free
146 Chaffcutters and horse gears, chaffcutter knives, corn shellers, corn huskers, cultivators net, harrows, ploughs other, plough shares, plough mould boards, scarifiers ... <i>ad val</i>	20 %	20 %	25 %	20 %
148 Churns of all kinds, cheese presses, dairy coolers, refrigerators other than for household use, supply cans, incubators, net, foster mothers <i>ad val</i>	25 %	25 %	30 %	25 %

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—continued.**

Rates of Import Duty.

Tariff Items.	Old Rates.		New Rates.	
	Under the General Tariff.	On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.	Under the General Tariff.	On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
152. Agricultural, horticultural, and viticultural machinery and implements, viz.—				
A) Testers and pasteurisers; cotton gins; fibre scutching machines; hand-worked rakes and ploughs combined; hay tedders; horse rakes; lucerne bunchers; maize harvesters; maize binders; milking machines; mouldboard plates in the rough and not cut into shape; potato raisers or diggers; potato sorters; root cutters; pulpers and graters; straw stackers; sub-surface packers; threshing machines; winnowers; forks (wood and steel), hand-worked cultivators; hand-worked seed drills ... <i>ad val.</i>	Free	Free	10 %	Free
(B) Cream separators; sheep shearing machines not including the flexible shafting or any part above it <i>ad val.</i>	Free	Free	10 %	Free
153. Cutlery, n.e.i., forks, spoons, and knife sharpeners, including the articles named when plated or silver ferruled, but not including any article otherwise partly or wholly made of gold or silver ... <i>ad val.</i>	15 %	10 %	20	10 %
161. Locomotives, traction and portable engines; steam road rollers, including scarifier attachments <i>ad val.</i>	25 %	20 %	30 %	25 %
162 (A) Chain blocks and travelling blocks; pneumatic elevators and conveyors; rotary blowers for smelting, and turbo-blowers; telphers; apparatus for liquefaction of gases; patent portable hoists for underground use; roller bearings and ball bearings <i>ad val.</i>	5 %	Free	10 %	Free
(B) Log band saws with band wheels 5 feet and over in diameter	Free	Free	Free	Free
(C) Machines and machinery n.e.i. <i>ad val.</i>	25 %	20 %	30 %	25 %
163. Machinery, viz.:—				
Steam engine indicators; revolution and speed counters n.e.i.; patent porcelain and steel rollers for flour mills; typewriters (including covers); zinc refining retorts; fire engines;				

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—continued.**

Tariff Items.	Rates of Import Duty.			
	Old Rates.		New Rates.	
	Under the General Tariff.	Under the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.	Under the General Tariff.	Under the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
stitching machines; sewing machines (including cabinets and covers); button-hole punching and sewing machines; darning machines; straw envelope-making machines ... <i>ad val.</i>	Free	Free	10 %	Free
164. Machinery, viz.— Garment drafting machines; knitting; linotype, monotype, monoline, and other type composing machines; printing machines and presses; machinery used exclusively for and in the actual process of electrotyping and stereotyping; aluminium rotary graining machines <i>ad val.</i>	Free	Free	10 %	Free
165. Machinery and machines; and machine tools n.e.i., viz.— (A) Machines n.e.i., used in the tanning of hides and skins, and in the preparation of leather; automatic can-making and closing machines; machinery for scouring and washing wool; machinery used in the manufacture or treatment of fibrous materials and felt, and felt hats; machinery for the manufacture of paper, and for felt-ing; soap-cutting machines; artesian boring machines; combination machines to disintegrate mix and compress molasses fodder ... <i>ad val.</i>				
(B) Machine tools— Hat-making—hydraulic blocking press for making straw hats ... <i>ad val.</i> India-rubber working—Hose machines; steel stamps; steel tyre mandrils; spreading; tread drums; washer cutting ... <i>ad val.</i> Metal working—Wire netting machines; pneumatic hammers, other than hand pneumatic hammers; steam hammers, up to and including sizes up to 16-in. cylinders; punching and shearing cropping and notching machines, combined or separate; slotting machines.	15 %	15 %	30 %*	25 %*

* All these machines now classified under Item 162 (c).

Proposed Tariff Changes.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—continued.

Tariff Items.	Rates of Import Duty.			
	Old Rates.		New Rates.	
	Under the General Tariff.	On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.	Under the General Tariff.	On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
165 (B). Machine tools— <i>cont.</i>				
sizes up to 12-in. stroke; centering machines to center up to 6-in. diameter; bolt screwing and nut tapping, combined or separate; bending rolls <i>ad val.</i>				
Artesian boring tools, n.e.i. <i>ad val.</i>	15 %	15 %	30 %*	25 %*
Boot-making machine tools, n.e.i. ... <i>ad val.</i>				
Tyre benders and shrinkers <i>ad val.</i>				
Tinsmiths' tools, being machine ... <i>ad val.</i>				
166. Machine tools, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws ...	Free	Free	10 %	Free
168. Tools of trade for the use of artisans and mechanics and tools in general use as prescribed by Departmental By-laws ... <i>ad val.</i>	Free	Free	10 %	Free
170. (A) Manufactures of metal n.e.i. ... <i>ad val.</i>	30 %	25 %	35 %	30 %
171. Saws, n.e.i. ... <i>ad val.</i>	15 %	15 %	20 %	15 %
172. Bra-work, bronzework and gun-metal work for general engineering and plumbing, and other trades <i>ad val.</i>	30 %	25 %	35 %	30 %
177. Electrical machines and appliances—				
(A) Dynamo electric machines up to the capacity of 200 horse power; static transformers and induction coils for all purposes; electric fans ... <i>ad val.</i>	25 %	20 %	30 %	25 %
(B) Dynamo electric machines over the capacity of 200 horse power ... <i>ad val.</i>	17½ %	12½ %	30 %	25 %
(C) Regulating, starting, and controlling apparatus for all electrical purposes, including distributing boards and switchboards, except telephone switchboards ... <i>ad val.</i>	20 %	20 %	30 %	20 %
178. Electrical and gas appliances, viz.—				
(C) Telephones, telephone switchboards and appliances ... <i>ad val.</i>	Free	Free	10 %	Free
179. Electrical articles and materials, viz.—				
(A) Accumulators or storage batteries; arc lamps; cable and wire (covered); carbon in blocks of 12 square inches and over; electric vacuum tubes; measuring and recording instruments; prepared insulating tape <i>ad val.</i>	5 %	Free	10 %	Free

* All these machines now classified under Item 162 (c).

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—continued.**

Tariff Items.	Rates of Import Duty.			
	Old Rates.		New Rates.	
	Under the General Tariff.	On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.	Under the General Tariff.	On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
186. Wire netting <i>ad val.</i>	Free	Free	10 %	Free
185. Barbed wire <i>ad val.</i>	15 %	10 %	20 %	10 %
222. (A) Steel wheels n.e.i. of over 30 inches diameter in the tread, for use on railways and tramways, and all steel parts for such wheels including axles <i>ad val.</i>	5 %	Free	10 %	Free
(B) Steel-rimmed wheels of over 18 inches diameter in the tread, for use on railways and tramways, and all steel parts for such wheels, including axles <i>ad val.</i>	5 %	Free	10 %	Free
226. Wire n.e.i. also woven wire measuring over 20 holes to the lineal inch <i>ad val.</i>	Free	Free	5 %	Free
229. Iron and steel—				
(A) Scrap iron and steel, and pig iron <i>ad val.</i>	Free	Free	5 %	Free
(B) Ingots; blooms; slabs; billets; puddled bars and loops; or like crude manufactures, less finished than iron or steel bars, but more advanced than pig iron (except castings) <i>ad val.</i>				
(C) Bar, rod; angle; tee; sheet and plate (plain); wire and hoop; iron bars of fancy pattern in the state in which they leave the rollers <i>ad val.</i>				
(D) Machinery, machines—				
Mowers; reapers; and reapers and binders <i>ad val.</i>	Free	Free	5 %	Free
236. Paints and colours, viz.—				
(A) Ground in liquid in packages containing over 14 lb. per cwt.	4s.	4s.	6s.	5s.
(B) Ground in liquid in packages containing 14 lb. and under; paints and colours prepared for use; and tatoo oil ... per cwt. or <i>ad val.</i>	6s. 20 %	6s. 15 %	9s. 25 %	7s. 6d. 20 %
which ever rate returns the higher duty.				
(D) Colours, dry, n.e.i. per cwt.	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	3s.	2s. 6d.
250. Glass, viz.—				
(C) Polished and patent plate not exceeding 25 superficial feet <i>ad val.</i>	Free	Free	5 %	Free
287. Chemicals and drugs, n.e.i., other than those packed for use in the household <i>ad val.</i>	Free	Free	5 %	Free

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—continued.**

Tariff Items.	Rates of Import Duty.			
	Old Rates.		New Rates.	
	Under the General Tariff.	On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.	Under the General Tariff.	On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
292. Medicines—				
(A) Pharmaceutical preparations, patent and proprietary medicines and other medicinal preparations; chemicals and drugs packed for use in the household, n.e.i.; medicinal extracts; essences; juices; infusions; solutions; emulsions; confections and syrups; pills; pilules; tablets; solids; ovoids; tablets, capsules; cachets; suppositories; pessaries n.e.i.; poultices; salves; cerates; ointments; liniments; lotions; pastes and the like; medicinal waters and oils, n.e.i.; and medicines for animals ... <i>ad val.</i>	15 %	15 %	20 %	15 %
(B) Spirituous ... <i>ad val.</i> (Or according to the rates provided in Division I. respecting spirituous preparations whichever rate returns the higher duty.)	15 %	15 %	20 %	15 %
295. (A) Perfumery; perfumed ammonia; toilet preparations (perfumed or not) non-spirituous, and spirituous when the duty payable under item 9* is less than that payable under this item; skin foods; refined lanoline; refined glycerine; and petroleum jelly in packages containing less than 3 cwt. <i>ad val.</i>	30 %	25 %	35 %	25 %
326. Fancy goods; including card cases; snuff and match boxes; thimbles; serviette rings; button hooks; shoe horns and lifts; glove stretchers; toys; ivory and other ornamental figures; feather dusters; paper parasols; articles used for outdoor and indoor games; fishing appliances, n.e.i.; and articles, n.e.i., used for ornamental purposes, or partly for use and partly for ornament... <i>ad val.</i>	25 %	20 %	30 %	20 %
342. Gramophones, phonographs, and other talking machines, including cases (but not horns) imported with machines; and records ... <i>ad val.</i>	5 %	Free	10 %	Free

* Item 9 provides for the imposition of various duties on "spirituous preparations" according to strength of proof spirit.

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—continued.**

Tariff Items.	Rates of Import Duty.			
	Old Rates.		New Rates.	
	Under the General Tariff.	On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.	Under the General Tariff.	On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
345. Boots, shoes, slippers, clogs, patterns, and other footwear (of any material), n.e.i.; and boot and shoe uppers and tops; cork, leather, or other socks or soles, n.e.i. ... <i>ad val.</i>	35 %	30 %	40 %	35 %
353. (A) Leather, rubber, canvas, and composition belting, and green hide for belting and other purposes ... <i>ad val.</i>	25 %	20 %	30 %	25 %
356. Paper, viz :— (A) Manufactures of, framed (including the weight of the frame) or unframed, having advertisements thereon, including price-lists n.e.i., trade catalogues, n.e.i., show cards n.e.i., and all printed photographed or lithographed matter, pictures, n.e.i., and posters of all kinds, used or intended to be used for advertising purposes; also all printed or embossed bags and cartons; calendars and almanacs n.e.i. ... per lb. or <i>ad val.</i> whichever rate returns the higher duty.	6d. 35 %	6d. 35 %	10d. 40 %	8d. 35 %
(E) Printing (glazed, unglazed, mill-glazed, or coated) in rolls or sheets not less than 20 by 25 inches or its equivalent and not ruled or printed in any way <i>ad val.</i>	Free	Free	10 %	Free
380. (A) Vehicles n.e.i. ... <i>ad val.</i>	40 %	35 %	45 %	35 %
(B) Vehicle parts n.e.i., including unde gear (inclusive of axles, springs, and arms), axles n.e.i., springs, hoods and bodies, n.e.i. <i>ad val.</i>	40 %	35 %	45 %	35 %
(C) Roller bearing and ball bearing axles n.e.i. ... <i>ad val.</i>	5 %	Free	10 %	Free
387. Bags purses n.e.i., wallets, baskets boxes, cases, or trunks, with or without fittings, viz :— (A) Fancy; hand; jewel; trinket; sporting; travelling; picnic; toilet; dressing; glove; handkerchief; collar; and work; satchels; reticules; valises; and companions... <i>ad val.</i>	30 %	25 %	35 %	30 %
(B) Fancy boxes containing free goods or goods subject to a specific rate ... <i>ad val.</i>	30 %	25 %	35 %	30 %

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—continued.**

Tariff Items.	Rates of Import Duty.			
	Old Rates.		New Rates.	
	Under the General Tariff.	On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.	Under the General Tariff.	On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
395. Brushes, viz.— (A) Hair brushes, tooth, scrubbing, and other brushes n.e.i., and brush sets for halls; bristles partly or wholly dressed (except those known as China, Indian, and white French), and all mixtures for use in the manufacture of brush heads or knots <i>ad val.</i>	30 %	25 %	35 %	30 %
402. Sewing and embroidery silks and twists; household threads and cottons; sewing threads and cottons n.e.i. for manufacturing purposes <i>ad val.</i>	Free	Free	5 %	Free

(C. 20,317.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

With reference to the notice on p. 642 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 3rd December respecting the increase of the duty on tea imported into Great Britain and Ireland, the word "June" in the sixth line of that notice should be "July." (C. 19,889.)

**Increase of Import
Duty on Tea.—
A Correction.**

DOMINION OF CANADA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 710 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the regulations prescribed in Customs Memo. No. 1846B for the entry of raw wool and certain woollen goods imported from the United Kingdom, the Board of Trade have now received, from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada, copy of a further Memo. (No. 1849B), dated 14th November, 1914, which provides that raw wool imported from Australia is subject to the same regulations as to entry for warehouse and ex-warehouse as wool imported from the United Kingdom into the Dominion.

(C. 19,821.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.**

It is further notified under Memo. No. 1857B, dated 23rd November, 1914, that Australian Customs Landing Certificates presented by consignees for wool, hides and sheepskins exported from Australia to Canada are to be promptly signed by Canadian Customs officers. (C. 19,983.)

**Landing Certificates
to be signed for
Australian Wool, Hides
and Sheepskins.**

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 708-9 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the regulations governing the importation of live stock, wool and hides, &c. from the United States into Canada under various Customs Memoranda* issued under the "Animal Contagious Diseases Act" by the Dominion Department of Customs, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada, of copy of a further Memo. (No. 1852 B), dated 19th November, 1914, stating that, as regards Memoranda Nos. 1842 B and 1847 B concerning the prohibition of the importation of animals and articles from the United States on account of foot and mouth disease, it has been decided that the goods known in the wool trade as noils, combed tops, shoddy and garnetted waste are not covered by the general prohibitory Order of the 9th November (Memo. No. 1842 B), as interpreted by the Department of Agriculture, and will be admitted into Canada without restriction.

Further, horses consigned to the military authorities may be admitted into Canada, notwithstanding the general prohibition contained in the Ministerial Order of the 9th November, provided that on arrival of such horses at the frontier port the Customs officer shall at once notify the Veterinary Inspector, who will examine the horses and carry out such instructions as he may have received from the Veterinary Director-General for the disinfection of cars, &c.

(C. 19,741.)

The Board of Trade are also in receipt of a Customs Memo. (No. 1855 B), which contains a Ministerial Order, dated 19th November, 1914, amending the regulations previously prescribed under the "Animals Contagious Diseases Act" as follows:—

**Regulations respecting
importation of Packing Straw
and Hay, Hair, Pickled Pelts,
and Cooked Meats from
the United States.**

- (a) Straw or hay used in packing fragile merchandise imported from foreign countries *via* the United States will be admitted, provided the goods are contained in their original packages.
- (b) Straw or hay used in packing merchandise from the United States will be admitted, provided the shipment is accompanied by an affidavit that the said straw or hay was harvested prior to the 1st August, 1914, and had not been in contact with any infected animal or material.

* *Viz.*:—Nos. 1842 B, 1845 B and 1847 B.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DOMINION OF CANADA**—*continued.*

- (c) Hair from countries other than the United States will be admitted under the same conditions as wool.
- (d) Hair from the United States will be refused entry unless accompanied by a certificate of an Officer of the Bureau of Animal Industry that the said hair is free from infection.
- (e) Pickled pelts of sheep or goats with wool or hair removed packed in casks or bundles, will be admitted.
- (f) Cooked meats, such as sausages, will be admitted.

(C. 19,818.)

Further Customs Memoranda (Nos. 1856 B and 1858 B) have been received containing Ministerial Orders dated 23rd and 24th November last, respectively, which amend previous regulations issued under the "Animals Contagious Diseases Act" respecting the importation of live stock, &c. from the United States by prescribing that—

**Regulations respecting
Importation of Wool, Hides,
Skins, and Milk, &c.
from the United States.**

- (a) "Pulled wool, unscoured," may be admitted if accompanied by an affidavit that it was taken from pelts of sheep killed before the 1st August, 1914, and has not come in contact with prohibited wools.
- (b) "Wool" which is accompanied by the certificate of an Officer of the Bureau of Animal Industry to the effect that it has been disinfected with formaldehyde under his supervision, may be admitted.
- (c) "Hides and hay," in sealed closed cars may be allowed transit through Canada from one United States point to another, provided the steps and running boards are disinfected to the satisfaction of an officer of the Customs Department, previous to entering Canada.
- (d) "Tanned sheepskins" may be admitted, if accompanied by the affidavit of the shipper that they are derived from sheep killed prior to 1st August, 1914, and have not been in contact with prohibited wool or skins.
- (e) "Skins of wild fur-bearing animals, tanned or untanned," may be admitted.
- (f) The importation into Canada of milk and cream is prohibited, unless accompanied by a certificate of pasteurization signed by an Officer of the Bureau of Animal Industry or by a local Health Officer.
- (g) Cans for the transportation of milk or cream shall not be allowed to enter Canada unless accompanied by a certificate of sterilization signed by an Officer of the Bureau of Animal Industry or by a local Health Officer.

The regulations regarding the importation of "pulled wool" from the United States are also amended, with the effect that "pulled wool" will be excluded, unless the wool has been previously scoured, and after the scouring process has been dried at a temperature of not less than 160° F. (instead of 200° F.).

(C. 19,948.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.**

War Measures Act, 1914: Regulations respecting prohibition from circulation of Newspapers, &c. containing False News, &c.

A Customs Memo. (No. 1853 B) has also been received which contains an Order-in-Council, dated 6th November, 1914, laying down certain regulations under the "War Measures Act, 1914," respecting the prohibition from circulation in Canada of newspapers, pamphlets, tracts, writings or periodicals calculated to be or that might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy, or containing articles, correspondence, news or information bearing directly or indirectly on the present war and not in accordance with the facts. (C. 19,847.)

Importation of Gold and Silver Articles bearing False Trade descriptions prohibited.

A copy of a Customs Memo. (No. 1851 B), dated 16th November, 1914, has been received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada relative to the prohibition of the importation into the Dominion of gold and silver articles bearing false trade descriptions. The Memo. points out that gold and silver articles imported in contravention of Tariff heading No. 1209 shall be seized.

Tariff heading 1209 prohibits (a) the importation of goods which if sold would be forfeited under the provisions of Part VII. of the Criminal Code.

Under these provisions articles of gold or silver bearing "a false trade description" are liable to seizure.

The following are specimens of false trade descriptions:—

1. Watch cases marked "solid gold," "gold filled" or "coin silver"—when made of base metals and only plated.
2. Watch movements marked "railroad special," "21 jewel," when not containing any jewel or containing a less number of jewels than as stated.

Silver-plated ware made in the United States and marked "Sheffield" with CROWN and ANCHOR is also subject to seizure under sub-section (b) of Tariff heading No. 1209, unless accompanied by a definite indication of the foreign state or country in which the goods were made or produced.

The following is an extract from Schedule C of the Customs Tariff 1907, viz.:—

PROHIBITED GOODS.

1209—Any goods (a) which, if sold, would be forfeited under the provisions of Part VII. of the Criminal Code; or

- (b) manufactured in any foreign State or country which bears any name or trade mark which is or purports to be the name or trade mark of any manufacturer, dealer or trader in the United Kingdom, or in Canada, or in any other British country, unless such name or trade mark is accompanied by a definite indication of the foreign state or country in which the goods were made or produced.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.**

Provided that for the purposes of this item if there is on any goods a name which is identical with or a colourable imitation of the name of a place in the United Kingdom, or in Canada, or in any other British country, such name, unless it is accompanied by the name of the state or country in which it is situate, shall, unless the Minister decides that the attaching of such name is not calculated to deceive (of which matter the Minister shall be the sole judge), be treated as if it was the name of a place in the United Kingdom, or in Canada, or in any other British country.

(C. 20,052.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The Union of South Africa "Government Gazette" for the 6th November last contains a Government Notice (No. 243 of 1914), dated 2nd November, notifying that the following restrictions are imposed upon the exportation from the Union of the following articles:—

**Exportation of
certain Articles
restricted.**

(a) Exportation is prohibited, except to British ports, of:—

- (1) Rubber;
- (2) Graphite suitable for the manufacture of crucibles.

(b) Exportation is prohibited to foreign ports in Europe and to non-European ports in the Mediterranean and Black Sea, with the exception of French, Spanish, and Portuguese ports and Russian ports, other than those on the Baltic Sea, of:—

- (1) Feeding stuffs for animals, and all raw materials for the same;
- (2) Motors of all kinds;
- (3) Motor tyres;
- (4) Blankets, clothing, fabrics for clothing and raw material therefor;
- (5) Boots and shoes, suitable for use in war;
- (6) Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money;
- (7) Vehicles of all kinds available for use in war and their component parts;
- (8) Vessels, craft and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts;
- (9) Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones;
- (10) Fuel; lubricants;
- (11) Powder and explosives, not generally prepared for use in war;
- (12) Barbed wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same;
- (13) Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments;
- (14) Lead (pig, sheet or pipe);

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

- (15) Ferro-chrome;
- (16) Haematite iron ore;
- (17) Magnetic iron ore;
- (18) Rubber;
- (19) Hides and skins, including woollen sheep skins, raw or rough tanned (but not including dressed leather).
(C. 20,486.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: ORANGE FREE STATE.

The Union of South Africa "Government Gazette" for the 30th October last contains a Notification (No. 1816), dated 23rd October, 1914, laying down certain regulations under the provisions of the Orange Free State "Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance No. 32 of 1906," regarding the standards of purity in respect of milk and milk products for sale in the Province of Orange Free State, any departure from which shall raise a presumption, until the contrary is proved, that the article in question is not genuine or is injurious to or dangerous to health.

The standards of purity prescribed for milk and milk products (including condensed milk, butter and cheese), in the Orange Free State are the same as those prescribed for the Cape of Good Hope, for which see pp. 368-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 6th August, 1914.
(C. 20,053.)

NORWAY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation of the undermentioned articles from Norway has been prohibited:—partly-worked products of rubber, guttapercha and balata, rubber waste, unworked copper (except that produced in Norwegian factories and accompanied by a certificate of origin), rolled or pressed copper plates 3 millimetres or more thick, rolled or forged brass or copper bars not further worked, rolled copper or brass wire, cup-shaped copper or brass materials for use in the manufacture of cartridges, refuse of copper alloys.
(C. 20,153; 20,523.)

DENMARK.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the exportation of the following articles from Denmark has been prohibited as from the 11th December:—leather of all kinds (except goat-skins), lamb and sheep-skins, manganese, linseed, soya beans, and margarine.
(C. 20,347.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***NETHERLANDS.**

With reference to the prohibition of the exportation of empty sacks from the Netherlands, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a translation of a notification which was published on the 16th November, respecting the re-export from the Netherlands of sacks which have been imported into that country filled with merchandise.

This notification is as follows:—

The Ministers of Finance and Agriculture bring to the notice of those concerned that sacks which have been imported into the Netherlands filled and which it is desired to export empty will be permitted to be so exported after permission for that purpose has been obtained from the Inspector of Import Duties and Revenues at the place where the empty sacks must be laden for export. The application for permission must be accompanied by a declaration, made by the Customs officer who examined the goods on importation, showing that a like number of sacks of the same sort, filled, were previously imported from the same country whither the empty sacks are destined.

By virtue of transition regulation, Inspectors of Import Duties and Revenues are also empowered to permit the export of empty sacks now in the Netherlands in respect of which an obligation exists for their return to owners established abroad, provided that such obligation and the fact that the sacks were sent to the Netherlands by their owners, filled, are proved to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

(C. 19,979.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt,* through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation of woollen rags from the Netherlands was prohibited by a Decree dated the 9th December.

(C. 20,352.)

FRANCE.

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 22nd November contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 21st November, which suspends temporarily the Customs duty on beetroot seed, decorticated or not.

(C. 19,021.)

The same issue of the "Journal Officiel" contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 21st November, which fixes at 20,000,000 kilogrammes the quantity of olive oil and black olive oil of Tunisian production which may be imported into France free of duty during the year ending the 31st October, 1915.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE—*continued.*

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of
Exportation of copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the
Walnut Wood 3rd December, which prohibits the exportation
prohibited. and re-exportation from France of walnut wood,
 unworked, squared or sawn. Exemptions from
 this prohibition may, however, be accorded under conditions to be
 determined by the Minister of Finance. (C. 20,112.)

FRANCE (MADAGASCAR).

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 19th November contains a
Prohibition of Presidential Decree of the 13th which prohibits
Exportation the exportation of specie from Madagascar and
of Specie. its Dependencies, except in so far as relates to
 the "Service des Mouvements de Fonds." The
 Decree, however, permits individuals or families of Europeans (or
 persons having a similar status) to take a limited quantity of coin
 with them on leaving the Island. (C. 19,061.)

PORTUGAL.

The "Diario do Governo" for the 25th November contains a Decree
Reduction of which provides that the warehouse dues in
Warehouse Charges respect of alimentary products, combustibles
at Lisbon. and medicaments stored in the general ware-
 houses belonging to the Administration of the
 port of Lisbon shall be reduced by 50 per cent. for the duration of
 the present state of war between various European countries.
 (C. 19,877.)

PORTUGAL (ANGOLA).

The "Diario do Governo" for the 25th November contains a Decree
Duty-free Admission of which exempts from Customs duty in
Certain Building Materials. the Province of Angola all building
 materials imported by sugar-manufactur-
 ing companies for the installation or enlargement of sugar manufac-
 tories. (C. 19,878.)

ITALY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of
Export of information to the effect that, as an exception to
Lamb and Goat the general prohibition of the exportation of skins
Skins for making from Italy, the Italian Government have decided to
Gloves. permit the exportation of lamb and goat skins,
 whether raw or tanned, destined for the manufac-
 ture of gloves. (C. 19,608.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***ROUMANIA.**

The "Moniteur du Commerce Roumain" for the 1st October—1st November contains a notice giving a list of articles the exportation of which from Roumania is prohibited. The following is a translation of the list:—

**List of Articles the
Export of which
is prohibited.**

Carriages, carts, automobiles, horses, oxen (vehicles and draught animals in general); wool; gold coin (of all kinds and however packed); oats, hay and all fodder for animals, alimentary products of vegetable or animal origin (with the exception of barley, maize, lentils, colza, linseed, millet, walnuts (*noix*), dried and salted guts, and bran), and including haricot beans, wheat and flour (except maize flour); residues of petroleum; sulphuric acid; all pharmaceutical products; raw hides and skins of all kinds, tanned hides (leather) and boots and shoes, all leather wares, furs of all kinds; telephones, telegraphic and radio-telegraphic apparatus; cables; spades and pickaxes; coal of all kinds; bicycles, motor-cycles, motor lorries, rubber tyres and other accessories; all bandaging materials, such as wadding, gauze, &c.; straw matting of all kinds; sacks,* oil cloth (*toiles cirées*), and sack cloth; surgical instruments. (C. 20,271.)

TUNIS.

With reference to the notice at page 588 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 26th November respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Tunis, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a copy of a Beylical Decree, dated the 16th November, which adds the following articles to the list of goods the exportation and re-exportation of which from Tunis is prohibited:—

**Exportation of
certain Articles
prohibited.**

Acetone;
Acetic acid and its medicinal salts;
Carboic or phenic acids;
Salicylic acid;
Aeroplanes and air-balloons;
Ship's rigging, tackle, &c. (*agrès et appareils de navires*);
Methylic and ethylic alcohol;
Anhydrous alumina;
Aluminium;
Antipyrine;
Military arms of all kinds;
Aspirin;
Sailing, steam or motor vessels;
Bauxite;
Beetroots destined for the manufacture of sugar;
Bismuth and salts of bismuth;
Gunstocks;
Bromine and bromides;
Caffeine;
Indiarubber, balata, gutta-percha, crude or melted down in lumps;

* According to a notice in the "Courrier Financier" for the 22nd November the Roumanian Customs authorities will not permit the exportation of *cereals in sacks* unless the consignors of the cereals deposit with them as security a number of empty sacks equal to the number of sacks filled with the cereals.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—*continued.*

Caps for firearms ;
 Chloral ;
 Chloroform ;
 Chloride of lime ;
 Cotton and cotton wastes ;
 Wood creosote ;
 Coal creosote ;
 Cresol and derivatives thereof ;
 Waste of cotton yarn ;
 Dynamite and similar explosives ;
 Oxygenated water ;
 Military uniforms, camping outfit, equipment, and harness ;
 Sulphuric ether ;
 Extracts of gall-nuts, of sumach, of chestnut, and other tannic juices, liquid or solid, extracted from plants ;
 Ferro-nickel ;
 Formol ;
 Table fruits, fresh, dried or drained, except dates and almonds, and except oranges, tangerines, lemons and other like fruits ;
 Glycerine ;
 Mineral tar ;
 Castor and pulghera oils ;
 Iodine ;
 Iodides and iodoform ;
 Milk, natural ;
 Condensed milk, pure ;
 Condensed milk with sugar added ;
 Machines and parts thereof adapted for marine or aerial navigation ;
 Frigorific machines and apparatus ;
 Dried codfish ;
 Nitrate of soda ;
 Nitrite of soda ;
 Eggs of game-birds ;
 Hides and skins, raw and dressed ;
 Potassium, potash, and potash salts ;
 Gunpowder, and explosives assimilated thereto, gun-cotton, nitrated cotton, nitroglycerine, fulmicotton, &c. ;
 Projectiles and other munitions of war ;
 Amidopyrine (" *pyramidon* ") ;
 Saltpetre ;
 Sea salt, salina salt and rock salt, crude or refined ;
 Caustic soda ;
 Sulphur ;
 Sulphonol ;
 Theobromine ;
 Oilcake and brewery dregs (*drèches*) for use as cattle feed ;
 Trioxymethylene ;
 Automobiles, trailers of all systems, pneumatic tyres and all articles, manufactured or not, appertaining to naval and military or transport material.

Exemptions from this prohibition may be accorded under measures of control by the Director-General of Finance. (C. 20,044.)

SALVADOR.

H.M. Consul at San Salvador has forwarded to the Board of Trade a copy and translation of a "Notice to Merchants," published in the "Diario Oficial" of Salvador for the 7th November, announcing that the gold duties and imposts on imported merchandise, which were formerly collected in the Custom houses and General Treasury in silver at the

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SALVADOR—*continued.*

official rate of exchange fixed by the latter, were to be received, as from the 1st December, exclusively in American (United States) gold coin, notes, or in sight bank drafts on New York. (45,551.)

URUGUAY.

The Uruguayan "Diario Oficial" for the 20th October contains a Law, dated the 17th October, which provides that jerked beef shall pay, on exportation, a duty of 5 milésimos per kilogramme. This duty is to remain in force until the 31st December, 1915, after which date the duty hitherto in force is to be levied again.

Preserved meats and tongues exported (otherwise than by freezing establishments) are to pay a special export duty of 5 milésimos per kilogramme.

Cattle on the hoof which are exported to oversea ports are to be subject to the general export duties on cattle. (C. 19,991)

The Uruguayan "Diario Oficial" for the 26th October, contains a Law, dated the 20th October, which modifies paragraph A of Article 1 of the Law of the 20th August, 1913, to read as follows:—

The Executive is empowered:

(A) To modify, during the period considered necessary, the duties and imposts on foreign alcohol of not less than 95 centesimal degrees, in such a manner that, in the aggregate, the tax levied does not exceed 35 centésimos per litre, and also to apply the same tax to alcohol of domestic production. The Executive is also authorised to levy the new rate of duty on alcohol imported or removed from national manufactories since the 7th October.

The Law also provides for an increase of the import duty on "caña" of not more than 53 degrees strength by 35 milésimos per litre, the additional duty to be levied as from the 7th October.

A Decree, also dated the 20th October, issued in pursuance of the above-mentioned Law, provides that foreign alcohol of not less than 95 centesimal degrees shall pay, as internal revenue duty, on importation, into the Republic, 35 centésimos per litre. The same duty is to be levied on alcohol of national production, of whatever degree of strength. An additional Customs duty of 35 milésimos per litre is to be levied on imported "caña" of not more than 53 degrees, making the total duty (136 + 35 milésimos) 171 milésimos per litre. For each degree or fraction thereof in excess of 53 degrees, there shall be paid 10 milésimos per litre, in accordance with Article 2 of the Law of the 14th July, 1910. All alcohol (*aguardiente*) of a graduation of less than 95 degrees is to be taxed as "caña." The increased internal revenue and Customs duties on alcohol were to take effect as from the 7th October. It is also provided that alcohol from wine (*alcohol vínico*) is to pay a tax of 20 centésimos per litre.

(C. 19,810.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Information regarding the present steamship services between the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

**Steamship
Services to the
Continent.**

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

The "Official Gazette" of the High Commissioner for South Africa contains a High Commissioner's Notice (No 92 of 1914) which lays down certain regulations governing the packing, loading, unloading, and transport of explosives and other dangerous goods upon the railway line of the Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., within the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

These regulations, which are of some length, may be seen by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 20,356.)

NORWAY.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that the Norwegian Government have empowered the Municipal Authorities at Arendal to levy, for the benefit of the Harbour Fund of the port, a tonnage due on vessels loading or discharging of 8 öre (about 1½d.) per register ton in the case of vessels engaged in foreign trade, and of 4 öre (about ½d.) per register ton in the case of vessels engaged in the home trade.

(H. 16,713.)

SWEDEN.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has been notified that, owing to mine disasters, the whole of the steamship services between Sweden and Finland, i.e., from Stockholm to Raumo and from Sundsvall to Montyluoto, have been stopped, and that the only route left to Finland is that to Tornea, which can be reached *via* Trondhjem and by railway round the Gulf of Bothnia. There is a break in this railway from Karungi, the Swedish railway terminus, to Tornea, the Finnish railway terminus, a distance of about 20 miles, over which transport is made by motors; the maximum weight of any one package must, therefore, not exceed half a ton, unless special arrangements are made. There are prospects of the missing link in the railway between Sweden and Finland being connected up shortly, when the through rates are likely to be considerably reduced.

(C.I.B. 46,238.)

**Steamship
Communications
with Finland
interrupted.**

*Shipping and Transport.***BRAZIL.**

H.M. Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. D. R. O'Sullivan-Beare)

**New Railway
Opened in the
State of
Matto Grosso.**

reports that a railway has recently been opened between Itapuru, on the Rio Parana, and Porto Esperanza, near Corumba, which is the most important city of the State of Matto Grosso. Communication between Porto Esperanza and

Corumba, both of which towns are on the Rio Paraguay, is effected by means of ferry boats. The new line is of considerable importance, since it puts the southern part of the State of Matto Grosso into direct railway communication with the State of São Paulo. The journey between Rio de Janeiro and Corumba by rail will occupy some six days, whereas previously the only means of communication between the two cities was by water, a voyage of from six to eight weeks.

The region of Matto Grosso opened up by the new railway constitutes admirable cattle rearing country, and is also well adapted for growing cotton, and mulberry trees for rearing silk worms. At present land there can be obtained on very low terms, but H.M. Consul-General thinks that it is certain that prices will rise rapidly in the near future on account of the completion of the railway and the probability of this southern part of the State becoming one of the great cattle-rearing districts of the world. (C. 18,017.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.**RUSSIA.**

The "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 29th November publishes the following table showing the shipments of petroleum products from Astrakan *via* the Volga from March to October, 1914:—

Month.						Mazont and Petroleum.	Kerosene and other products.
						Pouids.	Pouids.
March	...	...	...	...	...	22,780,000	5,879,000
April	...	...	...	...	...	19,651,000	5,198,000
May	...	...	...	...	...	28,422,000	6,279,000
June	...	...	...	...	...	33,556,000	8,351,000
July	...	...	...	...	...	25,155,000	4,458,000
August	...	...	...	...	...	28,853,000	4,157,000
September	...	...	...	...	...	30,500,000	7,299,000
October	...	...	...	...	...	19,866,000	7,530,000
Total	...	...	...	...	...	208,783,000	49,151,000

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***RUSSIA**—*continued.*

The same issue of the "Gazeta" publishes the subjoined table showing the production of copper in Russian works during the first eight months of 1914, together with the figures for the corresponding period of 1913:—

			Jan to Aug, 1913.	Jan to Aug., 1914	Increase (+) Decrease (—)	Per- centage.
			Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	
Urals	...	..	711,008 320	652,162,220	— 58,846,100	8·5
Caucasus	...	..	407,436,340	368,686,190	— 38,950,150	9·5
Siberia	...	..	227,000,020	229,403,170	+ 2,403,150	1·0
Chemical works and refineries	...	..	59,522,160	55,563,020	— 3,959,140	6·5
Total	...	...	1,405,166,840	1,305,814,600	— 99,352,240	7·75

1,000 pounds = 16 tons (about).

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 12th December, 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	42s. 1d.
Barley	...	...	...	29s. 11d.
Oats	...	...	...	25s. 9d.

For further particulars see p. 794.

A statement is published on p. 795 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 12th December, 1914, as well as of imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

**Imports of
Agricultural
Produce.**

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 10th December, 1914, was 55,719 (including 131 bales British West Indian, 156 bales British West African and 490 bales British East African), and the number imported during the fifty weeks ended 10th December was 3,567,091 (including 6,618 bales British West Indian, 13,806 bales British West African, 31,436 bales British East African, and 3,574 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 10th December was 15,623, and during the fifty weeks, 384,237.

For further details see p. 794.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***FEDERATED MALAY STATES.**

According to telegraphic information received by the Malay States Information Agency in London the export of cultivated rubber from the Federated Malay States during the month of November, 1914, amounted to 2,889 tons, as compared with 2,062 tons in November, 1913. The figures for the exports during October have not yet been received.

**Rubber Exports
during
November, 1914.**

BRAZIL. PERU. BOLIVIA.

H.M. Consul at Pará (Mr. G. B. Michell) reports that the quantity of rubber exported from Pará, Manáos, Iquitos, and Itacoatiara, *viâ* Pará, during the month of October, 1914, was as follows, the corresponding figures for 1913 being added for purposes of comparison:—

—			Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Caucho.	Total.
			Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
October, 1913—							
To United States	...	...	887,686	182,047	376,619	224,011	1,670,363
To Europe	...	...	1,099,551	92,277	131,101	180,002	1,502,931
Total	...	...	1,987,237	274,324	507,720	404,013	3,173,294
October, 1914—							
To United States	...	...	1,347,487	205,848	500,075	279,116	2,332,526
To Europe	...	...	802,049	83,452	135,492	115,757	1,136,750
Total	...	...	2,149,536	289,300	635,567	394,873	3,469,276

(C.I.B. 45,898.)

MISCELLANEOUS.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

In the trades compulsorily insured against unemployment, *viz.*, building, works of construction, engineering, shipbuilding, vehicle making, &c. the percentage of unemployment at 11th December was 3·46 as compared with 3·61 a week ago, 3·83 a month ago, and 4·31 a year ago. These figures relate to the whole of the United Kingdom and include all unemployed workmen in the insured trades. It will be seen that the rate of unemployment in these trades remains below the level of a year ago.

As regards the uninsured trades, the number of men and women on the registers of the Labour Exchanges at 11th December shows a decrease on the figure a week ago, being 47,711 as compared with 50,040. For men alone the corresponding figures were 18,579 and 19,769, and for women 29,132 and 30,271.

**State of
Employment at
11th December,
1914.**

*Miscellaneous.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.*

According to a report in the December* issue of the "Board of Trade Labour Gazette," employment in November showed a further marked improvement, and some shortage of male labour was reported owing partly to war contracts and partly to enlistments.

The engineering, shipbuilding, cutlery, woollen, worsted, hosiery, leather, boot and shoe, and the wholesale clothing trades, showed even greater activity than in October, and much overtime was worked. Carpenters and woodworkers were busy with the erection of military huts.

The cotton trade, though still bad, showed a considerable recovery, and there was a great reduction in the amount of short time reported, especially in the spinning branch. There was also an improvement in the tinplate, iron and steel trades, printing, furnishing, and glass trades. Employment at coal mines and pig-iron blast furnaces continued fairly good, but there was a slight falling off in the linen and jute trades, and a further seasonal decline in the brickmaking industry. In the lace trade there was again an upward movement in the curtain branch, but the other sections of the trade continued very depressed. The bespoke tailoring and the dressmaking, millinery, hat and collar trades were also adversely affected.

Compared with the high level of November, 1913, there was an improvement in the industries affected by war contracts, but in the other trades there was a decline. This decline, which was apparent before the war, was most marked in the tinplate, pig-iron, cotton, lace, pottery and brick trades.

A statement showing the number of receiving orders and of administration orders under Sec. 125 (Deceased Debtors' Estates) of the Act of 1883 gazetted in England and Wales during the month and eleven months ended November, 1914, will be found on p. 796.

GERMANY.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 23rd November states that German manufacturers of waterproofs have notified their customers of a rise in price of 20 per cent. in the case of rubber coats and 10 per cent. for coats of waterproofed material.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 4th December publishes figures relating to the business at the Reichsbank during the month of November, from which it appears that the total of clearances amounts to 4,427 milliards of marks, as compared with 4,473 milliards in October. Against this decline, however, is to be set off the fact that November had three working days less than the previous month. Comparing each month since the outbreak of war with the corresponding month of 1913, the figures for November show a smaller margin of deficiency than any other. The turnover for November, 1913, was 5,582 milliards of marks.

* For list of principal contents, see p. 790.

*Miscellaneous.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

Increased Exportation of News Paper. H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to the local press, the American news print mills have recently been getting large orders from South America and Australia, and this new export business, formerly controlled by the German and British paper mills, accounts to a large extent for the increased shipments which have recently been noted. Some of the large paper manufacturers are planning to extend their export business now that the mills of Europe are feeling the effect of the war, and contracts for the delivery of paper extending into 1916 are being offered to newspaper publishers in South America, Africa and Australia.

With this business once in hand the news print manufacturers hope to keep their hold on the export trade, it being expected that while the cost of American paper is higher than European the fine quality and the certainty of steady deliveries will impress consumers in other countries.

It may be pointed out that, according to figures recently issued by the American Paper and Pulp Association, the production of news paper in the various mills of the United States increased from 88,257 tons in August to 92,347 tons in September. The exports during September also were larger, aggregating 95,522 tons, as compared with 90,632 tons in August. (C. I., 8122.)

ARGENTINA.

Proposed Manufacture of Sacks for exporting Cereals. The "Boletin Oficial" (Buenos Aires) of 6th November publishes a Decree nominating a Commission to advise the Argentine Government as to the best means to be adopted for developing the cultivation of various textile plants which the country produces, and as to the establishment of factories in which the fibre produced can be made into sacks for exporting cereals. These sacks have, up to the present, been imported from abroad. The Commission will pay special attention to experience which has been already gained in this direction, and will advise as to the various concessions which should be made for the encouragement of the proposed new industry.

SIAM.

New Trade Marks Law. With reference to the notice on p. 832 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th September, and to previous notices relative to the new Trade Marks Law in Siam, the Acting British Consul-General at Bangkok (Mr. J. Crosby) reports that although the enforcement of the Act has been postponed indefinitely, the Trade Mark Office opened for receiving applications for registration of marks (see p. 777 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th September) is to remain open, and applications for registration will still be received. All applications received before the day ultimately fixed for the enforcement of the law will be dated as from that day.

The Acting Consul-General adds that possibly the law will not be brought into operation until after the close of the European war. (C.I.B. 88,137.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of November, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 have been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) for the first volume and 4s. 1d. (post free 4s. 7d.) for the second. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country; and in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that beginning with the issues for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries of *consignment* for imports, and countries of final destination, so far as known, for exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given, as mentioned above, on the same basis as those published (up to the year 1908) in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the December issue:—The Labour Market in November; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Retail Food Prices; Employment in Germany and Sweden; Food Prices in Berlin in October; Labour Disputes in New York State in 1913; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries; Labour Statistics of the Australian Commonwealth during second Quarter of 1914.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports of the Annual Series have been issued by the Foreign Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 5399. Trade of Hankow (China) in 1913. Price 2d.
 Re-building of Hankow. Shipping.
 Tea trade. Railway development.
 Kerosene oil production. Map.

No. 5,400. Trade and Commerce of Leghorn (Italy) in 1913.
 Price 1½d.
 Shipping. Reports from Ancona and Elba.

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

*Government Publications.***COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.**

The following report has been issued by the Colonial Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 818. Malta, 1913-14. Price 2½d.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Reports to the Board of Trade upon the supply of Imported Pit-timber, with special reference to the resources of Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces of Eastern Canada. [Ctd. 7,728.] Price 1½d.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Report on Supplies of Home-grown Pit-wood in England and Wales. (Ctd. 7,729.) Price 1d.

Supplement No. 2 (to 5th December, 1914) to the Manual of Emergency Legislation made in consequence of the War. Price 1s. 6d.

This Supplement incorporates and supersedes Supplement No. 1 of the Manual of Emergency Legislation (see p. 455 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th November), so that the whole emergency legislation is to be found in the Manual and Supplement No. 2, thereby avoiding reference to more than two books.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following Miscellaneous Reports relating to H.M. Colonial Possessions, issued since 1st January, 1914, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover):—

No.	Place.	Price.
Miscellaneous—		
87	Ceylon: Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey	1½d.
—	Cyprus: Report on the Prevention of Malaria	2½d.
88	Imperial Institute Reports—V. Oil-Seeds, Fats, and Waxes ...	8½d.
89	Nigeria: Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey of Southern Nigeria, 1913	1d.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. :—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Crops of Saskatchewan.
"Canadian Miller" (Montreal), Dec.

Agriculture in the Philippine Islands.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 19th November.

Rubber Market : General.
"Economiste Français" (Paris), 5th Dec.

Cereal Production in Roumania.
"Moniteur du Commerce Roumain"
 (Bucharest), 1st Nov.

Crop Prospects in Burma.
"Rangoon Gazette," 16th Nov.

Ranching in Rhodesia : Possibilities.
"Rhodesia Agricultural Journal"
 (Salisbury), Oct.

Sugar Factories and Refineries in Russia.
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta"
 (Petrograd), 28th Nov.

Crop Prospects in Canada.
"Canadian Miller" (Montreal), Dec.

Wood Waste Utilisation.
"West Coast Lumberman" (Seattle),
 15th Nov.

Cotton Crop Prospects in India.
"Times of India" (Bombay), 21st Nov.

Edible Oils in Northern Argentina.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 21st Nov.

Coffee Market in Hamburg.
"Börsen Zeitung," (Berlin), 23rd Nov.

Rice Crop Prospects in India, 1914-15.
"Rangoon Gazette," 9th Nov.

Timber Industry in British Columbia.
"West Coast Lumberman" (Seattle),
 15th Nov.

Vintage Prospects in Spain.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 19th Nov.

Grain Gradation, &c., in Canada.
"Canadian Miller" (Montreal), Dec.

Cotton Crop in Burma.
"Rangoon Gazette," 16th Nov.

Date Sugar Possibilities in India.
"Capital" (Calcutta), 14th Nov.

Root and Fodder Crop Prospects in Canada.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 20th Nov.

Machinery and Engineering.

Irrigation in the Punjab.
"Indian Engineering" (Calcutta),
 7th Nov.

Sand and Gravel Machinery Operation.
"Engineering News" (New York),
 12th Nov.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Cobalt Silver Ore Assays.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
 (New York), 28th Nov.

Oil Possibilities in South Africa.
"South African Mining Journal,"
 (Johannesburg), 7th Nov.

Potash Deposits in Spain.
"Bradstreet's" (New York), 28th Nov.

Coal Syndicate Operations in Rhenish Westphalia.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 28th Nov.

Blast Furnace Safety Regulations
"Iron Age" (New York), 26th Nov.

Zinc Mining in Wisconsin, U.S.A.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
 (New York), 28th Nov.

Cyanide Conditions in the Mining World.
"South African Mining Journal"
 (Johannesburg), 14th Nov.

Iron and Steel Industry in the Southern United States—(continued).
"Iron Age" (New York), 26th Nov.

Wolfram Industry of Burma.
"Rangoon Gazette," 16th Nov.

Ore Deposits of Australia—(continued).
"Australian Mining Standard"
 (Sydney), 22nd Oct.

Zinc Industry, International.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
 (New York), 28th Nov.

Gold Output in South Africa in October.
"South African Mining Journal"
 (Johannesburg), 14th Nov.

Sand and Gravel Deposit Development.
"Engineering News" (New York),
 6th Nov.

Geological Survey of South Africa.
"South African Mining Journal"
 (Johannesburg), 7th Nov.

Lode and Alluvial Mining—(continued).
"Australian Mining Standard"
 (Sydney), 22nd Oct.

*Foreign and Colonial Publications.***NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.****Railways, Shipping and Transport.**

Railway Electrification in South Africa.
"South African Mining Journal"
 (Johannesburg), 24th Oct.

Port Improvements at Rangoon.

"Indian Engineering" (Calcutta),
 31st Oct.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Textile Industry in Bombay.
"Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay),
 Oct.

Cotton Crop of the United States.
"Bradstreets" (New York), 28th Nov.

Textile Industry in Japan.
"Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay),
 Oct.

Silk Market in Japan.
*"Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade
 Journal,"* 31st Oct.

Textiles: Preparation for the Dye Bath.
"Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay),
 Oct.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Uruguay: Trade Conditions.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 19th Nov.

South America: Trade Opportunities.
"Weekly Commercial News" (San
 Francisco), 21st Nov.

Colombia: Financial Conditions.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 21st Nov.

Turkey: Holdings of Canadian Railway
 Bonds.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 20th
 Nov.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.

Guatemala: Trade Openings.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 17th Nov.

United States: New Banking System.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 20th
 Nov.

Ceylon: Trade and Commerce.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 18th Nov.

British India: Trade of Calcutta.
"Capital" (Calcutta), 19th Nov.

Jamaica: Commercial Situation.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 23rd Nov.

Miscellaneous.

Pencil Making in India.
"Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay),
 Oct.

Cold Storage Industry in the Caucasus.
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta"
 (Petrograd), 29th Nov.

Immigration and Emigration in the United
 States during Jan.-Sept.
"Bradstreets" (New York), 28th
 Nov.

Leather Market in Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 28th Nov.

Agricultural Co operation in India.
"Times of India" (Bombay), 21st
 Nov.

Textile Trade Wages in United States.
"Bradstreets" (New York), 28th Nov.

Fishing Industry in the Russian Far East.
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta"
 (Petrograd), 21st Nov.

Condensed Milk in British Honduras:
 Openings for Trade.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 18th Nov.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Bureau of Industries Report for 1913: Part I., Agricultural Statistics; Part II., Chattel Mortgages.

Australia.—Handbook of the Commonwealth.

Western Australia.—Department of Mines Report for 1913.

South Africa.—British South Africa Company's Report for 1913-14.

Ad-n.—Trade and Navigation: Report for 1913-14.

Russia.—"Modern Russia": Reprint from the "Scottish Geographical Magazine."

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 50 weeks ended 10th December, 1914 :—

				Week ended 10th Dec., 1914.	50 Weeks ended 10th Dec., 1914.	Week ended 10th Dec., 1914.	50 Weeks ended 10th Dec., 1914.
				IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
				Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	...	...	...	31,906	2,414,482	4,919	153,871
Brazilian	...	...	...	—	211,033	—	16,014
East Indian	...	...	...	4,166	246,817	2,803	65,192
Egyptian	...	...	...	15,867	445,614	7,652	136,716
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	780*	249,145†	249	12,444
Total	...	...	...	55,719	3,567,091	15,623	384,237

* Including 131 bales British West Indian, 156 bales British West African, and 490 bales British East African.

† Including 6,618 bales British West Indian, 13,806 bales British West African, 31,436 bales British East African, and 3,574 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 12th December, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

				Average Price.		
				Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 12th December, 1914	...	...	...	42 1	29 11	25 9
Corresponding Week in—						
1907	...	...	...	34 9	27 1	18 3
1908	...	...	...	32 9	26 9	17 3
1909	...	...	...	33 2	25 3	17 4
1910	...	...	...	30 7	23 9	16 10
1911	...	...	...	32 11	33 5	20 9
1912	...	...	...	30 8	29 2	19 3
1913	...	...	...	31 2	26 5	18 6

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 12th December, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 12th Dec., 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	9	54
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	525	152
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	165,828	154,647
Mutton " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	65,566	105,040
Pork " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	18,699	16,990
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	9,938	10,775
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	102,044	100,368
Beef	"	415	1,228
Hams	"	11,302	15,695
Pork	"	4,916	2,900
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,763	2,136
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	18,769	11,549
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	59,464	75,594
Margarine	"	46,364	37,072
Cheese	"	15,562	41,514
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	62
" cream	"	172	113
" condensed	"	22,619	22,483
" preserved, other kinds	"	998	426
Eggs	Grt. Hndr.	304,028	433,376
Poultry	Value £	1, 65	30,010
Game	"	1,427	1,225
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	6,957	8,200
Lard	"	19,506	44,502
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	2,361,500	1,584,400
Wheat-meal and flour	"	328,100	287,900
Barley	"	74,000	351,100
Oats	"	225,500	328,200
Peas	"	14,866	16,046
Beans	"	54,400	18,270
Maize or Indian corn	"	1,569,700	1,247,600
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	117,097	150,285
Apricots and peaches	"	8	—
Bananas	Bunches	156,309	72,436
Cherries	Owts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	1,711	3,734
Lemons	"	2,841	25,596
Oranges	"	197,704	235,015
Pears	"	5,192	1,590
Plums	"	—	—
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	521	2,496
Hay	Tons	56	279
Straw	"	4	29
Moss Litter	"	275	2,032
Hops	Owts.	5,027	7,682
Locust beans	"	16,376	25,996
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	162,754	161,909
Potatoes	Owts.	18	35. 31
Tomatoes	"	15,672	12,766
Unenumerated	Value £	8,807	8,773
Vegetables, dried	Owts.	11,541	6,564
" preserved by canning	"	10,164	8,100

Bankruptcy.—England and Wales.

Number of Receiving Orders and Administration Orders under Sec. 125 (Deceased Debtors' Estates) of the Act of 1883 gazetted in the under-mentioned Principal Trades and Occupations during the period indicated :—

	November.		Eleven months ended November.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
Total gazetted	No. 287	No. 218	No. 1,7	No. 2,657
Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations :—				
Agents, commission and general	3	3	35	82
Auctioneers, estate and house agents	—	—	23	25
Bakers	5	7	90	80
Bicycle dealers and manufacturers	1	2	21	23
Blacksmiths, farriers, &c.	1	1	10	18
Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers	6	5	56	50
Builders	15	12	153	108
Butchers and meat salesmen	5	9	100	92
Car, omnibus and fly proprietors, &c.	2	1	24	12
Cabinet makers and upholsterers	1	—	19	19
Carpenters and joiners... ..	5	—	24	17
Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers	5	2	41	27
Chemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturers... ..	3	2	16	15
Clothiers, outfitters, &c.	6	2	30	24
Coal and coke merchants and dealers	3	4	59	49
Colliers, miners, &c.	1	1	27	20
Confectioners and pastry cooks	4	7	43	84
Corn, flour, seed, hay and straw merchants	5	2	27	28
Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c.	3	3	27	19
Decorators, painters, plumbers, glaziers, &c.	1	4	55	52
Drapers, haberdashers, &c.	4	8	68	80
Electricians and electrical engineers	2	2	17	11
Engineers and founders	1	—	22	18
Farmers and graziers	25	9	169	117
Fishmongers, poulterers, &c.	5	1	53	36
Furniture dealers and makers	3	—	23	22
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen and market gardeners	1	1	22	21
Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c.	4	5	72	61
Grocers	15	26	179	155
Ironmongers	2	1	14	13
Jewellers, watchmakers, silversmiths	—	1	29	29
Merchants, general	2	2	24	31
Milliners, dressmakers, &c.	2	1	28	17
Printers, booksellers and publishers... ..	1	—	17	12
Provision merchants	1	4	24	15
Publicans and hotel keepers, &c.	14	9	114	92
Restaurant, coffee and eating-house keepers	1	—	18	14
Saddlers and harness makers	—	3	17	15
Stationers	2	2	21	14
Tailors	7	5	63	71
Tobacconists, &c.	3	2	43	24
Travellers, commercial, &c.	3	—	34	29

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."
Commonwealth of Australia..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and New Zealand Insurance Buildings, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address, "Austere."

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz. : Commercial Statistics ; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations ; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities ; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender ; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products ; Forms of Certificates of Origin ; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3d., the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15s. 2d. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C. ; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff ; in Edinburgh to H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street ; in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street ; or to the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C. All applications regarding advertisement rates, &c., should be sent direct to the sole contractors for advertisements, Messrs. Laughton & Co., Ltd., 3, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 752.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to : *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Trade Enquiry Offices are maintained in London at the following addresses by the Governments indicated, viz. :—

Dominion of Canada	...	...	17, Victoria Street, S.W.; also 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).
Commonwealth of Australia.	...	...	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales	...	...	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	...	...	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland	...	...	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia	..	...	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia		...	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Tasmania		...	56, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand		...	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Union of South Africa		...	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

Trade enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911. PART II.—

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable :—

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE PAYABLE in respect of:—

1191. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of steam-jacketed pans for preserve or confectionery manufacturers.

Note.—Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

THE
Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXXVII.] December 24, 1914.

[No. 943

**COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH of the BOARD OF TRADE,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**

TELEGRAMS { **"Advantage, Stock, London."**
Code :—5th Edition, A.B.C. TELEPHONES { **Central 12407.**
London Wall 4713
(4 lines).

The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 861.

A series of "Exchange Meetings," with concurrent exhibitions of samples of German and Austrian goods, is now being held at 32, Cheapside, E.C. (see p. 816). All communications in this connection should be sent to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C.; Telephone, City 2323.

Attention is called to the **Sample Room** at 73, Basinghall Street, and in particular to the following samples:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	Date.	Page.
Rattans from the Straits Settlements— <i>Market sought</i> ...		24th Dec., 1914	807
Indian Cotton Yarn—Egyptian Contract offering ...		" " "	807
Clay, Fire-clay, Quartz. Red Lead Ore, and Lithographie Stone from the Caucasus— <i>Market sought</i>		" " "	808
Leather for the Netherlands Market		" " "	810
Banana Flour from Brazil— <i>Market sought</i>		" " "	814
Buckles for Boys' Belts—Victorian enquiry		17th " "	738
Enamelled Metal Wall-covering and Lace Nettings—Lyons enquiries		" " "	746
Woven Wadding and Eiderdown Wool Cord—Quebec enquiry		10th " "	671
Dyes and Leather—Sydney enquiries		" " "	672
Fittings for Trunks and Fancy Leather Goods—Sydney enquiry		" " "	672
Bottle Capsuling supplies and "Blankit"—Sydney enquiries		" " "	673
Wool and Goat Hair from India - <i>Market sought</i>		3rd " "	613
Coppered Steel Sheet—Melbourne enquiry		" " "	615
Jars and Tumblers for Honey, also Ceresine Wax—Melbourne enquiry		" " "	615
Kaolin Briquettes from the Federated Malay States ..		26th Nov., "	595
German Goods sold in Morocco		" " "	566
Bran, Maize, Rice, "Feijao," Manioc Flour, and Beef from Brazil		" " "	559
Leather Waste from India— <i>Market sought</i>		19th " "	466
Celluloid Sheets—Montreal enquiry		" " "	467

Attention is also called to the following notices :—

Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade	815
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	861
List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions	862
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications , &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	857

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.
UNITED KINGDOM.

In view of the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria-

*Openings for British Trade.***UNITED KINGDOM—continued.****New Sources of Supply Required or Available on Account of the War.**

Hungary and the fact that there are many articles hitherto imported from those countries which are of importance, if not of necessity, to British manufacturers, importers of such articles are invited by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade to supply information regarding their precise nature and quality, in order that steps may be taken to ascertain whether similar goods might be produced in this country, and, if so, where; or, if not, from what neutral sources they could be obtained.

Similarly, United Kingdom manufacturers now have the markets of Germany and Austria-Hungary closed to them, but in many cases there will be opportunities for the disposal of their products in this country or abroad.

Doubtless in a large number of cases importers and manufacturers have taken steps to inform themselves on these points, but, from cases which have come under the notice of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, it is believed that in some instances it has not proved an easy matter to obtain the necessary information, and it is thought that in such cases the Branch may be able to render some assistance by placing manufacturers and buyers in communication with one another.

Applications have already been received in the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom who wish to get into communication with manufacturers or purchasers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from, or sold to, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Among a very large number of applications received, the following may be noted, in addition to those instanced last week on pp. 734-5 and in previous issues:—

Articles desired to Purchase.

Antimony chloride (commercial).	Fine emery powder.
Billiard timing clocks.	Formic acid.
Bone buttons.	Iridescent glaze for earthenware.
Boots for dolls.	Lisle gloves — white suede finish.
Celluloid combs.	Metal pencil fittings.
Cerium iron.	Spangle powder.
Cotton wool, cheap, for stuffing toys.	Sparterie.
Cork tips as used for cigarettes.	Strontia.
Dress preservers.	White clay tobacco pipes.
Fancy gelatine or gelatine papers.	Wood charcoal.

*Openings for British Trade.***UNITED KINGDOM—continued.****Articles desired to Sell.**


Air coolers.	Humidifying plant.
Bioscope parts.	Linoleum.
Butchers' requisites.	Palmyra fibre.
Dried sheep guts for violin string making.	Portable cooking ranges.
Enamelled bricks.	Purified china clay.
Evaporators and distillers.	Rubber nail brushes.
Feed water filters.	Slow combustion stoves.
Feed water heaters.	Steel partitions.
	Zinc trouser buttons.

Articles desired to Purchase by Firms abroad.

Names of firms abroad open to purchase have also been received in respect of articles of the following classes:—

Black and fancy drapery.	Mechanical parts for pocket books.
Bleached cane.	Morphine.
Carbon paper for typewriters.	Office stamps and parts.
Dogskin gloves.	Pince-nez.
Glass "ampoules" and tubing for making.	Powder boxes.
India-rubber air cushions.	Press buttons.
Iron spoons, tin-plated.	Raffia for basket making.
Kapok, for filling life-belts.	Semi-Diesel engines.
Lanterns.	Technical instruments for schools.
Mattresses.	

United Kingdom firms interested in any of the above-mentioned articles are invited to write to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., with a view to being placed in communication with the enquirers. A more detailed list of enquiries has been published and may be obtained by United Kingdom firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

 **NOTE.**—*In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the Royal Proclamations relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the United Kingdom, which appeared on pp. 414-21 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th November, p. 570 of the issue of 26th November, p. 691 of 10th December, and p. 758 of the issue of 17th December; also to the notice on p. 286 of the issue of 29th October regarding the issue of special licences to export certain colours and dyestuffs, and the notices on p. 494 of the issue of 19th November and p. 692 of the issue of 10th December regarding licences to export wool and woollen goods.*

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that a firm in Ontario wishes to receive samples and quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers of *tea lead*.

United Kingdom manufacturers of tea lead may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications on the subject should be addressed direct to the enquirer. (C.I.B. 47,483.)

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the **Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.**, whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 46,655.)

HOME ENQUIRY.

A firm at Newcastle-on-Tyne is in the market for supplies of **Canadian Molybdenite**. Canadian molybdenite.

CANADIAN ENQUIRY.

A Winnipeg firm manufacturing macaroni and vermicelli wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom importers. **Market sought for Macaroni and Vermicelli.**

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the **Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**, whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 48,558.)

HOME ENQUIRY.

A London firm invites prices and particulars from Canadian manufacturers able to offer supplies of wood **Wood Pulp**. pulp.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Montreal firm asks to be placed in communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of **Copper-clad Rods and Wire**. *copper-clad rods and wire*, of which it has previously obtained supplies from Germany.

A Canadian company manufacturing pharmaceutical products desires the addresses of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Capsule-making Plant**. *machinery or tools for the production of capsules (or wafers)*.

A commission merchant in Vancouver wishes to be placed in correspondence with United Kingdom manufacturers of **Woollens; Worsteds; Cotton Piece Goods; Velvets and Velveteneens**. *woollens, worsteds, and cotton piece goods, also of velvets and velveteneens*, for the sale of which he claims a large connection. See Note on p. 801.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

A firm at Halifax, Nova Scotia, wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *mechanical, civil, and electrical engineers' appliances and supplies.*
Engineering Appliances.

A Canadian mining company in a position to offer regular supplies of flaked graphite of high quality
Market sought for Flaked Graphite. asks to be placed in communication with United Kingdom buyers.

A British Columbia firm states that it is in a position to offer large supplies of railway sleepers, and
Market sought for Railway Sleepers. desires to correspond with United Kingdom importers.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that a firm of export butchers in Melbourne desires to receive catalogues from United Kingdom manufacturers of plant and machinery such as is required from time to time for the various branches of its works, viz., the *abattoir, box-making, building, coach-building, cooperage, dumping, electrical, engineering, fertiliser, margarine, oleo oil, preserving, stone quarrying, tallow, and bag-making* departments.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned plant and machinery may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, Commerce House, Melbourne. (C.I.B. 40 641.)

The Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports the receipt of the following enquiries from *local* firms:—

A firm of importers and specialists in chemists' sundries wishes to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of *dispensing bottles and glassware* of all kinds for chemists' use. See
Dispensing Bottles ;
Chemists' Glassware.
Note † on next page. (C.I.B. 44,167.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *bottles* known as "Mexican 8oz. Flats." See
Bottles.
Note † on next page. (C.I.B. 44,173.)

A firm desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *sheet and plate glass, table glassware and cheap glazed tiles.*
Sheet and Plate Glass ; Table Glassware ; Cheap Glazed Tiles.
See Note † on next page. (C.I.B. 44,165.)

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

Enquiry is made by a firm of agents for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of ladies' "Peggy" "Peggy" and Purse Bags. *bags and leather purse bags. See Notef.* (C.I.B. 44,166.)

A firm of agents is desirous of securing the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *pneumatic motor tyres, sponges, gloves, chamois leather, and fancy goods. See Notef.* (C.I.B. 44,171a.)

A firm wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *motor cars and tyres and gear-driven commercial chassis. See Notef.* (C.I.B. 44,171b.)

A Sydney firm (with a branch at Melbourne), which has hitherto imported most of the supplies from Germany, wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *sulphide of sodium, hyposulphite of soda, red arsenic for tanners, and tanning extracts. See Notef, and also Note on p. 801.* (C.I.B. 44,172.)

A firm of skin packers, &c. wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom importers of *bullock casings (middles), runners, lung and short ox lungs, and sheep runners and lungs, all packed in casks. See Notef.* (C.I.B. 44,176.)

Notef.—United Kingdom manufacturers, exporters, and importers of the above-mentioned articles may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

A firm in Sydney is desirous of representing United Kingdom manufacturers of all classes of material, with the exception of soft goods.

Communications regarding this enquiry should be addressed to the Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Australia, 72, Victoria Street, London, S.W. (C.I.B. 44,489.)

A report from the Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia notifies that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Sydney, N.S.W., up to 2.30 p.m. on 4th January, 1915,* for the supply and delivery of (1) 20 tons of *galvanised steel wire* (Schedule No. 368. N.S.W.); (2) about 34

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation therefore will be of use only to firms having agents in the Commonwealth who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

miles of *paper insulated, lead-covered cable* (Schedule No. 369, N.S.W.); (3) 7,720 yards of *submarine telephone cable*, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ knots of *submarine telegraph cable* (Schedule No. 370, N.S.W.); (4) 27,600 *bridle rings* and 2,000 *shackles* (Schedule No. 372, N.S.W.); (5) 16,000 *button insulators* and 4,000 *leading-in tubes* (Schedule No. 373, N.S.W.); and (6) *clamps, eyebolts, piping, and pipe hooks* (Schedule No. 374, N.S.W.).

Copies of the specifications, conditions and forms of tender may be obtained from the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Sydney. Preliminary deposits may be paid at the offices of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W.

A deposit of 2 per cent. on the first £500, and of 1 per cent. on the amount above that sum, is required with each tender. The tenderer, if not resident in Australia, or if a company registered outside the Commonwealth, must name an agent in Australia to receive notifications of acceptance and other notices under the contract.

Copies of the specifications and conditions may be consulted by United Kingdom makers of the above-mentioned material, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 48,257.)

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham)

Telephones;	reports that tenders are invited by the Public
Insulator Cups.	Service Stores Tender Board at Wellington for the
	supply and delivery of (1) 3,000 <i>wall telephones</i> ,
	and (2) 80,000 <i>insulator cups</i> .

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c. may be obtained on application to the Controller of Stores, Post and Telegraph Department, Wellington, N.Z. *Tenders must be accompanied by a bank cheque for £20 in the case of (1) and £10 in the case of (2).*

Sealed tenders will be received by the Chairman, Public Service Stores Tender Board, Wellington, N.Z., up to 5 p.m. on 6th January, 1915.*

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c. may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 48,326.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Johannesburg (Major C. A. C.

Enamelled and Aluminium Ware.	Tremere, D.S.O.) reports that an agent in that
	city, who has hitherto represented German firms,
	wishes to secure the representation of United
	Kingdom manufacturers of <i>enamelled and aluminium ware</i> .

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation therefore will be of use only to firms having agents in New Zealand who can be instructed by cable.

*Openings for British Trade.***SOUTH AFRICA**—*continued.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the Imperial Trade Correspondent, P.O. Box 839, Johannesburg. (C.I.B. 43,518.)

N.B.—With reference to the foregoing notices relative to openings for trade in the Self-Governing Dominions, it should be borne in mind that all communications addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioners must be properly stamped. This notice has been rendered necessary owing to an apparent impression that such correspondence could go unstamped, but this is not the case.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at St. John's, Newfoundland, (Mr. H. W. Le Messurier) reports that there is a good opportunity in Newfoundland for United Kingdom manufacturers to secure trade formerly done by German firms in *ready-made clothing* of all descriptions; *working men's shirts, underclothing, suspenders* and general *haberdashery*; also *women's skirts, coats, cloaks, blouses, underclothing, &c.* The skirts and blouses in demand are of the cheapest quality and sell readily; the business was formerly done by German firms with agencies in New York, but the importation of these goods of German origin is now prohibited. (C.I.B. 40,650.)

CYPRUS.

The Chief Collector of Customs at Larnaca (the Board of Trade Correspondent for the island) reports that a firm in that city, which has formerly done a large agency business with German and Austrian firms, is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *cotton yarns, cotton piece goods, printed calicoes, blankets, hosiery, woollen cloths, hessians and socks.* The firm in question claims to have had wide experience in these goods and a connection with all the principal traders in Cyprus. See Note on p. 801.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-named goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the Chief Collector of Customs, Larnaca, Cyprus. (C.I.B. 44,621.)

*Openings for British Trade.***STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, information from the Singapore Chamber of Commerce to the effect that rattans for making chairs, baskets, &c. have hitherto been an important article of export from that Colony to Germany and Austria. The total exports of this commodity amount approximately to 492,000 piculs (about 29,285 tons) annually, of which 150,000 piculs (about 8,928 tons) were shipped to Germany and Austria.

Samples of rattan canes of various descriptions, together with particulars of their local names and the various purposes to which they are put, may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 16,970.)

BRITISH GUIANA.

German Goods to be replaced. See notice on p. 819.

EGYPT.

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that tenders are invited by the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior for the supply of 40,000 lbs. of No. 4 and 30,000 lbs. of No. 14 *Indian cotton yarn* required by the Prisons Department during 1915-16.

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be obtained from the Prisons Department, Cairo, and sealed tenders on the proper form will be received by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Cairo, up to noon on 24th January, 1915.

A provisional deposit equal to 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer must accompany each tender. The tenderer must be a person residing in Egypt, or must have a representative in that country, and must give in his offer an address in Egypt at which notices may be served upon him.

A copy of the specification and conditions of tender, together with samples of the yarn, may be seen by United Kingdom exporters of Indian cotton yarn at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 48,325.)

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Clive Bayley) reports that an Englishman established in Moscow wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers who would be willing to send representatives to Russia. He is prepared to do introductory work free of charge and to accompany such representatives on visits to buyers in other important commercial centres in Russia.

The following classes of goods are stated by the proposer to be in great demand at the present time:—*Electric lamps and fittings, joiner's tools, table and pocket knives, writing paper in fancy boxes, locks, watches, fancy buttons for making-up trade, imita-*

**Electric Lamps
and Fittings;
Tools; Cutlery;
Writing Paper;
Imitation
Jewellery;
Celluloid Goods.**

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA—continued.

tion jewellery, pearl necklaces, tie pins, links, beads, pins, dress clips and fasteners, celluloid combs, and hair ornaments.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods or other goods suitable for the Russian market, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, Moscow. (C.I.B. 42,624.)

H.M. Consul at Riga (Mr. V. H. C. Bosanquet) reports that an agent in that city, who has hitherto obtained supplies from Germany, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *chemicals, felt, and wire-cloth for Paper Mills.*

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Riga. (C.I.B. 40,780.)

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Rostov-on-Don (Mr. V. Edwards) has forwarded samples of the following raw materials which have been submitted to him by a local firm:—

Markets sought for
Clay; Quartz; Fire
Clay; Red Lead Ore;
Lithographic
Stones:
Samples on View.

(1) A sample of "Marseilles," an alkaline earth or clay which it is claimed can be used, with a considerable reduction in the cost of manufacture, in the making of both toilet and

washing soaps. It is stated that by using "Marseilles" the extended boiling and purifying process necessary in the manufacture of washing soaps is unnecessary, whilst the clay may also be used in the raw state for washing wool, rags, &c. In addition to the raw product sample cakes of manufactured soaps have been forwarded.

(2) A sample of quartz, in the ordinary white crystal form, used in the manufacture of china, porcelain, &c.

(3) A sample of red lead ore from the Caucasus.

(4) A sample of fire clay, in powdered form, used in the manufacture of porcelain, &c., which can be heated to 1,900 degrees Celsius without losing its nature.

(5) A sample of chippings of engraving or lithographic stone obtained from a quarry near Tiflis which are used in the manufacture of cement. It is claimed that for lithographic work these stones are better in every way than their only rivals—those from a German quarry—their principal feature being their natural thickness.

United Kingdom manufacturers, &c. interested may inspect the samples referred to at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where also particulars regarding prices, &c. may be obtained. Further communications in this connection should be addressed to the British Vice-Consulate, Rostov-on-Don. (C.I.B. 39,262.)

Openings for British Trade.

NORWAY.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that tenders* are invited by the Norwegian Lighthouse Authorities for the supply and delivery of about 320 *round bars of rolled steel* (fluss steel) of various dimensions.

**Round Steel
Bars.**

Conditions of tender, &c. may be seen at the "Fyrvaesenets Kontor," Christiania, at which address also sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 9th January, 1915. No special form of tender is required, *but local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian) is essential.* (C.I.B. 47,548.)

SWEDEN.

The Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London has received an enquiry from one of the largest firms in Sweden, with branch offices in Petrograd and Moscow, for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *Bertholet salt* (K Cl. O₃), *Beta naphthol*, *oranges and lemons* and *coco-nut oil*. (Reference No. A/3390-4/14.) See Note on p. 801.

Communications relating to this enquiry, quoting the reference number, should be addressed to the **Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.** (C.I.B. 48,266.)

NETHERLANDS.

H.M. Consul-General at Rotterdam (Mr. E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.) reports that an agent established at The Hague wishes to secure agencies for the sale in the Netherlands of United Kingdom goods suitable for the Dutch market. The enquirer states that he has had business experience in Great Britain, France and Germany.

United Kingdom manufacturers interested may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to **H.M. Consulate-General, Rotterdam.** (C.I.B. 39,988.)

H.M. Consul at Amsterdam (Mr. J. J. Broderick) reports that there appears to be an opening for United Kingdom manufacturers of the classes of goods named below to introduce their products into the Netherlands market. Though the purchasing power of the Dutch population has been seriously reduced by the war, the present time seems to be a favourable one for establishing relations which would lead to an important increase in our export trade with the Netherlands in the future.

* It should be noted that in all Norwegian Government contracts a preference of from 10 to 15 per cent. (sometimes more) is given to Norwegian manufacturers.

*Openings for British Trade.***NETHERLANDS**—*continued.*

The demand for *electrical machinery and motors* is likely to increase considerably in the future. German manufacturers have agents established in Amsterdam who carry stocks of dynamos and electric motors which they sell to wholesale dealers on 30 days' terms. The larger German engines of 15 h.p. and upwards, are, however, now out of stock.

**Electrical
Machinery and
Motors.**

There appears to be a good opening in this class of goods for United Kingdom manufacturers able to compete with German prices. It is suggested that United Kingdom manufacturers interested should appoint agents, and quotations should be made c.i.f. Amsterdam.

The imports of *agricultural machinery* from Germany are not separately shown in the statistics, but they have been large, probably exceeding £500,000 per annum. The principal competitors of Germany in the past have been American and Canadian firms.

**Agricultural
Machinery and
Implements.**

The business is usually done through buying agents who receive a credit of three months or longer, and a high discount off catalogue prices. The most saleable goods are: *Chaff cutters; corn crushers; corn feed regulators; grain cleaners; grinding mills; grindstones; oil cake breakers; root graters, pulpers, slicers, and washers; seed drills; mowers; hay-rakes and self-propelling threshing machines.* Catalogues and leaflets issued by German makers of these machines may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

There is a good demand for *hides and skins*, especially *sheep skins* tanned in different colours, and tanned Australian *sheep skins* known in the trade as "Basils." The skins of small fur-bearing animals, *i.e., cats' skins, rabbits' skins, &c.*, might also in normal times find a sale.

Hides.

British *enamelled and japanned splits* used for leggings are in good demand. Attempts made to introduce English *sole leather* in competition with the large quantities imported from Germany and other countries have hitherto been unsuccessful, probably on account of the high price of the better qualities, whilst the cheaper kinds are not suitable for the Netherlands market. It would be necessary for United Kingdom manufacturers to produce an article similar to that which Germany supplies—the demand for which is always greater than the supply. This is a sole leather of a ruddy tint, which is made chiefly by two German factories in Holstein, and which is said to have a considerable sale in the United Kingdom as well, so that any United Kingdom manufacturer producing it would not be entirely dependent on the foreign field.

Leather.

In regard to *leather goods* generally, a low price seems to be the main consideration, there being practically no demand for the finer qualities.

Importers usually receive a credit of 30 days, and a discount of from 2 to 3 per cent. Quotations should be c.i.f., and in Dutch currency and weights (metric system).

Samples of the various qualities of leather referred to may be inspected by United Kingdom leather manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

*Openings for British Trade.***BELGIUM.**

H.M. Consul at Ghent (Mr. F. Lethbridge) reports that the principal of one of the most important local firms dealing in *machinery, tools, constructional iron* for buildings, bridges, &c., and *contractors' supplies* generally, is now in London, and desires to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of such goods, with the object of securing the trade which was previously in German hands.

United Kingdom manufacturers of goods of the above-mentioned classes may obtain the London address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 26,175.)

FRANCE.

The following commercial enquiries have been received from the **British Chamber of Commerce, 9, rue des Pyramides, Paris**, to which address all relative communications should be sent:—

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *pliers, hand vices, &c.* (Reference No. G.W. 1,085). (C.I.B. 43,350.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *oxalic acid and sal-ammoniac.* (Reference No. G.W. 1,090). (C.I.B. 45,654.)

Communications relating to these enquiries, quoting the respective reference number, should be addressed to the **Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce, 9, rue des Pyramides, Paris.**

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is requested by the French Embassy in London to draw the attention of British traders to the possibilities of Algeria as a source of supply of oranges, tangerines and lemons. This is of particular interest at the present time, in view of the fact that the normal supplies from Syria are no longer available.

British firms desiring further information on this subject should apply *by letter* to Mons. l'Attaché Commercial, Ambassade de France, Albert Gate House, 58, Knightsbridge, London, S.W. (C.I.B. 43,975.)

SWITZERLAND.

H.M. Consul at Geneva (Mr. R. E. A. de Candolle) reports that a firm in that town, which has hitherto obtained supplies from German sources, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *copying paper* (in rolls) for use in connection with copying machines.

Openings for British Trade.

SWITZERLAND—*continued.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of copying paper may *obtain* the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where also a sample of the type of copying paper required may be *seen*. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Geneva.

(C.I.B. 41,954.)

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 7th December notifies that tenders will be opened at noon on 5th January, 1915, at the **Dredging Works.** "Dirección General de Obras Públicas, Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid, for the execution of dredging works at the port of Alicante at an estimated cost of 283,038 pesetas (about £10,880). *A preliminary deposit of 14,152 pesetas (about £540) is required to qualify any tender.*

The conditions of contract contain clauses to the effect that at the first competition the materials to be used will be confined, with certain exceptions, to products of Spanish manufacture, but that in the event of no decision being arrived at, a second competition, in which foreign products may be accepted, will then take place. In the latter event Spanish products will have a 10 per cent. margin of preference over foreign.

The "Gaceta," containing the conditions of contract (in Spanish), may be consulted by United Kingdom contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

ITALY.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Venice (Mr. G. Campbell) reports that an Italian resident in that city wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of goods hitherto supplied by German houses. He is open to take up agencies for general merchandise, but specifies particularly the following articles in which he considers he would be most likely to procure business :—*Surgical instruments, hardware in general, forks, knives, spoons, &c., stationery (especially paper), toys and fats.*

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Vice-Consulate, Venice.

(C.I.B. 44,384.)

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—continued.

The British Vice-Consul at Catania (Mr. W. A. Franck) reports that an agent in that city wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of the following goods, most of which have hitherto been imported from Germany:—*Linings and tailor's trimmings; Belfast, Manchester and Bradford goods; cloths for billiard tables; varnishes; brushes; gold leaf and gold powder; colours; wallpaper; clock springs; corset springs; stationery; electrical material; carbons for electric arc lamps; enamelled ware; leather and leather goods; perfumery; cheap watches and alarm clocks; alpaca ware; and card-board.* See Note on p. 801.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Vice-Consulate, Catania.

(C.I.B. 44,848.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at New York (Sir C. W. Bennett, C.I.E.) reports that a firm in that city, claiming to be in touch with the leading wholesale firms in America, wishes to secure the representation, on a commission or agency basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *food products and table condiments.* See Note on p. 801.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of food products, &c. may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, New York.

(C.I.B. 42,832.)

CHILE.

The "Diario Oficial" (Santiago) of 2nd October publishes a Decree, dated 30th September, approving the project of **Railway Material.** Messrs. Gibbs & Co. for the construction of a railway from Caleta Blanco Encalada to Cerro del Arbol. The line will be of metre gauge and will have an approximate length of 252 kiloms. (about 156 miles). The first section of the railway, from Caleta Blanco Encalada to the station of Lacalle on the northern section of the Longitudinal Railway, must be completed within a period of four years and the whole line within six years from the date of the Decree.

*Openings for British Trade.***CHILE**—*continued.*

The "Diario" of 3rd October publishes a Decree, dated 30th September, authorising the construction by Messrs. Dauelsberg & Co. of a quay, 246 metres (about 267 yards) long and 10 metres (nearly 11 yards) wide, at the port of Antofagasta. Plans must be presented to the "Ministerio de Hacienda" within a period of three months from the date of the Decree, and the work must be completed within a further twelve months under pain of forfeiting the concession.

The "Diario" of 7th October publishes a Decree, dated 6th October, granting a concession to Señores Domingo S. Paffetti and Tomas Menique for the utilisation, at the rate of 2,700 litres (about 600 ga lons) per second, of the waters of the Rio Gamboa, in the Department of Castro, for the supply of light and power to the town of Castro. Plans must be submitted for the approval of the Government within a period of twelve months from the date of the Decree.

BRAZIL.

H.M. Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. D. R. O'Sullivan Beare) has forwarded samples of a flour made from ripe bananas, known locally as "Bananose." This preparation is stated to be a valuable article of diet, and arrangements could be made for shipments from Rio de Janeiro up to 10,000 kilogs. monthly. The flour would be packed in tins of 25 kilogs., and the price would vary from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per kilog. f.o.b., Rio de Janeiro.

The samples referred to may be inspected by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 44,672.)

Kilogram = 2·2046 lbs.

The "Diario Oficial" (Rio de Janeiro) of 15th November publishes a Decree approving the project of the Great Western of Brazil Railway Company, Limited, for the construction of the Pesqueira-Flores section of the Pernambuco Central Railway.

The "Diario" of 18th November publishes a Decree approving the plans presented by the "Compagnie Auxiliaire de Chemins de Fer au Brésil" for the construction of an arch bridge and two metal river bridges on the Santa Maria-Porto Alegre section of the Rio Grande do Sul Railway. The total estimated cost of these bridges is 189,167 milreis (about £12,000).

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from the Board of Trade Correspondents in the Crown Colonies, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1913, 1,048 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 170,895 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

The great volume of information distributed under this system has rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service *which includes the regular supply of the weekly "Board of Trade Journal,"* and accordingly firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

The "Journal" itself contains a large amount of information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

TRADE ENQUIRIES REGARDING MARKETS ABROAD.

Requests for information regarding the market for goods of some general description are not infrequently made of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Dominions, the Imperial Trade Correspondents in other parts of the Empire, and of H.M. Consular Officers in foreign countries, without any specific information being given to indicate (a) the precise kind

Trade Enquiries regarding Markets Abroad.

of goods about which the enquirer desires information, and (b) the particular points in regard to which he specially wants to be informed. Attention is directed to this matter because, if applicants would make their enquiries more precise, they would benefit by receiving more precise information. It would also be in their interest to state whether they have already succeeded in obtaining any trade in the country in question, whether they are represented by agents there, and if so by whom, and whether they are satisfied with their representation. It would also be desirable for them to forward copies of their catalogues or printed matter to the Trade Commissioner Correspondent, or Consul concerned.

(C.I.B. 16,428.)

"EXCHANGE MEETINGS" OF MANUFACTURERS AND BUYERS.

Samples of German and Austrian Goods.

In connection with the scheme, details of which have previously been announced, for exhibiting at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C., samples of goods hitherto obtained from Germany and Austria, an exhibition of German and Austrian electrical apparatus and appliances will be held at that address on Thursday and Friday, 7th and 8th January, for the purpose of bringing British manufacturers into direct touch with importers, wholesale firms and shipping houses. The interest taken in these Exchange Meetings by both manufacturers and buyers is being well maintained, and it would appear that results of practical benefit to both are being achieved.

Previous Exchange Meetings have dealt with (1) toys, (2) earthenware, china and glassware, (3) fancy goods, (4) electro-plate, cutlery and clocks, (5) household utensils of metal and wood, including brushes, and (6) jewellery and haberdashery. Lists of manufacturers, prepared as a result of these meetings, are now available. Copies of these lists may be obtained by *bonâ fide* buyers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, either at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., or at 32, Cheapside, E.C. Exchange Meetings for other trades will follow in quick succession.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Issue of Special Memoranda.

In connection with the campaign which the Board of Trade are undertaking to assist and supplement the efforts of British manufacturers and merchants to profit by the present opportunity for establishing themselves in markets previously held by German and Austrian or Hungarian firms, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has prepared memoranda giving information with

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

regard to possible developments in certain important trades. Memoranda on the following trades have been issued:—

Agricultural machinery.	Fertilizers.
Aluminium and aluminium wares.	Fire-proof bricks, retorts, crucibles, &c.
Anchors, grapnels and chains.	Furniture.
Animal-drawn vehicles.	Furriers' wares.
Artificial flowers.	Glassware, hollow (glass bottles, &c.).
Baskets and basketware.	Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wire, and electro-plate.
Boilers and boiler-makers' wares.	Implements and tools.
Boot polishes.	Internal combustion and explosion motors, gas turbines, &c.
Boots and shoes (except of rubber).	Iron and steel bars, angles, rods, hoops, &c.
Brass and brass wares, &c.	Iron and steel plates and sheets.
Brewing and distilling machinery and apparatus.	Iron and steel wire.
Brooms, brushes and brush-makers' wares.	Iron and steel wire manufactures.
Building and furniture fittings (including locksmiths' wares).	Jewellery and trinkets.
Buttons, studs, &c.	Jute manufactures (including yarn).
Cables, cordage, twine and nets, &c.	Lace and embroidery.
Candles.	Leather gloves and glove leather.
Carbons for electric lighting.	Linen manufactures (including yarn).
Carpets, rugs and matting.	Lubricating oils and greases.
Cast iron goods (stoves, baths, &c.).	Machine tools.
Cement.	Machinery belting.
Chemicals, heavy.	Medicines comprising drugs and medicinal preparations.
Cigars.	Men's cotton and woollen clothing.
Copper goods.	Milling machinery.
Cotton gloves.	Motor cars.
Cotton hosiery (stockings and socks).	Motor cycles.
<i>Cotton piece goods, bleached and unbleached.</i>	Musical instruments.
Cotton prints.	Oilcloth and linoleum.
Cotton velvets and plushes.	Painters' colours and materials (including varnish).
Cotton yarns.	Paper, pasteboard and cardboard.
Cutlery.	Pertumery and cosmetics.
Cycles and parts thereof.	Photographic goods.
Electrical appliances and apparatus.	Pins and needles.
Enamelled hollow ware.	Plate and sheet glass.
Engine and boiler packing.	
Feathers, ornamental.	
Feeding stuffs (oilcake and bran).	
Felt hats and fezzes.	

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

Printing and lithographic machines.	Screws, nails, bolts and nuts of iron and steel.
Products of the printing industry.	Sewing, &c. cotton.
Pumps and pumping machinery.	Sewing and knitting machines.
Rail locomotives.	Silk manufactures (piece goods, ribbons, &c.).
Railway material of iron and steel (except rolling stock and wheels, tyres and axles).	Soaps.
Railway wheels and axles (complete) and tyres and axles.	Starch.
Road locomotives (including steam-rollers).	Stationery (writing materials, note books, &c.).
Rubber tyres for motor cars and motor cycles.	Stoneware, earthenware and chinaware.
Rubber wares (other than machinery belting, tyres for cycles, motor cycles and motor cars, and toys).	Straw plait and straw hats
Saddlery, harness and miscellaneous leather wares.	Textile machinery.
Sanitary ware.	Tin wares, including tinfoil.
Scientific instruments and apparatus (except electrical).	Toys and games.
	Tubes, pipes and fittings of iron and steel.
	Umbrellas and sunshades.
	Volatile and essential oils.
	Women's and girls' clothing.
	Wooden wares.
	Woollen and worsted piece goods.
	Woollen velvets and plushes.

Copies of these memoranda have been sent to British Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, and a large number of British manufacturers and merchants, as well as to the press. A very large number of enquiries for further information with regard to particular trades and markets has resulted. The Commercial Intelligence Branch is prepared to receive and answer personal and written enquiries for such information (see also pp. 800-01). Accordingly any British manufacturer or merchant who desires to be furnished with information as to openings affecting his particular business should address the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., who will be prepared to give any further particulars possible respecting *names of buyers, rates of import duty, &c.*, or to make special enquiries through H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Trade Correspondents of the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the British Self-Governing Dominions, India, the Colonies and Protectorates, or through British Consular Officers in neutral foreign countries.

The Board of Trade National System of Labour Exchanges have on their books, at the present time, particulars with regard to large numbers of skilled and unskilled workpeople who are seeking employment.

Employers desiring workpeople should notify their vacancies to the nearest Labour Exchange.

The Exchanges will give special attention to requests from employers for special classes of workpeople for new trades, and for workpeople (men or women) to replace temporarily those who have taken military or naval service.

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

Reports on Commercial Conditions and Trade Openings.

In connection with the scheme which the Board of Trade have initiated for assisting British manufacturers and traders to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the war for securing trade formerly in the hands of German, Austrian or Hungarian rivals, the following information has been received from H.M. Consular Officers in addition to that published in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

Note.—In considering the openings for trade mentioned in the following reports regard should be had to the note on p. 801 of this issue relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles.

* * * * *

British Guiana.—H.M. Comptroller of Customs at Georgetown (the Board of Trade Correspondent for British Guiana) has forwarded to the Board of Trade a report upon German competition in certain classes of goods in British Guiana. This competition has in the past been difficult to meet on account of the questionable practices freely adopted by German exporters in such directions as the copying of trade marks, false descriptions, packing of goods in such a way as to deceive the Customs, "faked" invoices, &c., but it must be admitted that in other matters there are points which have been studied by German traders and neglected by their United Kingdom competitors to the disadvantage of the latter.

It is mostly in the cheaper classes of goods that the United Kingdom is losing ground. Where quality is a prime consideration she can still hold her own, but in nearly all districts within the tropical belt the large majority of the population has no great amount of wealth, and cheap articles of clothing and household utility naturally find a ready sale amongst them. Thus the United Kingdom manufacturer cannot afford to despise the production of articles of cheap and low grade quality however much he may feel disinclined to engage in such a trade.

German methods of securing trade have also been demonstrated in their system of attacking certain branches of commerce which do not require a large amount of fixed capital, underselling British exporters, and then raising prices when competition has been driven from the field.

Amongst other articles in which the Germans have been successful in gaining an ascendancy over United Kingdom suppliers the following may be specially mentioned:—*Earthenware, glass and glassware, certain classes of soft goods, hardware, including enamelware, cutlery and toys*—all of these in the cheaper qualities. A large proportion of the German trade in these goods is effected by shipment to the United Kingdom and re-exportation thence to British Guiana; hence it is difficult to gauge the exact value of the German goods imported into British Guiana.

In regard to future business in this colony the importance of carefully studying the requirements of the market cannot be too strongly emphasised, and it is pointed out that United States shippers, who are actively working the whole of the South American market, are

Trade Conditions Abroad.

just as thorough and careful as the Germans in their business methods. American shippers spare neither trouble nor expense in investigating the requirements of the market and of individual customers, and make expert and exhaustive study of shipping conditions and Customs tariffs so as to secure the most favourable classifications. Their packings also are adapted to the varying conditions of transport, climate, &c. Such points are of great importance in establishing sound business relations in this part of the world.

(C.I.B. 43,236.)

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New Brunswick.—The Imperial Trade Correspondent at St. John's, New Brunswick, reported, under date 2nd November, that business conditions in that Province appeared to be better than in many parts of Canada. There was a good demand for general merchandise, and there seemed to be no undue difficulty in the collection of accounts, nor had industries been seriously affected by the war. The outlook for farmers was excellent, and there was a prospect of lumbering operations being on a larger scale than was anticipated a couple of months previously. The building trade was fairly active and those factories producing articles in demand for the equipment of troops were working overtime to fill Government orders. Other factories were holding their own well, though of course not working up to normal. There was little or no unemployment, and many men have been employed in re-fitting steamers for the transport of re-mounts. The steamship companies were arranging their usual winter services.

The season has witnessed one of the biggest catches of sardine herring that has ever been taken in the Bay of Fundy, and it is stated that an effort is being made to organise a company to take over and operate a large canning plant in New Brunswick. At present most of the herring caught in Canadian waters in the district are packed in United States factories.

The demand for coal in the Minto coal regions is in excess of the supply, which it is expected will have to be speeded up. It has also been suggested that plant be provided to extract the valuable by-products of the coal from these mines.

A systematic canvass of the merchants and manufacturers of New Brunswick, made by the Chamber of Commerce, St. John's, showed that the industrial and mercantile conditions of the Province were excellent, with prospects which, in existing circumstances, may be described as highly satisfactory.

(C.I.B. 40,653.)

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New Zealand (Dunedin).—The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Dunedin reports, under date 28th October, that all branches of trade were to some degree affected by the war, particularly those which are largely dependent upon the activity of building operations, which were only being carried on on a very restricted scale. A good deal of unemployment resulted, which in both skilled and unskilled labour was met to some extent by relief works initiated by the municipal authorities. The Government is also proceeding with railway

Trade Conditions Abroad.

construction, which will assist in relieving distress. General retail business was, naturally, quiet.

The financial situation, however, gave no cause for alarm, and if present anticipations are realised, there need be no apprehensions in regard to the coming year's trade. (C.I.B. 47,485.)

Balkan States.—The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States (whose head office, owing to the war, has been transferred from Constantinople to Athens—see notice on p. 828) that before the outbreak of the war a large number of British manufacturers were represented in the Balkan States by German and Austrian agents, and the Chamber points out that there are a number of British agents at Athens whose experience of the market is in every way equal to that of agents of other nationalities and who have, in most cases, been established for a greater number of years. A list of such agents has been forwarded by the Chamber and the names and addresses may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 46,672.)

Ecuador.—H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Quito, writing under date of 1st October, states that business in Ecuador is practically at a standstill, having gone from bad to worse.

In regard to the future prospects for United Kingdom manufacturers and shippers, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires states that in view of the fact that the principal merchants in Ecuador are Germans, a careful study of German trade there would be most valuable. In 1912 the value of the total imports into Ecuador amounted to £2,130,568, of which £629,298 were from the United Kingdom, and £433,204 from Germany. American merchant exporters are fully alive to the possibilities of that market, and United Kingdom manufacturers wishing to retain their existing business and secure the trade lost to Germany will have to take energetic steps to be ready in the field as soon as improved financial and general conditions render new business operations possible. (C. 20,358.)

* * * * *

Netherlands.—H.M. Consul-General at Rotterdam suggests that United Kingdom firms proposing to enter into business relations with traders in the Netherlands should communicate with him as to the status of proposed customers before executing orders. Generally speaking, the financial conditions of the country are sound, and though commerce in the Netherlands has been very hard hit by the war, it seems to be reviving somewhat, and will probably improve still more as time progresses. (C.I.B. 43,328.)

Trade Conditions Abroad.

Russia.—The British Vice-Consul at Windau calls the attention of United Kingdom manufacturers wishing to do business in Russia to the absolute necessity of preparing catalogues in a form easily understood by Russian buyers. Catalogues are generally sent out in English, with English prices, and consequently have very little chance of securing the interest of the Russian trade. Catalogues in Russian are the best. Should this language be impossible, or beyond the enterprise of the manufacturer, and should catalogues still be sent in English, it is recommended that each catalogue should be accompanied by a supplement, *firmly attached*, containing the numbers, denominations, prices, weights, and perhaps a few of the more important particulars of the articles in the German or Russian language. The prices *must* be in Russian money. In normal times the rate of exchange is very steady, and if 48 copecks are taken to the shilling the British seller will get his full value. Weights should be given in the Russian funt (about 0.9 lb.) or poud (36 lbs.), as the import duty is calculated in nearly all cases on the weight of the article, besides which the buyer probably requires to calculate freight or postage.

German catalogues frequently supply all these particulars, so that the buyer can calculate from the catalogue without further trouble the actual cost of the goods including freight and duty. British suppliers must work on similar methods if they intend to capture trade hitherto held by the enterprising and painstaking Teuton.

(C.I.B. 42,512.)

* * * * *

Spain (Corunna).—H.M. Consul at Corunna reports, under date 28th November, that the effects of the war are making themselves keenly felt amongst the commercial community in that district. There is actually so little business that the leading bankers are reducing their staffs. Accounts cannot be collected and bills are being prolonged by the bankers. The agents of the various German steamship lines intend shortly to close their offices. The elimination of German shipping has caused very serious losses to provision merchants and others, and the prices of provisions are steadily rising. Building operations are at a standstill.

The decrease in the number of British vessels calling at ports in the district has a further adverse effect on business.

(C. 19,711.)

MORATORIUM LAWS AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES ABROAD.

Brazil.

With reference to the notice on p. 806 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th September relative to the Moratorium in Brazil, H.M. Minister at Rio de Janeiro has telegraphed, under date 17th December, that the operation of this measure has now been extended until 15th March next.

(C.I.B. 48,355.)

*Moratorium Laws and other Financial Measures Abroad.***Chile.**

With reference to the notice on p. 156 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th October relative to financial measures in Chile, the "Diario Oficial" (Santiago) of 7th September publishes a Law, under the same date, proclaiming a 60 days' Moratorium in respect of the payment of obligations contracted in gold before 1st August and which may have become due between that date and 1st November. The Moratorium does not apply, however, if the creditor is willing to accept paper currency at the current rate of exchange for 90 days bill on London, or at the rate fixed by the Government for the payment of customs duties, for the equivalent of the amount due to him in gold. The President of the Republic is authorised to prolong the term for a further 30 days if necessary.

The "Diario" containing the text of the Law (in Spanish) may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

France.

With reference to the notice on p. 343 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th November and to previous notices relative to financial measures in France, the "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 16th December publishes a Decree, dated 15th December, prolonging for a further period of 60 days the moratorium on bills of exchange originally proclaimed on 9th August. This concession embraces securities due for payment before 1st March, 1915, provided that they were endorsed before 4th August, 1914.

The provisions of the Decrees of 29th August, 27th September and 27th October, 1914, are maintained in so far as they are not contrary to the provisions of the present Decree, which applies also to Algeria and Tunis.

The text of the Decree (in French) may be seen by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Italy.

With reference to the notice on p. 104 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th October, relative to the State war risks in Italy, H.M. Embassy at Rome reports the publication of a Royal Decree, dated 26th November, authorising the Italian Ministry of Marine to undertake, through the National Insurance Institute, the insurance against war risks of vessels of the subventioned lines. The expenses connected with the payment of premiums due to the Institute up to 31st December, 1914, will be charged under a special heading in the Extraordinary Expenditure of the Navy Budget for the year 1914-15.

(C. 20,720.)

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

ANNEXATION OF EGYPT.

The "London Gazette" of 18th December publishes a notice issued by the Foreign Office stating that, in view of the state of war arising out of the action of Turkey, Egypt is placed under the protection of His Majesty and will henceforth constitute a British Protectorate. The suzerainty of Turkey over Egypt is thus terminated and His Majesty's Government will adopt all measures necessary for the defence of Egypt and the protection of its inhabitants and interests. Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur Henry McMahon, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., has been appointed His Majesty's High Commissioner for Egypt.

A supplement to the above-mentioned issue of the "London Gazette" notifies that His Majesty's Government, having been informed that the Government of the French Republic have recognised the British Protectorate over Egypt, adhere to the Franco-Moorish Treaty of 30th March, 1912.

H.M. Government have deposed H.H. Abbas Hilmi Pasha from the Khedivate on account of his adherence to the King's enemies and have offered that dignity, with the title of Sultan of Egypt, to H.H. Prince Hussein Kamel Pasha, eldest living Prince of the family of Mahomet Ali, by whom the title has been accepted.

TRUSTEES FOR ENEMY PROPERTY.

The Board of Trade desire to call the attention of any persons who may hold shares or other property in trust for enemies to the provisions of Section 3 of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, under which such persons are required to give notice in writing to the Custodian by the 27th December and to furnish the Custodian with particulars. The Custodian for England and Wales is the Public Trustee, 3 and 4, Clements Inn, Strand, London, W.C. The Custodian for Scotland is the Accountant of Court in Scotland, New General Register House, Edinburgh. The Custodian for Ireland is the Official Assignee in Bankruptcy, King's Bench Division, Four Courts, Dublin.

Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of the section is liable on conviction to fine or imprisonment, or both.

PARCELS FOR BRITISH TROOPS ABROAD.

Rules for Dutiable Articles.

The Postmaster-General notifies that parcels containing articles such as tobacco, cigarettes, &c., addressed to British troops abroad, are not exempt from Customs charges in the country of destination, except in the case of parcels of tobacco, cigarettes, &c. for the Expeditionary Force on the Continent of Europe. Senders of parcels for the Expeditionary Force serving out of Europe may, however, undertake at the time of posting to pay the Customs and other charges, ordinarily payable by the addressees, under the arrangement set forth on pages 64 and 65 of the current Post Office Guide, particulars of which may be obtained on enquiry at any Post Office.

*Government Notices affecting Trade.***REGISTRATION OF BELGIAN REFUGEES.**

With reference to the notice on p. 636 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd December and to previous notices relative to the restrictions on aliens in the United Kingdom, it is notified that, in order to make more complete and effective the register of Belgian refugees which the Registrar-General has been compiling under the direction of the Local Government Board, an Order-in-Council has now been issued formally constituting the Central Register of Belgian Refugees at the General Register Office, Somerset House, and making the registration of all such refugees compulsory. The following regulations have therefore been made with the object of ensuring registration under this Order, and at the same time avoiding duplicate registration :—

(1) A refugee who has already been registered, *i.e.*, has filled up a form issued by the Registrar-General and received before the 21st December a certificate of registration, need take no further steps as regards registration beyond notifying any change of address to the Police.

(2) Any refugee who has not been so registered should communicate with the Police at the nearest Police Station—or in the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District either with the Registrar-General, Somerset House, W.C., or at the nearest Police Station—in order that he may be duly registered.

(3) Changes of address must be notified to the Police, who will communicate them to the Registrar-General.

(4) Belgian soldiers are included in the Order-in-Council and must be registered. Special forms for their registration are to be obtained from the Police.

Persons with whom Belgian refugees are lodging are required to take steps to secure compliance with the new Order, and it is hoped that all Local Committees will do what they can in this direction.

¶ The Order-in-Council applies to all persons who, being either Belgian subjects or aliens recently residing in Belgium, have arrived in the United Kingdom since the commencement of the war.

STATE WAR RISKS INSURANCE.**Rate for Hulls Reduced.**

The War Risks Insurance Office has announced that the following reductions have been made in the rates of premium charged for the insurance of hulls under the Government War Risks Insurance Scheme, *viz.* the rate for a single voyage has been reduced from 20s. to 15s., and the rate for a round voyage or for a time policy for three months has been reduced from 40s. to 30s. These alterations took effect on 17th December.

*Government Notices affecting Trade.***NAVAL PRIZES.****Rules *re* Joint Captures by Allied Vessels.**

The Board of Trade has received from the Foreign Office copy of an Anglo-French Agreement, dated 9th November, defining the jurisdiction to which the adjudication is to be referred of joint captures which may be made during the course of the present war, and regulating the mode of distribution of the proceeds of joint captures.

The adjudication of neutral or enemy prizes will belong to the jurisdiction of the country of the capturing vessel, but in the case of the capture of a merchant vessel belonging to one of the allied countries, the adjudication of such capture will belong to the jurisdiction of the country of the captured vessel. In the case of the condemnation of a joint capture or of a capture made by a warship in the presence of an allied vessel, both countries are to be represented at the adjudication of the value of the prize, and the prize money is to be divided amongst the crews of both vessels.

The full text of the agreement may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 17,591.)

Names of Vessels Detained or Captured.

With reference to the notice on p. 762 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to Naval Prizes, it is notified that the issue of the "London Gazette" of 22nd December contains a further list of vessels detained or captured at sea by His Majesty's Armed Forces, and also a list of ships whose cargoes, or part of them, have been detained.

The issue of the "London Gazette" referred to may be obtained, price 1s. 0½d. (post free), from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions.

With reference to the notice on p. 762 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions, the "London Gazette" of 22nd December notifies the results of proceedings in the Supreme Courts of Gibraltar and Hong Kong. The "Gazette" also notifies that proceedings have been instituted in the Prize Court in Malta in respect of the ship "Kalymnos." Appearance should be entered by all persons claiming an interest in either ship or cargo as soon as possible.

The issue of the "London Gazette" referred to may be obtained, price 1s. 0½d. (post free), from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

The following summary table has been prepared at the Board of Trade showing the total imports and exports of merchandise of the principal countries for which the particulars can be given up to September, 1914, inclusive, and referring in all cases to the same period, *viz.*, the nine months ended September. The corresponding figures for 1913 and 1912 are added for comparison :—

	IMPORTS (<i>see NOTE</i>). NINE MONTHS ended SEPTEMBER.			EXPORTS (<i>DOMESTIC</i>) (<i>see NOTE</i>). NINE MONTHS ended SEPTEMBER.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spain	29,771,000	38,066,000	33,539,000	29,776,000	31,041,000	25,223,000
Egypt†	18,766,000	20,240,000	19,276,000	19,901,000	18,122,000	17,875,000
United States	277,686,000	276,539,000	293,844,000	330 9 6 0 0	353,296,000	300,075,000
Japan|| ...	48,818,000	57,506,000	50,760,000	37,563,000	45,851,000	46,151,000
British India	76,423,000	92,499,000	95,355,000	121,569,000	121,014,000	112,775,000
Canada	95,395,000	105,136,000	78,908,000	46,405,000	54,577,000	52,077,000
British S. Africa	29,543,000	32,384,000	28,925,000	16,194,000	20,517,000	15,144,000
United Kingdom ...	446,044,000	475,396,000	445,721,000	354,283,000	390,756,000	350,748,000

† Including bullion.

|| Exclusive of trade with Taiwan (Formosa) and Chosen (Corea).

The latest figures available as regards other countries from which returns are received by the Board of Trade are as follow :—

	Imports (<i>see NOTE</i>).			Exports (<i>Domestic</i>) (<i>see NOTE</i>).		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia* (8 months) ...	69,534,000	82,566,000	85,636,000	89,779,000	89,306,000	84,920,000
Germany (6 months) ...	260,598,000	267,048,000	269,711,000	205,391,000	243,050,000	249,248,000
Belgium (6 months) ...	90,939,000†	91,931,000	92,126,000	74,115,000†	70,020,000	74,159,000
France (8 months) ...	217,905,000	219,833,000	209,429,000	170,874,400	177,460,000	164,457,000
Switzerland (6 months) ...	36,277,000	36,541,000	34,938,000	26,058,000	26,421,000	27,846,000
Italy‡ (8 months) ...	95,114,000	96,370,000	90,579,000	60,211,000	63,609,000	62,062,000
Austria-Hungary (5 months) ...	62,299,000	67,816,000	64,274,000	43,174,000	45,702,000	46,590,000
Mexico (2 months) ...	2,890,000+	3,805,000†	2,254,000+	2,928,000	2,558,000	3, 7 000
Brazil (8 months) ...	40,412,000	46,393,000	29,509,000	41,037,000	36,306,000	32,423,000
Argentina‡ (6 months) ...	36,673,000	41,835,000	34,203,000	48,942,000	58,616,000	42,747,000
Australia (8 months) ...	49,586,000	49,625,000	52,500,000	34,049,000	38,017,000	42,326,000

* European, Russo-Finnish, and Black Sea Frontiers.

† Including bullion and specie.

‡ Including silver bullion.

§ Value of principal articles only.

Note.—The foregoing figures are exclusive of bullion and specie, except where otherwise stated.

The values stated for the latest year shown are provisional and subject to rectification. In some cases all the values are those *declared* by importers or exporters, as in the United Kingdom; in others they are based on an official schedule of values which is subjected to revision after the close of each year, the values used in the current returns being those fixed in the latest completed revision. In general, the values so fixed represent the level of prices in the preceding year. The countries adopting the system of official values annually revised are :—Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain and (for

Trade of Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

imports) Germany and Switzerland. Exports from Switzerland and Germany are returned at "declared" values. *The figures in italics are based, wholly or mainly, on the prices of some earlier year than that under which they are shown.*

In the case of Russia, Germany, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Egypt, Argentina, Japan, Canada, and the United Kingdom, the import figures given in the above summaries represent imports for home consumption. In all cases the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of "nationalised" goods, *i.e.*, goods originally imported for consumption, and which, if dutiable, have been charged with duty, but which are subsequently re-exported.

For detailed particulars regarding the trade of the several countries, reference should be made to the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions, including figures received up to 19th December, 1914," to be obtained (price 3d., post free 4½d.), either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF TURKEY AND
THE BALKAN STATES.

Offices removed from Constantinople.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified that owing to the outbreak of the war between Turkey and the United Kingdom the greater part of the British commercial community has left Constantinople. Consequently the headquarters of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States have now been transferred to the office of the Branch at Athens, and accordingly communications for the Chamber which would formerly have been sent to Constantinople should in future be addressed to 7, Place St. Theodore, Athens.

(C.I.B. 46,672.)

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received the following particulars from the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia in London, regarding the proposed new duties leviable on the undermentioned articles of apparel and attire on importation into the Commonwealth, with effect from the 3rd December last:—

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.	
	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
Item 110.	s. d.	s. d.
* (B) (1) Blouses and skirts, cotton <i>each</i>	1 6	1 0
(2) Blouses and skirts of wool or silk or containing wool or silk <i>each</i>	3 0	2 0
(3) Coats, children's <i>each</i>	2 0	1 6
(4) Coats, women's <i>each</i>	5 0	3 6
(5) Costumes, cotton <i>each</i>	4 6	3 0
(6) Costumes of wool or containing wool, except costumes enumerated in sub-item B (7) <i>each</i>	7 6	5 0
(7) Costumes, silk or containing silk <i>each</i>	11 0	7 6
(C) Apparel n.e.i. partly or wholly made up, including materials cut into shape therefor <i>ad val.</i>	45 %	40 %
* Note.—(a) In addition to the rate specified in sub-items B 1 to 7 the following rate, <i>ad valorem</i> , is also chargeable <i>ad val.</i>	30 %	25 %
(b) The <i>ad valorem</i> rate under sub-item (C) is chargeable when it yields a higher duty than the specific (sub-items B 1/7) and the <i>ad valorem</i> rates (note a) taken together.		

(C. 21,335.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1859B), dated 25th November, 1914, which consolidates various Memoranda* regarding the delivery of goods as ship's stores under the provisions of the Customs Act of the Dominion of Canada.

The regulations, which it is stated are to be strictly observed, provide, *inter alia*, that warehoused goods are to be delivered as ship's stores only at a warehousing port. Such stores are to be delivered ex-warehouse only to vessels bound on a voyage to a port

* *Viz.*, Nos. 928 B, 1182 B, 1214 B, 1769 B, and 1783 B.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.

out of Canada, and to fishing vessels clearing direct for the deep sea fisheries from the port where the stores are ex-warehoused, and are to be transferred to such vessels in the presence of a Customs officer.

The master or owner of the vessel shall prove, by affidavit, to the satisfaction of the Customs Officer at the port of clearance that the stores to be ex-warehoused *are necessary and intended* for the purposes of the voyage.

Warehoused or imported goods are not to be used in the coasting trade as ship's stores without payment of duty.

The surplus stores of coals on board steamships arriving from places outside of Canada are subject to duty on importation, unless the steamer takes clearance for a port outside of Canada either directly or *via* a Canadian port, on the succeeding voyage—provided in any case, that coal for 15 days' consumption on board the steamship shall be exempt from duty, and not classed as surplus stores, until otherwise ordered, and that surplus stores of vessels may be warehoused as provided in Section 71 of the Customs Act.

Surplus Stores of Coal.

Under the provisions of Section 71 of the Customs Act, spirituous liquors arriving in Canada as ships' stores are subject to the same duties as if imported as merchandise, and duties are to be collected thereon, unless entered for warehouse, excepting such quantity as in the judgment of the Collector is reasonably necessary for the use of the ship while in port or for use as ship's stores in the case of a steamer proceeding to an ocean port out of Canada; provided, however, that such liquors shall not be sold in any Canadian port without payment of duty thereon.

The following list of articles may be usually ex-warehoused free of duty as ships' stores:—

- Bread and biscuit,
- Butter,
- Coal for steamers on outward voyage to British or foreign ports,
- Chocolate,
- Coffee and cocoa or cocoa paste,
- Dried or canned fruits,
- Flour and meal,
- Lard,
- Meats, salted, dried or canned,
- Mineral waters (bottled or not),
- Molasses or syrup,
- Oils, *viz.*, fuel oil, illuminating oil, lubricating oil and kerosene or coal oil over 725 sp. gr.,
- Rice,
- Split peas,
- Sugar,
- Tea,
- Tobacco (including cigars and cigarettes),
- Vinegar.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.**

The Board of Trade are also in receipt of a copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1863 B), dated 30th November, 1914, stating that the Veterinary Director-General has pointed out the great danger of foot and mouth infection being brought into Canada through the return of stock cars from the United States.

Entry of Stock Cars from United States prohibited, unless accompanied by proper Certificate.

In consequence, the entry of stock cars from the United States will be prohibited, unless accompanied by a certificate on an official form of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and signed by an officer of the Bureau, stating that such cars have been cleansed in accordance with the regulation of the Bureau. (C. 20,969.)

A Customs Memorandum (No. 1864 B) has also been received which consolidates Customs Memoranda Nos. 1846 B and 1849 B* relative to the conditional entry of raw wool and certain woollen goods imported from the United Kingdom and Australia into Canada.

Regulations respecting Conditional Entry of Raw Wool and certain Woollen Goods imported from the United Kingdom and Australia.

The Memorandum states that, having regard to the circumstances of their exportation to Canada, it is ordered that the undermentioned goods, when imported into Canada from the United Kingdom and from Australia, on arrival at the port of destination in Canada shall be entered "for warehouse," and shall be ex-warehoused only, upon an under-

taking by the importer in writing, on the face of the entry, to the satisfaction of the Collector, that the materials herein described shall be used only for the manufacture of goods in Canada, and that the goods so manufactured shall be sold or disposed of for use in Canada, or for export to the United Kingdom, and not otherwise, *viz.* :—

Wool, raw (sheep and lambs).

Wool tops.

Wool noils.

Woollen and worsted yarns.

Woollen and worsted cloth suitable for uniform clothing (not including women's dress stuffs or cloth with pattern).

Uniform clothing.

Cardigan jackets, woollen jerseys, woollen gloves, woollen socks, and men's woollen underwear of all kinds. (C. 20,962.)

With reference to various notices which have appeared in recent issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to regulations issued under the "Animal Contagious Diseases Act," regarding the importation of various articles from the United States into Canada under certain Customs Memoranda, the Board of Trade have now received copies of further Memoranda (Nos. 1865-G B), dated 30th November and 2nd December last, respectively, prescribing further regulations under the above-mentioned Act regarding the entry of hides and feathers from the United States, as follows :—

Regulations respecting Importation of Hides and Feathers from the United States.

* For which, see the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 10th December (p. 710) and the 17th December, 1914 (p. 773).

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.****MEMORANDUM No. 1865 B.**

United States hides may be admitted, provided they comply with the following regulations:—

- (a) Hides from cattle slaughtered prior to August 1st, 1914, which have ever since that date been stored away from contact with other hides or live animals;
- (b) Hides from animals slaughtered outside of the States under Federal quarantine, that is outside of the area comprised by the following States: Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island.

Importation of hides coming under either of the foregoing descriptions may be permitted, if accompanied by the affidavit of the shipper as to the facts.

Feathers of domesticated poultry securely packed and consigned to manu'facturers of bedding, &c. or their agents, may be admitted if accompanied by the affidavit of the shipper that the said feathers have not come from infected premises.

MEMORANDUM No. 1866 B.

Under this Memo. attention is drawn to the provisions of Customs Memo. No. 1842B*, dated 9th November last, regarding the prohibition of the importation of animals and parts thereof from the United States, under the "Animal Contagious Diseases Act," and it is stated that the Canadian Department of Agriculture does not consider samples of wool arriving from the United States, either by mail or express, as coming within the terms of the general prohibitory order of the 9th November last and the amendments thereto. (C. 20,969.)

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 646 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 3rd December, 1914, respecting the prohibition of the exportation of rubber and graphite from Canada to foreign countries, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1861 B), dated 27th November last, notifying, by Orders of the Governor-General in Council under sections 242 and 291 of the Customs Act, the prohibition of the exportation of manganese, ferro-manganese, rubber and graphite from the Dominion to the undermentioned destinations, as follows:—

To all destinations—

Manganese;

Ferro-manganese.

To all destinations, except to the United Kingdom and to British Possessions—

Rubber;

Graphite.

(C. 20,971.)

* For which, see the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 10th December, 1914 (pp. 708-9).

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.**

The Board of Trade have received copy of a telegram, through the Colonial Office, from the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia notifying that a Proclamation has recently been issued under the Customs Act prohibiting the exportation from the Commonwealth, except with the consent of the Minister of Trade and Customs, of the following articles:—

Products known commercially as acaroid resin, grasstree gum, and yacca gum.

(C. 21,119.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 307 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 30th July, 1914, relative to the inspection of fruit exported for sale from the Union of South Africa under the "Fruit Export Act, 1914," the Board of Trade have now received copy of a Government Notice (No. 1882) dated 11th November last, laying down certain regulations under sec. 7 of the above-mentioned Act.

**Regulations
respecting
Exportation of
Fruit.**

Under these regulations every person who intends to export fruit from the Union to a place outside the limits of the Union (other than to certain South African Territories) shall give notice of such intention to the Government Fruit Inspector at Cape Town, Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth, East London, or Durban (as the case may be) in prescribed form.

Provision is also made in the regulations for packing fruit in boxes of certain specified measurements, for marking every box of fruit submitted for inspection, for wrapping fruit in a suitable manner, and for grading various kinds of fruit for export.

Not less than 5 per cent. of the boxes of fruit in each consignment shall be opened by the Inspector for examination, and all boxes so opened shall be stamped by the Inspector to that effect.

Only new and clean boxes or packages shall be used by exporters, except in the case of melons.

(C. 20,806.)

The Board of Trade have been informed by the Colonial Office that the Union Government have prohibited the exportation of whale oil, except to consignees in the United Kingdom.

**Exportation of Whale Oil prohibited,
except to United Kingdom.**

United Kingdom.

(C. 21,255.)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared in the "Supplement" to the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th November, 1914, giving the proposed new Customs Tariff of Southern Rhodesia, the Board of Trade

**New
Customs Tariff.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA—continued.

have now received, from their Imperial Trade Correspondent at Buluwayo, copy of the Customs Tariff and Management Amending Ordinance, 1914 (No. 30 of 1914), which was promulgated on the 13th November last.

The rates of Customs duty prescribed in the new Ordinance (in which provision is made for the preferential treatment of British goods) as well as the regulations respecting the definition of value on which *ad valorem* duties are paid, are the same as those previously notified in the above-mentioned Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal."

The Ordinance also provides for the prohibition of the importation of various articles, including—

- (a) Goods which being of foreign manufacture, bear the name, mark or brands of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom or any British Possession, or which, whether of foreign manufacture or not, bear marks contravening the provisions of any law in force in this Territory relating to merchandise marks ;
- (b) Prison-made and penitentiary-made goods ;
- (c) Printed books, music and newspapers, which are unauthorised prints of any works which are copyright in the United Kingdom or this Territory, or any British Possession.
- (d) Cheese, other than cheese made from milk or cream from which no fat has been extracted and to which no animal or vegetable fat has been added ;
- (e) Clothing, second-hand, for sale, including coats, vests, trousers, cloaks, mantles and shawls ;
- (f) Leather, adulterated or loaded ;
- (g) Skimmed or separated milk: condensed, desiccated or preserved ;
- (h) Opium and extract of opium, except for medicinal purposes and under such regulations as may be framed by the Administrator.

The Ordinance further lays down regulations regarding stamp duties payable on Customs documents, the form of label to be affixed to postal parcels, the removal of goods to other Territories, the entry of goods, and other miscellaneous matters relating to the Customs.

(C.I.B. 46,333.)

A copy of an Ordinance (No. 31 of 1914) has also been received which provides for the imposition of a Customs duty on certain South or Central African beer and matches imported into Southern Rhodesia in order to countervail the Excise duty payable on similar articles manufactured in the Territory.

For particulars, *see* under 'Excise Tariff Changes.' (C. 20,771.)

**Customs Duty on
Certain African
Beer & Matches.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NIGERIA.

With reference to previous notices which have appeared in the "Board of Trade Journal"* respecting the restriction of the exportation of various military and naval stores from Nigeria under various Orders-in-Council, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Order-in-Council (No. 28 of 1914), made under the "Customs Ordinance, 1908," dated 4th November last, which cancels Orders-in-Council Nos. 20, 23 and 24 of 1914 and, at the same time, provides for the prohibition of the exportation of the various articles from Nigeria, as follows:—

**Exportation
of various
Articles to
certain Countries
Prohibited.**

(a) To any port other than a British port—

- (1) Rubber;
- (2) Graphite suitable for the manufacture of crucibles.

(b) To any foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, with the exception of those of France, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal—

- (1) Foodstuffs, provisions and victuals of all sorts which may be used as food for men, and all raw materials convertible into food, including palm produce, cocoa, beans, copra, maize, ground nuts, shea produce and any other produce;
- (2) Forage and food of all kinds for animals;
- (3) Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts;
- (4) Projectiles, charges and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts;
- (5) Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war;
- (6) Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts;
- (7) Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character;
- (8) All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character;
- (9) Saddle, draught, and pack animals suitable for use in war;
- (10) Articles of camp equipment, and their distinctive component parts;
- (11) Armour plates;
- (12) Warships, including boats, and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war;
- (13) Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and aircraft of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognisable as intended for use in connection with balloons and aircraft;
- (14) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or war material for use on land and sea;

* *Viz.*, for the 10th September, 1914 (p. 703) and the 24th September, 1914 (pp. 822-3).

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NIGERIA—*continued.*

- (15) Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes, suitable for use in war ;
- (16) Gold and silver in coin or bullion ; paper money ;
- (17) Vehicles of all kinds available for use in war, and their component parts ;
- (18) Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones ;
- (19) Fuel ; lubricants ;
- (20) Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war ;
- (21) Barbed wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same ;
- (22) Horse-shoes and shoeing materials ;
- (23) Harness and saddlery ;
- (24) Fieldglasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments ;
- (25) Copper, unwrought ;
- (26) Lead—pig, sheet, or pipe ;
- (27) Glycerine ;
- (28) Ferro-chrome ;
- (29) Haematite iron ore ;
- (30) Magnetic iron ore ;
- (31) Hides and skins, raw or rough tanned ;
- (32) Motors of all kinds ; motor tyres ;
- (33) Range-finders ;
- (34) Nickel and nickel ore ;
- (35) Chrome ore ;
- (36) Wool, sheep skins.

(C. 20,805.)

EGYPT.

With reference to the notice which appeared on page 443 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th August last respecting the prohibition of the exportation of food-stuffs from Egypt, under a decision of the Council of Ministers of the 2nd August, 1914, the Board of Trade have now received copy of the Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of the 9th September last, which contains a further Decision of the Council of Ministers, notifying that the exportation of living quails shall not be subject to the prohibition provided for under the above-mentioned decision of the 2nd August last.

(C. 22,018.)

The same issue of the "Journal Officiel" contains a Decision of the Council of Ministers, dated 8th September, 1914, notifying that the exportation from Egypt of all kinds of empty sacks is strictly prohibited from the above-mentioned date, until otherwise determined.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

EGYPT—continued.

The "Journal Officiel" of the 28th October last contains a further Ministerial Decision, dated 25th October, authorising the re-exportation of empty sacks which have been used for the importation of gypsum. (C. 22,018.)

The same issue of the "Journal Officiel" also contains a Ministerial Decision of the 25th October, 1914, authorising the exportation of the following cereals up to the following quantities :—

Beans	...	...	...	100,000	ardebs.
Maize...	...	...	...	200,000	"
Millet...	...	...	...	100,000	"

(C. 22,018.)

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 4th November last contains certain revised Tariff valuations (Tariff No. 32) for use in assessing duties on cotton yarns imported into Egypt. The Tariff valuations came into force on the 1st November, 1914, and are to remain in operation for a period of three months (*i.e.*, until the 31st January, 1915), or until denunciation :—

Articles.	Import Valuation per kilogramme.
Cotton single yarns, grey and bleached, and knittings—	<i>Millièmes.</i>
From India—	
Nos. 4 to 12	49
Nos. 14 to 20	61
From other countries—	
Nos. 4 to 12	65
Nos. 14 to 20	74
Cotton sewings, grey or bleached—	
From India	80
" other countries	82
Cotton double yarns, grey and bleached, Nos. 40/2	94
Cotton cable yarns, No. 20	94
Turkey red cotton single yarns	75
Other coloured cotton single yarns	96
Gassed or mercerised or prepared yarns, grey, bleached or dyed—	
From India	} <i>ad valorem</i>
" other countries	

Note. — A kilogramme = 2·2046 lbs. ; 1,000 *millièmes* = £ E 1 = £1 0s. 6d.

Duty is leviable on the valuations shown at the rate of 8 per cent.

The tare allowance for bales is fixed at 3 per cent.

(C. 21,387.)

NORWAY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation of the following articles from Norway has been prohibited :—dry batteries for electric pocket lamps, raw jute, jute products, jute waste,

**Exportation of
certain Goods
prohibited.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NORWAY—continued.

motors of more than 15 horsepower and parts of the same, motor boats, skis, ski-sledges, carbons for searchlights and arc-lights, and horseshoes.

(C. 21,165.)

SWEDEN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, by Swedish Royal Decrees issued on the 5th and 8th December, the following additions have been made to the list of articles the exportation of which from Sweden is prohibited :—

**Exportation of
certain Goods
prohibited.**

- Woollen yarn (containing at least 10 per cent. of wool);
- Woollen blankets, in the piece;
- Woollen blankets, hemmed and bordered;
- Tissues of wool, of kinds not specially mentioned in the Customs Tariff, weighing more than 500 grammes per square metre;
- Men's woollen stockings and socks;
- Men's woollen gloves;
- Men's jerseys of stocking loom work;
- So-called Iceland jerseys, sewn or not;
- Woollen tissues, of kinds not specially mentioned in the Customs Tariff, weighing more than 500 grammes per square metre, cut or stamped out, but without sewing work;
- Rubber, guttapercha and balata, unworked; also so-called reclaimed rubber;
- Iron plates or sheets, cut or uncut, coated with pure tin or with tin containing lead;
- Articles of iron sheets or plates, not specially mentioned in the Customs Tariff: other kinds (*i.e.* other than those gilt, silvered, enamelled, coated with nickel, copper, brass, bronze or lacquer), weighing less than 1 kilogramme net per article—other than parts of machines;
- Copper, unmanufactured or crude, produced electrolytically;
- Scrap copper;
- Sheets and hoops of copper, at least 3 mm. thick, rolled or pressed, even with cut edges: rectangular and other kinds;
- Cup-shaped materials for making cartridges—of copper and brass;
- Rods (even in bundles or rings), rolled or hammered but not further worked—of copper and brass;
- Wire, drawn—of copper and brass;
- Vegetable tanning materials, such as oak bark, myrobalans and quebracho wood, whole or in pieces, grated, ground or otherwise divided, and tanning extracts, liquid or solid; also gall nuts.

H.M. Minister at Stockholm reports by telegraph that the exportation of ferro-manganese, spiegeleisen, manufactured lead, and potato starch from Sweden has also been prohibited.

(C. 20,626; 20,819; and 21,016.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***NETHERLANDS.**

With reference to the notice at page 364 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 5th November respecting the prohibition of the exportation of cheese from the Netherlands, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a despatch from H.M. Minister at The Hague, dated the 10th December, reporting that while the export of cheese remains prohibited in principle, a limited export is possible in practice. Towards the end of October all exports were stopped in order to enable the Government to take a survey of the situation. At that time all cheese merchants were registered, and had to make a return of their stocks. Generally speaking, every registered cheese merchant, after applying for the necessary permission, is now allowed to export cheese, provided that he maintains his stock available for home consumption at a figure corresponding to 30 per cent. of the stock which he held on the day of his original registration.

(C. 21,178.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the exportation of woollen and half-woollen goods from the Netherlands has been prohibited by a Royal Decree dated the 15th December.

(C. 21,044.)

FRANCE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 30th November, and promulgated in the "Journal Officiel" for the 12th December, which temporarily suspends the Customs duties on metal bridges and parts of bridges destined for the reconstruction of ways of communication which are of importance for national defence. This latter condition is to be proved by means of certificate delivered by the "Administration des Travaux Publics."

(C. 20,940.)

FRANCE (MADAGASCAR).

With reference to the notice at page 366 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 5th November, the "Journal Officiel de Madagascar et Dépendances" for the 24th October contains a Decree which authorises the exportation of graphite from Madagascar and its Dependencies to France, the United Kingdom and Russia.

(C. 21,171.)

With reference to the notice at page 138 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 20th January, 1910, the "Journal Officiel de Madagascar et Dépendances" for the 31st October contains a notification to the effect that the Decree of the 28th December, 1909, which established an export duty of 40 centimes per kilog. net on

**Exportation of
Cheese.**

**Exportation of Woollen
and Half-Woollen
Goods prohibited.**

**Temporary
Suspension of
Customs Duties
on Bridges for
the Reconstruction
of Ways of
Communication.**

**Rubber free of
Export Duty from
January 1st, 1915.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE (MADAGASCAR)—*continued.*

rubber exported from Madagascar and its Dependencies, will cease to have effect on the 31st December next, and that from the 1st January, 1915, rubber will be exempt from export duty. (C. 21,171).

SWITZERLAND.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Decree of the Federal Council, dated the 14th December, which adds the undermentioned articles to the list of goods the exportation of which from Switzerland is prohibited:—

Additions to List of Prohibited Exports.
Cotton and linen rags; old cordage and other waste used in the manufacture of paper; waste paper; rag pulp; kaolin; opera glasses, lenticular and prismatic (*jumelles à lentilles et à prismes*); purified pine resin (colophony); candles, tallow and wax, of all kinds, with the exception of those used for Christmas trees; soaps of all kinds; and all products used in laundry washing (*produits de tout genre pour lessives*—Tariff Nos. 1138-1139).

PORTUGAL.

The “Diario do Governo” for the 3rd December contains a Decree (No. 1139) which prohibits the exportation and re-exportation from Portugal of pneumatic tyres, covers (*protectores*) for wheels and other accessories (*pertences*) of motor vehicles. (C. 21,246.)

PORTUGAL (MOZAMBIQUE).

The “Diario do Governo” for the 3rd December contains a Decree, No. 1155, of the 28th November, which provides that mineral oils imported for burning in motors owned by agricultural and industrial establishments in the Province of Mozambique shall be free of Customs duty provided that certain regulations (as laid down in the Decree) are complied with. The text of the Decree (in Portuguese) may be seen by British traders interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 21,336.)

SPAIN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that a Spanish Royal Order has been issued prohibiting the export of nitrate of soda from Spain. (C. 21,319.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ITALY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of an Italian Royal Decree, dated the 24th November, which provides for the establishment of a Consultative Committee at the Ministry of Finance to deal with questions respecting the application of the regulations relative to the prohibition of the exportation and transit of goods from and through Italy. Delegates from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, Marine, Agriculture, Industry and Commerce are to constitute the Committee, of which the Under-Secretary of State for Finance is to act as President. The functions of the Committee are:—(a) To report on such applications for exemption from prohibitions of exportation as may be submitted for their examination by the Ministry of Finance; (b) to propose exceptions to the prohibitions of exportation or the inclusion of additional articles among those of which the exportation is prohibited, according to the situation of the markets, or the new exigencies of production and consumption or other particular interests of the country; (c) to report on disputes which may arise concerning the application of the regulations governing the transit of goods the exportation of which is prohibited; (d) to report on all questions connected with the prohibitions of exportation or of transit on which their views are invited by the Ministry of Finance.

(C. 20,295.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the Italian Ministry of Finance is prepared to consider applications submitted by individual exporters for permission to export from Italy fresh oxhides weighing over 40 kilogrammes, and salted oxhides weighing over 35 kilogrammes. Until further notice, fresh and dried horse, ox and goat hides without the hair may be exported; but the exportation of hides with the hair, including rabbit skins, is prohibited.

(C. 20,822.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that, as an exception to the general prohibition of the exportation of certain metals from Italy, the exportation of gold and silver leaf has been authorised by a Ministerial Decree published on the 20th December.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of an Italian Royal Decree, dated the 13th November, which provides that goods the exportation of which from Italy is prohibited may not be re-exported from Italy under transit or transshipment régime if they have arrived at an Italian port with bills of lading which indicate Italy as the original destination or which bear no clear indication of the destination of the goods. For this purpose, cargoes

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ITALY—continued.

provided with bills of lading "to order," not indicating by name a foreign (non-Italian) destination (*senza originaria destinazione nominativa all' estero**), and those provided only with bills of lading "to bearer," will be regarded as destined for Italy.

(C. 20,152 & 20,338.)

With reference to the notice at pages 366-7 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 5th November respecting the temporary reduction of the Customs duties on grain and flour imported into Italy, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of copy of the Decree of the 18th October by which the reductions of duty were effected.

The Decree provided that, as from the 20th October and until the 31st March, 1915, the import duties on certain articles were to be reduced as shown in the following statement:—

Tariff No.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	
		According to the Customs Tariff.	Fixed by the Decree.
		Lire ct. Per 100 kilogs.	Lire ct. Per 100 kilogs.
372	Wheat	7 50	3 00
373	Rye	4 50	2 00
374	Oats	4 00	2 00
375	Barley	4 00	2 00
376	Maize, white	7 50	3 00
378	Cereals, not specified in the Tariff (including maize other than white)...	1 15	0 50
381	Flour and meal—		
	(a) Of wheat	11 50	5 25
	(c) Of rye	6 50	4 00
	(d) Of oats and barley	6 00	4 00
	(e) Of white maize... ..	9 50	5 25
	or (f) Of maize (other than white) and of other cereals not specified in the Tariff ...	3 15	2 00
382	Semolina	15 50	7 00
383	Bran	2 00	1 15
384	Edible pastes	16 00	7 50
385	Bread and ships' biscuit	16 00	7 50

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Royal Decree, dated the 1st December, has been published which extends to the 15th June, 1915 the period during which the reduced rates of duty established by the above-mentioned Decree of the 18th October are to remain in force.

(C. 20,646.)

* H.M. Ambassador at Rome reports that it is understood that the entering of the name of the country of destination (without specifying the name of the consignee) on the bill of lading is held to meet the requirements of the Decree. When the goods arrive in Italy, however, the name of the consignee in the foreign country will have to be given, and the goods will be allowed to pass in transit through Italy only to the country so indicated.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS.

With reference to the notices at page 588 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 26th November and at pages 781-2 of the issue for the 17th December, respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Tunis, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a copy of a Beylical Decree, dated the 1st December, which adds the following articles to the list of goods the exportation and re-exportation of which from Tunis is prohibited:—

**Exportation of
Certain Articles
prohibited.**

Animals of the camel kind ;
Wood charcoal ;
Oil of turpentine ;
Colophony, pitch, pine and fir resin ;
Hydrate of alumina ;
Chrome ores ;
Waste of natural silk ;
Floss silk, raw (*en masse*) or combed ;
Yarn of floss silk or of coarse silk (*boucree ou boucrette de soie*), undyed ;
Tissues of floss silk or of coarse silk, pure, undyed, neither printed nor dressed.

Exemptions from this prohibition may be accorded under measures of control by the Director-General of Finance. (C. 21,172.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PHILIPPINE ISLANDS).

With reference to the notice at page 345 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 7th May respecting an Act of the Philippine Legislature providing for the inspection by Government inspectors, and the grading and baling, under Government supervision, of abaca, managuey, sisal, and other fibres exported from the Philippine Islands, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a copy of the regulations which have been issued by the Philippine Islands Department of Agriculture for the enforcement of the above-mentioned Act.

These regulations may be seen by British traders interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

It is understood that H.M. Acting Consul-General at Manila is forwarding sets of samples showing the standard classification of the fibres in question. (C. 20,675.)

CHILE.

The Chilean "Diario Oficial" for the 15th September contains a Law (No. 2935, dated the 12th September) providing that perchlorate of ammonia may be imported into Chile free of Customs duty. (C. 21,223.)

**Duty-free Importation of
Perchlorate of Ammonia.**

EXCISE TARIFF CHANGES.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

With reference to the notice which appeared on page 28 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th November, 1914, relative to proposed **Excise Duty on Beer and Matches.** Excise, &c. duties on beer and matches in Southern Rhodesia, the Board of Trade have now received copy of the "Beer and Matches Excise and Customs Ordinance, 1914 (No. 31 of 1914) which was promulgated on the 13th November last.

The Ordinance provides for the imposition of the following Excise duties on beer and matches manufactured in the Territory:—

Articles.	Rates of Excise Duty.
Beer Per Imp. liquid gallon (With effect from 1st January, 1915.)	s. d. 0 4
Matches—	
(a) In boxes or packages containing not more than 100 matches Per gross of boxes or packages	0 6
(b) In boxes or packages containing more than 100 matches, but not more than 200 matches. Per gross of boxes or packages	1 0
And for every 100 additional matches in boxes or packages. Per gross of 100 matches	0 6

Similar duties are levied upon beer or matches manufactured in any Colony, State, or Territory in South or Central Africa, the Government whereof has entered into a Customs agreement with the Government of Southern Rhodesia on importation into that Territory.

The Ordinance prescribes various regulations respecting breweries, and also provides for a rebate of the whole of the Excise duty paid on beer and matches when removed for consumption, under certain conditions, into any other Territory, the Government whereof has not entered into a Customs agreement with the Government of Southern Rhodesia.

(C. 20,771.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Information regarding the present steamship services between the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

**Steamship
Services to the
Continent.**

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY. AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports, under date 20th October, that, according to a press notice, the New South Wales Minister for Public Works in reply to an enquiry whether any contract had been given to the Broken Hill Steel Proprietary Company stated that the company had been informed that no material would be imported by the Government which could be purchased from the Steel Company as cheaply as it could be imported. Subsequently the General Manager of the company informed the Minister that on that understanding it had been decided to complete the works immediately. According to the "Australian Mining Standard" it is expected that steel will be produced during the next few months and that there will be a regular output at the beginning of the year if orders for Government and other supplies are secured.

(C.I.B. 44,175.)

RUSSIA.

The "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 6th December refers to the statement issued by the South Russian Statistical Bureau to the effect that the output of iron ore in the Kertch mining districts during the first six months of 1914 amounted to 19,990,000 pouds, representing an increase of 5,860,000 pouds in comparison with the output of iron ore for the corresponding period of 1913.

1,000 pouds = 16 tons (about).

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS. UNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns, in the week ended 19th December, 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	42s.	7d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	29s.	8d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	25s.	9d.

For further particulars see p. 859.

A statement is published on p. 860 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 19th December, 1914, as well as of imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 17th December, 1914, was 102,946 (including 240 bales British East African), and the number imported during the fifty-one

Cotton Statistics.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.*

weeks ended 17th December was 3,670,037 (including 6,618 bales British West Indian, 13,806 bales British West African, 31,676 bales British East African, and 3,574 bales foreign East African). The number of bales **exported** during the week ended 17th December was 8,385 and during the fifty-one weeks, 392,622.

For further details see p. 859.

SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the notice on p. 186 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th October relative to a Government scheme of advances against consignments of South African wool, mohair, skins and hides intended for export, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, a copy of a

Memorandum issued by the Union Government introducing certain modifications into the scheme. The principal modifications are:—
(a) the abandonment of the proposal to have only one Government Agent at each approved centre; (b) the exclusion from the scheme, for the time being at any rate, of skins and hides; (c) valuations of the produce to be on the basis of average prices realised during the six months January to June, 1914; (d) advances on mohair are to be only 40 per cent. of value instead of 50 per cent. as originally proposed; and (e) the extension of the scheme so as to provide for advances being made on other produce shipped from the Union.

The full text of the revised regulations may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 18,326.)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The following figures of the exports of cultivated rubber from the Straits Settlements during the month of November, 1914, are from telegraphic information received by the Malay States Information Agency in London, the corresponding figures for November, 1913, being added for purposes of comparison:—

	1913.	1914.
	Tons.	Tons.
Rubber Exports during November, 1914.	1,223	2,370
November	10,672	17,393
January-November		

These figures include transhipments of rubber from various places in the neighbourhood of the Straits Settlements, such as Borneo, Java, Sumatra and the Non-Federated Malay States, but do not include rubber exports from the Federated Malay States.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***RUSSIA.**

H.M. Embassy at Petrograd reports that, according to the "Targovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" of 6th/19th November, this year's flax harvest has proved to be considerably less than that of last year and is also considerably below the average of late years in quantity.

**Result of
Flax Harvest.**

The chief cause was the dry, hot weather of July, the absence of rain having curtailed the water supply and hampered the retting of the flax. In some localities the flax was gathered without retting, which seriously affected its quality. On the other hand, the copious rain during actual harvesting operations was injurious to the crop. Owing to the above mentioned causes the harvest has been from 20 to 50 per cent., and in places even 60 per cent., below that of last year.

(C. 20,949.)

MISCELLANEOUS.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

The following statement shows the quantity and value of fish landed on the English and Welsh, Scottish and Irish coasts during the month and eleven months ended November, 1914, as compared with the corresponding periods of the year 1913:—

	Month of November.				Eleven Months ended November.			
	1913.		1914.		1913.		1914.	
	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.
England and Wales—	<i>Cwts.</i>	£	<i>Cwts.</i>	£	<i>Cwts.</i>	£	<i>Cwts.</i>	£
Fish, excluding shell								
fish	2,449,203	1,130,771	758,681	685,820	15,311,106	9,271,288	9,734,486	7,337,066
Shell fish	—	28,223	—	23,238	—	301,370	—	269,665
Total value ...	—	1,158,994	—	709,058	—	9,572,658	—	7,606,731
Scotland—								
Fish, excluding shell								
fish	203,281	147,386	194,847	150,413	7,007,961	3,551,264	6,682,328	2,800,940
Shell fish	—	6,497	—	4,416	—	66,580	—	61,515
Total value ...	—	153,883	—	154,829	—	3,617,844	—	2,862,455
Ireland—								
Fish, excluding shell								
fish	24,559	11,699	30,234	14,916	587,074	260,985	525,976	211,608
Shell fish	—	9.2	—	687	—	26,825	—	18,469
Total value ...	—	12,681	—	15,603	—	287,810	—	230,077

NOTE.—The above figures are subject to correction in the annual returns.

*Miscellaneous.***UNITED KINGDOM** - *continued.*

In the trades compulsorily insured against unemployment, viz., building, works of construction, engineering, shipbuilding, vehicle making, &c. the percentage of unemployment at 18th December was 3.28, as compared with 3.44 a week ago, 3.77 a month ago, and 4.32 a year ago. These figures relate to the whole of the United Kingdom, and include all unemployed workmen in the insured trades. It will be seen that the rate of unemployment in these trades remains below the level of a year ago.

As regards the uninsured trades, the number of men and women on the registers of the Labour Exchanges at 18th December shows a decrease on the figure a week ago, being 42,634 as compared with 47,384. For men alone the corresponding figures were 17,162 and 18,401, and for women 25,472 and 28,983.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

H.M. Minister at Lisbon reports that, with a view to encouraging the development of new industries in the Portuguese Colonies, a Decree was recently published providing that a concession for the exclusive right of manufacture in any part of the Colonies of any industrial product not already manufactured there may be granted when the public interest requires.

Concessions will only be granted when the capital for the preliminary installation is not below 5,000 escudos. In the case of industries already established exclusive rights may be granted in respect of new processes for cheapening, improving or facilitating production. The Government may, at its discretion, permit the free importation of machinery and materials required for the establishment of the industries, as well as of raw material and other goods indispensable to the industry and not produced locally.

The text of the Decree, as well as a translation, may be consulted by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 17,011.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) has forwarded

Oil and Paint Industries.

a report from "Dun's Review" of 7th November giving a somewhat depressing account of the present condition of the oil and paint trade in the United States. This, it is stated, is due largely to the falling-off in the building trade and to the postponement of the re-painting of old buildings. Linseed oil prices have been weak for some time, and a probable general revision of turpentine prices is indicated by the increasing willingness of holders to grant concessions. The trade in dry colours is affected by the scarcity of imported goods, and high prices are asked by sellers. It is not anticipated that much improvement in these trades will take place until the return of easier money conditions and the resumption of building activity in the spring of next year.

(C. 18,424.)

*Miscellaneous.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**—*continued.*

H.M. Consul-General has also forwarded, under date 9th November, an extract from a local journal dealing with the effect of the war on the market for what are known in the trade as "shearlings," being the pelts of recently shorn sheep. These skins, which are normally used for trimmings by robe and coat manufacturers, are particularly serviceable for the rough usage of military wear, and on account of their cheapness and warmth are much sought for by European buyers at the present time. Importations from Australia and New Zealand having practically ceased, manufacturers in the United States have been obliged to secure their supplies from domestic sources. So keen has been the demand that even skins with half-grown wool on them have been taken, and prices have advanced with great rapidity, having gone up from 1 dol. 5 cents paid for pelts a few weeks previously, to 1 dol. 30 cents, at which figure purchases were being made at the beginning of November.

(C. 18,421.)

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

COLOMBIA.

The Board of Trade Committee for Chemicals and Dye Stuffs has received the following information from a reliable source:—

Divi-Divi Trade. Divi-divi is a very useful dye extracted from the seed-pod of a small tree which grows wild in almost inexhaustible quantities over the arid regions of the Peninsula of Goajira. The product is collected by the native Indians, part being taken to Rio Hacha and part to Maracaibo in Venezuela, whence it has hitherto been taken in sailing ships to Curaçao and thence to Hamburg, which is the distributing centre for the rest of Europe. The bulk is disposed of in Russia.

Up to 1895 all the divi-divi was shipped to the United Kingdom, but the trade was then diverted to Germany, owing to the greater facilities offered by German commission houses, mainly in the direction of financial accommodation and cheap warehousing.

Divi-divi is usually shipped loose, but it is not difficult to reduce the bulk by compressing it into bales; in this form the freight is reduced by about one-half, and the product also fetches a higher price.

In regard to the volume of business to be done the following figures will be of interest:—Official data from the custom house at Rio Hacha give the export for the last five years as 2,075 tons in 1909; 3,895 tons in 1910; 5,997 tons in 1911; 1,246 tons in 1912; and 2,078 tons in 1913. The price varies between £8 and £10 per ton, and the freight between £1 18s. and £2 2s.

In addition to shipments from Rio Hacha a very considerable amount finds its way to Curaçao direct from the Goajira coast line by coasting steamers, and shipments are made from Maracaibo about equal in volume to those from Rio Hacha.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of November, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 have been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) for the first volume and 4s. 1d. (post free 4s. 7d.) for the second. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country; and in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that beginning with the issues for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries of *consignment* for imports, and countries of final destination, so far as known, for exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given, as mentioned above, on the same basis as those published (up to the year 1908) in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the December issue:—The Labour Market in November; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Retail Food Prices; Employment in Germany and Sweden; Food Prices in Berlin in October; Labour Disputes in New York State in 1913; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries; Labour Statistics of the Australian Commonwealth during second Quarter of 1914.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORT.

The following report of the Annual Series has been issued by the Foreign Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 5,401. Trade of the Consular District of Iquique (Chile) in 1913.

Price 2½d.

Nitrate production.

Steamship services.

Reports from Pisagua, Junin,
Caleta Buena, and Arica.
Map.

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

*Government Publications.***OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.**

Statistical Tables relating to British Self-Governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates. Part XXXVII., 1912. [Cd. 7,667.] Price 6s. 11d.

This return, which is prepared annually in the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade, contains much statistical information in regard to British Self-Governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates, supplementary to the figures published in the "Statistical Abstract for the British Empire" and the "Statistical Abstract for the several British Self-Governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates." The present issue, which relates to the year 1912, contains statistics of the population, finance, commerce, agriculture, mineral production, &c. of the various Dominions, Colonies, &c.

Fifty-seventh Report of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Inland Revenue, for the year ended 31st March, 1914. [Cd. 7,572.] Price 1s. 6d.

According to this Report the net receipts of Inland Revenue duties in the United Kingdom during the year ended 31st March, 1914, amounted to £87,808,557, as compared with £83,274,018 in the previous year. Of the net receipts in 1913-14, the sum of £27,165,123 was derived from estate &c. duties, £9,983,363 from stamp duties, £690,007 from land tax, £1,994,400 from inhabited house duty, and £43,901,763 from income tax (including supertax £3,339,008).

Passenger Movement from and to the United Kingdom. November. [Cd. 7,285-X.]. Price ½d.

Return showing for the month of November, and for the eleven months ending November, in each of the years 1913 and 1914:—

(1) The numbers of the passengers that left permanent residence in the United Kingdom to take up permanent residence in places out of Europe, and the numbers that arrived from places out of Europe to take up permanent residence in the United Kingdom; and

(2) The numbers of the passengers that left, or arrived in, the United Kingdom for, or from, places out of Europe; and the numbers of passengers between the United Kingdom and ports on the Continent of Europe, or within the Mediterranean Sea.

*Government Publications.***FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.**

THE following Reports of H.M. Diplomatic and Consular Officers which have been issued in the Annual and Miscellaneous Series since the 1st January, 1914, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover).

The titles of the Miscellaneous Series are printed in italics.

No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
EUROPE—			EUROPE—continued.		
Austria-Hungary:			Italy:		
5346	Hungary, 1913	2d.	5375	Brindisi, 1913	2½d.
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5320	Bulgaria, 1912-13	1½d.	5310	Italy, 1913	1½d.
Belgium and Colonies:			5314	Italy, Finances	2d.
5274	Antwerp, 1913	2d.	5400	Leghorn, 1913	1½d.
5260	Belgian Congo, 1912	3½d.	5396	Naples, 1913	1½d.
5303	Katanga, 1913	1d.	5391	Piedmont, Agriculture and	
Crete:			Industries, 1913		
5393	Crete	2d.	5368	Rome, 1913	1½d.
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5382	Farøe Islands and Iceland,		Netherlands and Colonies		
	1913... ..	2½d.	5278	Netherlands, 1913	1½d.
5283	St. Thomas and St. Croix,		5336	Netherlands, Finances, 1913	1d.
	1913... ..	1d.	5325	Netherlands East Indies,	
France and Colonies:			1913... ..		
5256	Algiers, 1912	7d.	5315	Rotterdam, 1913	6½d.
5319	Bordeaux 1913	4d.	5245	Surinam, 1910-12	3½d.
5279	Brest, 1913	1d.	Norway:		
5364	Calais, 1912	1½d.	5250	Norway (Supplementary),	
5287	Corsica, 1913	1½d.	1912... ..		
5252	Dunkirk, 1912	2d.		
5249	French Congo, 1911-12 ...	3d.	Portugal and Colonies:		
5362	Havre, 1913	3½d.	5284	Cape Verde Islands, 1913 ...	1½d.
5324	Lyons, 1913	4½d.	5306	Chinde, 1913... ..	2½d.
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5244	Dantzic, 1910-12	4½d.	1913		
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5282	Dresden, 1913	1d.	686	<i>Report on a Journey made</i>	
5379	Düsseldorf, 1913	3½d.	<i>from Chinde to Tete</i>		
5352	German South-West Africa,		Roumania:		
	1913	3d.	5326	Roumania, 1913	3½d.
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*Government Publications.***Foreign Office Reports—continued.**

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5298	Changsha, 1913 ...	1½d.	5285	Baltimore, 1913 ...	3½d.
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5305	Hangchow, 1913 ...	1½d.	5316	Philadelphia, 1913 ...	2½d.
5399	Hankow, 1913 ...	2d.	5351	Philippine Islands, 1913 ...	2½d.
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5309	Kiukiang, 1913 ...	2d.	5331	San Francisco, 1913 ...	2½d.
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Corea:					
5345	Corea, 1913 ...	2d.			

*Government Publications.***Foreign Office Reports—continued.**

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5262	Pará, 1910-12 and part of 1913... ..	2½d.	5322	Iquitos, 1913	1½d.
5380	Pará, 1913	2d.	5292	Peru, 1913	2½d.
5268	Porto Alegre, 1913	2½d.	Venezuela:		
5392	Rio Grande	½d.	5358	Caracas, 1912-13	2½d.
5317	São Francisco do Sul, 1913..	1d.	5360	Ciudad Bolívar, 1913 ..	1d.
5280	São Paulo, 1913	1d.	WEST INDIES—		
Chile:			5289	Dominican Republic, 1913...	2½d.
5304	Antofagasta, 1913	1d.	5288	Haiti, 1913	2½d.
5276	Coquimbo, 1913	2d.			
5401	Iquique, 1913	2½d.			
Paraguay:					
5269	Budget for 1914	½d.			

TREATY SERIES.

The following numbers of the Treaty Series, issued by the Foreign Office since 1st January, 1914, may also be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover):—

No.		Price
France.		
2	Parcel Post Agreement between the United Kingdom and France	2½d.
5	Agreement between the United Kingdom and France respecting the Delimitation of the Frontier between the British and French Possessions from the Gulf of Guinea to the Okpara River	8½d.
9	Exchange of Notes between His Majesty's Government and the Government of the French Republic respecting the trade in Arms and Ammunition at Muscat	½d.
Greece.		
8	Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and Greece recording an Agreement between the respective Governments relating to Travellers' Samples	½d.
Guatemala.		
12	Additional Protocol to the Treaty of Extradition between Great Britain and Guatemala	½d.
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10	Arrangement between the United Kingdom and Honduras referring to Arbitration matters relating to the Masica Incident	½d.
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4	Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and Italy renewing, for a further period of five years the Arbitration Agreement signed at Rome, February 1st, 1904	½d.

*Government Publications.***Treaty Series—continued.**

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15	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Portugal providing for the settlement by Arbitration of certain classes of Questions which may arise between the two Governments	½d.
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3	Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and Spain renewing, for a further period of five years, the Arbitration Agreement signed at London, February 27th, 1904	½d.
Sweden.		
13	Convention between the United Kingdom and Sweden, renewing, for a further period of five years the Arbitration Convention of 11th August, 1904	½d.
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1	Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and the United States of America respecting the Rendition of Fugitive Criminals between the State of North Borneo and the Philippine Islands or Guam	½d.
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7	Treaties, &c. between the United Kingdom and Foreign States—Accessions, Withdrawals, &c.	½d.
11	Additional Protocol to the International Copyright Convention of 13th November, 1908	½d.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following Reports relating to H.M. Colonial Possessions, issued since 1st January, 1914, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover):—

No.	Place.	Price.
Annual—		
780	British Guiana, 1912-13	4d.
781	Entomological Research Committee, 1912-13	1d.
782	Southern Nigeria, 1912... ..	4½d.
783	Jamaica, 1912-13	3½d.
784	British Honduras, 1912	2½d.
785	Northern Nigeria, 1912	5½d.
786	Malta, 1912-13	5½d.
787	Uganda, 1912-13	5d.
788	Mauritius, 1912	3½d.

*Government Publications.***Colonial Office Reports—continued.**

No.	Place.	Price.
Annual—continued.		
789	Straits Settlements, 1912	5½d.
790	Trinidad and Tobago, 1912-13... ..	6½d.
791	East Africa Protectorate, 1912-13	8d.
792	Grenada, 1912	3d.
793	Leeward Islands, 1912-13	4d.
794	St. Lucia, 1912-13	2½d.
795	St. Vincent, 1912-13	3d.
796	Bermuda, 1912-13	1½d.
797	Ceylon (Supplementary), 1912	4d.
798	Gibraltar, 1913	1½d.
799	St. Helena, 1913	2d.
800	Turks and Caicos Islands, 1913	1½d.
801	Seychelles, 1913... ..	2d.
802	Ceylon, 1913	3½d.
803	Bermuda, 1913	1½d.
804	Weihaiwei, 1913	2d.
805	Gambia, 1913	1½d.
806	Gold Coast, 1913	3d.
807	Gold Coast—Northern Territories, 1913	2½d.
808	Sierra Leone, 1913	3½d.
809	Bahamas, 1913-14	2½d.
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica), 1912-13	1½d.
811	Fiji, 1913	2d.
812	Ashanti, 1913	3½d.
813	Basutoland, 1913-14	1d.
815	Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1913-14... ..	2d.
816	Imperial Institute Report, 1913	2½d.
817	Falkland Islands, 1913... ..	1½d.
818	Malta, 1913-14	2½d.
819	Trinidad and Tobago, 1913-14	8d.
—	Cyprus, 1913-14... ..	3d.
820	Jamaica, 1913-14	3d.
Miscellaneous—		
87	Ceylon: Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey	1½d.
—	Cyprus: Report on the Prevention of Malaria	2½d.
88	Imperial Institute Reports—V. Oil-Seeds, Fats, and Waxes	8½d.
89	Nigeria: Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey of Southern Nigeria, 1913	1d.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.:—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

- Coffee Market in Hamburg.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 30th Nov.
- Timber Trade of Sweden
"Affärsvärlden" (Gothenburg), 2nd Dec.
- Olive Crop Prospects in Tripolitania.
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 24th Nov.
- Scaffold Pole Supply of Canada
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 27th Nov.
- Raw Sugar Market in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin) 1st Dec.
- Feeding Stuffs: Importation into Denmark.
"Denmark Abroad" (Copenhagen), Nov.
- Crop Prospects in India.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 19th Nov.
- Agricultural Prices in Vienna.
"Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna), 2nd Dec.
- Apiculture in Tripolitania.
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 30th Nov.
- Planting Industry of Ceylon.
"Ceylon Observer" (Colombo), 5th Nov.
- Indigo Industry of India and the War
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 19th Nov.
- Crop Prospects in Argentina.
"Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires), 14th Nov.
- Agricultural Development of Saskatchewan.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 27th Nov.
- Orange Crisis in Spain.
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 27th Nov.

Machinery, Hardware and Engineering.

- Motor Vehicles in Norway: Openings.
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 25th Nov.
- Machinery Factory Standardisation.
"Iron Age" (New York), 3rd Dec.
- Irrigation in the Punjab - (continued).
"Indian Engineering" (Calcutta), 14th Nov.
- Enamelled Ware in Cuba: Openings for Trade
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 1st Dec.
- Motor Car Castings: Rapid Finishing.
"Iron Age" (New York), 3rd Dec.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Copper Production of the World.
"Iron Age" (New York), 3rd Dec.
- Manganese Ore Production in South Russia in 1913.
"Vestnik Finansov" (Petrograd), 2nd Dec.
- Limestone Production and Uses in the United States.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 5th Dec.
- Soft Steel: Cause of Brittleness.
"Iron Age" (New York), 3rd Dec.
- Coal Syndicate Operations in Rhenish-Westphalia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 29th Nov.
- Blast Furnace Stove Heating.
"Iron Age" (New York), 3rd Dec.
- Iron Market in Sweden.
"Affärsvärlden" (Gothenburg), 2nd Dec.
- Copper Situation in the United States.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 5th Dec.
- Tool Steel: Surface Decarbonization.
"Iron Age" (New York), 3rd Dec.
- Cyanide Conditions in the Mining World.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 14th Nov.
- Cyanide and other Processes combined.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 5th Dec.
- Pig Iron Manufacture in Southern United States.
"Iron Age" (New York), 3rd Dec.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Shipping Trade of Krasnovodsk (Asiatic Russia).
"Vestnik Finansov" (Petrograd), 2nd Dec.
- Shipping in Denmark.
"Denmark Abroad" (Copenhagen), Nov.
- Mining Railway, new, in Spain.
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 28th Nov.
- Railways in Russia: German Capital invested.
"Vestnik Finansov" (Petrograd), 2nd Dec.
- Southern Railway of Argentina: Development.
"El Comerciante" (Buenos Aires), Nov.
- Welland Ship Canal.
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 30th Nov.
- Petroleum Freight Rate Questions in Russia in 1914.
"Vestnik Finansov" (Petrograd), 2nd Dec.

*Foreign and Colonial Publications.***NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.****Textiles and Textile Materials.**

- Jute Market in India.
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 6th Nov.
 Textile Industry in Japan.
"Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay), Oct.
 Jute Market in Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 1st Dec.
 Silk Market in Japan.
"Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade Journal" (Yokohama), 31st Oct.
 Cotton Crop in the Trans-Caucasus in 1914.
"Torgoro - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 5th Nov.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- China: Trade of Shanghai during first half of 1914.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 1st Dec.
 United States: Bank Clearings for Nov.
"Bradstreets" (New York), 5th Dec.
 Canada: Bank Statement for October.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 27th Nov.
 Russia: Trade in first half of 1914.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 30th Nov.
 Germany: Report of Potsdam Chamber of Commerce.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 1st Dec.
 China: Business Conditions in South China.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 25th Nov.
 United States: Failures in November.
"Bradstreets" (New York), 5th Dec.
 British India: Trade of Calcutta.
"Capital" (Calcutta), 19th Nov.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont

- Argentina: Economic Condition of Buenos Aires (City) in 1913.
"Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires), 13th Nov.
 Germany: Regulation of the Sugar Industry.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 2nd Dec.
 China: Trade Conditions in Canton District
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 27th Nov.

Miscellaneous.

- Natural and Artificial Manure Analysis in the Netherlands.
"Nederlandsche Staatscourant" (The Hague), 9th Dec.
 Chemical and Dye Industry in Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 3rd Dec.
 Paper and Moisture: their relationship.
"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 1st Dec.
 Hide and Skin Market in Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 2nd Dec.
 Fisheries of the Atlantic Coast of Canada.
"Canadian Fisherman" (Montreal), Dec.
 Resin-Size Researches.
"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 1st Dec.
 Electrical Industry in Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 2nd Dec.
 Lobster Fishing in Canada.
"Canadian Fisherman" (Montreal), Dec.
 Pulp Situation in Scandinavia.
"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 1st Dec.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.**British India.—**

- Agricultural Statistics of Bengal for 1912-13.
 Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of Bengal Presidency: Annual Statement for 1913-14.
 Rail and River-Borne Trade of Sind: Report for 1913-14.
 Trade and Navigation of Sind: Annual Statement for 1913-14.

British Columbia.—Report of Prince Rupert Board of Trade for 1913.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 51 weeks ended 17th December, 1914 :—

				Week ended 17th Dec., 1914.	51 Weeks ended 17th Dec., 1914.	Week ended 17th Dec., 1914.	51 Weeks ended 17th Dec., 1914.
				IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
				Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	...	...	...	84,029	2,498,511	4,146	158,017
Brazilian	...	...	...	—	211,033	—	16,014
East Indian	...	...	...	—	246,817	1,978	67,170
Egyptian	...	...	...	18,676	464,290	2,261	138,977
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	241*	249,386†	—	12,444
Total...	...	...	...	102,946	3,670,037	8,385	392,622

* Including 240 bales British East African.

† Including 6,618 bales British West Indian, 13,806 bales British West African, 31,676 bales British East African, and 3,574 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 19th December, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

				Average Price.		
				Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 19th December, 1914	...	...	...	42 7	29 8	25 9
Corresponding Week in—						
1907	...	...	...	34 6	26 10	18 0
1908	...	...	...	32 2	26 8	17 2
1909	...	...	...	33 1	25 2	17 4
1910	...	...	...	30 7	23 10	16 9
1911	...	...	...	32 9	33 5	20 8
1912	...	...	...	30 7	28 11	19 1
1913	...	...	...	31 2	25 11	18 5

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 19th December, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 19th Dec., 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	—	22
Sheep and lambs	"	—	501
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	102	60
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	151,535	188,573
Mutton " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	159,103	10,675
Pork " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	23,148	24,224
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	21,413	17,313
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	72,959	99,289
Beef	"	—	516
Hams	"	6,593	11,653
Pork	"	1,935	4,229
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,236	2,592
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	31,244	10,977
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	92,850	85,670
Margarine	"	31,423	41,487
Cheese	"	104,184	20,755
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	60	—
" cream	"	60	143
" condensed	"	36,993	28,504
" preserved, other kinds... ..	"	577	61
Eggs	Grt. Hunder.	540,479	500,687
Poultry	Value £	37,405	237,178
Game	"	2,300	1,425
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	13,171	7,511
Lard	"	29,322	43,557
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	1,555,300	1,974,200
Wheat-meal and flour... ..	"	113,600	277,200
Barley	"	268,500	284,000
Oats	"	487,700	314,000
Peas	"	21,580	27,601
Beans	"	9,470	33,180
Maize or Indian corn	"	746,300	455,900
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	161,523	115,829
Apricots and peaches	"	—	12
Bananas... ..	Bunches	141,701	145,725
Cherries	Owts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	6,892	1,008
Lemons	"	20,067	11,504
Oranges	"	222,409	337,838
Pears	"	6,175	738
Plums	"	—	—
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	210	5,246
Hay	Tons	17	178
Straw	"	25	54
Moss Litter	"	559	1,368
Hops	Owts.	2,017	11,458
Locust beans	"	88,108	2,407
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	136,509	201,283
Potatoes... ..	Owts.	485	23,224
Tomatoes	"	8,154	13,024
Unenumerated	Value £	4,814	9,830
Vegetables, dried... ..	Owts.	18,991	16,178
preserved by canning	"	23,525	11,121

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."
Commonwealth of Australia...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and New Zealand Insurance Buildings, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address, "Austere."

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz. : Commercial Statistics ; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations ; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities ; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender ; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products ; Forms of Certificates of Origin ; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3d., the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15s. 2d. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C. ; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff ; in Edinburgh to H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street ; in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street ; or to the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C. All applications regarding advertisement rates, &c., should be sent direct to the sole contractors for advertisements, Messrs. Laughton & Co., Ltd., 3, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 815.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to : *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Trade Enquiry Offices are *maintained* in London at the following addresses *by the Governments indicated, viz. :—*

Dominion of Canada	...	...	17, Victoria Street, S.W.; also 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).
Commonwealth of Australia.	...	...	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales	...	...	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	...	...	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland	...	...	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia	...	...	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia	...	...	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Tasmania	...	...	56, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	...	...	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Union of South Africa	...	...	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

Trade enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911. PART II.—

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable :—

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE PAYABLE in respect of:—

1495. Workmen engaged in making floating targets. (Application 329.)

Note.—Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXXVII.]

December 31, 1914.

[No. 944

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH of the BOARD OF TRADE,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

TELEGRAMS { "Advantage, Stock, London."
Code:—5th Edition, A.B.C.

TELEPHONES { Central 12807.
London Wall 4713
(4 lines).

The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 923.

A series of "Exchange Meetings," with concurrent exhibitions of samples of German and Austrian goods, is now being held at 32, Cheapside, E.C. (see p. 882). All communications in this connection should be sent to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C.; Telephone, City 2323.

Attention is called to the Sample Room at 73, Basinghall Street, and in particular to the following samples:—

Samples	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Rubberings for Sealing Tins—Melbourne enquiry	31st Dec., 1914	868
Printing Paper for Magazines—Melbourne enquiry	" " "	868
Hoop Iron—Victorian enquiry	" " "	868
Rattan- from the Straits Settlements— <i>Market sought</i>	21th " "	807
Indian Cotton Yarn—Egyptian Contract offering	" " "	807
Clay, Fire-clay, Quartz, Red Lead Ore, and Lithographic Stone from the Caucasus— <i>Market sought</i>	" " "	808
Leather for the Netherlands Market	" " "	810
Banana Flour from Brazil <i>Market sought</i>	" " "	814
Buckles for Boys' Belts—Victorian enquiry	17th " "	738
Enamelled Metal Wall-covering and Lace Nettings—Lyons enquiries	" " "	746
Woven Wadding and Elderdown Wool Cord—Quebec enquiry	10th " "	671
Dyes and Leather—Sydney enquiries	" " "	672
Fittings for Trunks and Fancy Leather Goods—Sydney enquiry	" " "	672
Bottle Capsuling supplies and "Blankit"—Sydney enquiries	" " "	673
Wool and Goat Hair from India— <i>Market sought</i>	3rd " "	613
Coppered Steel Sheet—Melbourne enquiry	" " "	615
Jars and Tumblers for Honey, also Ceresine Wax—Melbourne enquiry	" " "	615
Kaolin Briquettes from the Federated Malay States... ..	26th Nov., "	595
German Goods sold in Morocco	" " "	566
Bran, Maize, Rice, "Feijao," Manioc Flour, and Beef from Brazil	" " "	559

Attention is also called to the following notices:—

Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade	881
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	923
List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions	918
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications, &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	919

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE. UNITED KINGDOM.

In view of the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria-

*Openings for British Trade.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.***New Sources of Supply Required or Available on Account of the War.**

Hungary and the fact that there are many articles hitherto imported from those countries which are of importance, if not of necessity, to British manufacturers, importers of such articles are invited by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade to supply information regarding their precise nature and quality, in order that steps may be taken to ascertain whether similar goods might be produced in this country, and, if so, where; or, if not, from what neutral sources they could be obtained.

Similarly, United Kingdom manufacturers now have the markets of Germany and Austria-Hungary closed to them, but in many cases there will be opportunities for the disposal of their products in this country or abroad.

Doubtless in a large number of cases importers and manufacturers have taken steps to inform themselves on these points, but, from cases which have come under the notice of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, it is believed that in some instances it has not proved an easy matter to obtain the necessary information, and it is thought that in such cases the Branch may be able to render some assistance by placing manufacturers and buyers in communication with one another.

Applications have already been received in the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom who wish to get into communication with manufacturers or purchasers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from, or sold to, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Among a very large number of applications received, the following may be noted, in addition to those instanced last week on pp. 800-1 and in previous issues:—

Articles desired to Purchase.

Brass fittings and studs for soldiers' web equipments.

Briquettes for footwarmers, &c.

Celluloid heads for dolls.

Clay muffles for baking porcelain and enamels.

Clipped Indian goat-hair.

Compressed asbestos jointing material.

Cotton socks and stockings, seamless, black and white.

Covering in willow for protecting glass bottles.

Glass beads,

Glass eyes for toys.

Glass shades of all kinds for electric lighting.

Hair nets (real hair).

Meat coolers, for cooling meat with ice.

Metal for umbrellas.

Metal screw caps (to screw into metal lining in vessels).

Mexican fibre.

Milk bottles.

Reflex gauge glasses.

Whitby jet.

Willow chip-boxes for ointments.

*Openings for British Trade.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.***Articles desired to Sell.**


Air receivers.	Fibre brushes.
Art pottery of all kinds.	Furniture cream.
Cellulose wadding.	Hand bells.
Chrome steel.	Opaline and marmorite slabs.
Clog clasps and toe plates.	Prepared emery.
Cork carpet.	Reed screens.
Cycle brakes.	Rose shades.
Dee shackles.	Sewerage iron work.
Diamond grit.	Spraying and dampening apparatus.
Diesel engine bottles.	

Articles desired to Purchase by Firms abroad.

Names of firms abroad open to purchase have also been received in respect of articles of the following classes :—

Aluminium thimbles.	Jewel boxes.
Dental instruments.	Machine belting.
Diffusion knives for sugar mills.	Nut buttons.
Enamelled iron cylinders for filters.	Ornamental tiles.
Fishing lines.	Quebracho extract.
Glass tubes for water gauges.	Round tin boxes with mirrors.
Gloves, dogskin.	Steel wire rope.
Hardware for furniture (handles, knobs, etc.).	Tie clips.
	Tube brushes.
	Vulcanite combs.

United Kingdom firms interested in any of the above-mentioned articles are invited to write to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., with a view to being placed in communication with the enquirers. A more detailed list of enquiries has been published and may be obtained by United Kingdom firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

 **NOTE.**—*In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the Royal Proclamations relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the United Kingdom, which appeared on pp. 414-21 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th November, p. 570 of the issue of 26th November, p. 691 of 10th December, p. 758 of the issue of 17th December, and p. 889 of the present issue; also to the notice on p. 286 of the issue of 29th October regarding the issue of special licences to export certain colours and dyestuffs, and the notices on p. 494 of the issue of 19th November and p. 692 of the issue of 10th December regarding licences to export wool and woollen goods.*

Openings for British Trade.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is informed by the Director of Agriculture at Madras that a considerable quantity of palmyra fibre is exported annually from Southern India to Europe, more than 77 per cent. (or over 3,000 tons, valued at £70,000) of it usually going to Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium. Much of this fibre, which is largely used for brushes and brooms, is believed to be re-exported from Hamburg and Antwerp to England. The chief ports of export are Cocanada, Tuticorin, Calicut and Cochin.

Further information may be obtained from the Director of Agriculture, Madras, from whom a sample is shortly expected of West Coast fibre for the inspection of United Kingdom fibre users and importers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 40,665.)

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that a firm in Vancouver, B.C., wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *grocery and general store specialities*, including *small hardware, electrical goods and smallware*.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of these goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications on the subject should be addressed direct to the enquirer. (C.I.B. 44,341.)

* * * * *


The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 49,362.)

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

An Ontario chemical manufacturing company is desirous of purchasing large quantities of *aniline colours*, and *fusel oil*, and invites quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers. See Note on p. 865.

A Vancouver company asks to be placed in communication with United Kingdom importers of railway sleepers.

Market sought for
Railway Sleepers.

 **Note.**—For further information regarding either of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that he has received the following enquiries from Melbourne firms:—

Enquiry is made by a firm for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *gelatine, aniline dyes, wax tissue papers, and grease-proof papers.* See Note †, and also Note on p. 865. (C.I.B. 43,948a.)

A firm of paper merchants, wholesale and manufacturing stationers, desires to receive prices, samples, &c. from United Kingdom manufacturers of the following goods:—*Cheap leatherette papers, crayons, dextrines, fancy goods, gelatine* (in thin sheets for making window - envelopes), *grease-proof bags, and packing and insulating paper, &c.* See Note †. (C.I.B. 43,948b.)

A firm of paper merchants, printers, &c. having an office in London, wishes to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers of *cheap leather papers, dextrines, embossing and stamping machines; Paper, &c.* See Note †. (C.I.B. 43,948c.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *caustic potash, ultramarine and crude chemicals* of all kinds used in soap and hat making, tanning, confectionery, &c. See Note †, and also Note on p. 865. (C.I.B. 43,948d.)

A manufacturer's agent, who states that he has offices in each of the States of the Commonwealth, is desirous of obtaining agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *fabric gloves, also velvets and velveteens.* The enquirer is prepared to buy consignments of fabric gloves quoted at from 4s. 6d. to 15s. per dozen pairs. See Note †. (C.I.B. 43,948e.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *leatherette papers, flint and surface-coated and grease-proof paper, vegetable dyes, gelatine, and rubber goods.* See Note †. (C.I.B. 43,948f.)

Note†.—The names and addresses of the respective enquiries may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, Commerce House, Melbourne.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

A firm of export and import merchants, having a buying agent in London, desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *gelatine, enamelled ware, gloves, chamois leather, and rubber goods.* See *Note†*.
Gelatine ; Enamelled Ware ; Gloves ; Chamois Leather ; Rubber Goods. (C.I.B. 43,948g.)

A firm of manufacturers' agents, claiming to have travellers covering Australia, wishes to secure the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *cheap earthenware, such as tea sets, dinnerware, toiletware and ornaments ; pictures, coloured prints and photo-gravures ; cheap picture mouldings ; Sheffield or Birmingham electro-plated ware, and brass and copperware ; and fancy articles.* See *Note†*.
Cheap Earthenware ; Tea, Dinner, Toilet Sets, &c. ; Coloured Prints and Photo-gravures ; Picture Mouldings ; Electro-plated, Brass and Copper Wares ; Fancy Goods. (C.I.B. 43,948h.)

Enquiry is made for the agency of United Kingdom manufacturers, of *cotton blankets.* See *Note†*. (C.I.B. 43,948i.)
Cotton Blankets.

Enquiry has been received for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *dextrines, aniline and vegetable dyes, electrical conduits and apparatus, enamelled ware, gelatine, glassware, including bevelled mirror plates, motor car fittings and accessories, red and white lead, and paper.* See *Note †, and also Note on p.* (C.I.B. 43,948j.)
Dextrines ; Aniline and Vegetable Dyes ; Gelatine ; Electrical Goods ; Enamelled Ware ; Glassware ; Motor Car Accessories ; Red and White Lead ; Paper, &c.

Enquiry is made for United Kingdom manufacturers of *rubberings for hermetically sealing tins.* Samples of rubberings hitherto obtained from Germany, may be *inspected* at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. See *Note†*. (C.I.B. 44,182.)
Rubberings for Sealing Tins.

A firm, which has previously obtained supplies from Germany, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *magazine printing paper.* A sample of the paper required may be *inspected* at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. See *Note†*. (C.I.B. 44,184.)
Paper.

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that a firm in Mitcham, Victoria, which has hitherto received supplies from Germany, desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *light hoop iron.*

A sample of hoop iron may be *inspected* at the Commercial Intelligence Branch. See *Note†*. (C.I.B. 44,185.)
Hoop Iron.

Note†.—The names and addresses of the respective enquirers may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, Commerce House, Melbourne.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

The Agent-General for Victoria notifies that a well-known business man of Melbourne is desirous of securing agencies **Railway Material** for British exporting firms, particularly those interested in the supply of *railway material*.

Further particulars may be obtained upon application to the **Agent-General for Victoria, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C.**

(C.I.B. 47,529.)

A firm in Perth, W.A., is desirous of representing United Kingdom **Agencies desired.** manufacturers of all classes of goods.

Communications regarding this enquiry should be addressed to the **Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Australia, 72, Victoria Street, London, S.W.**

(C.I.B. 44,976.)

* * * * *

With reference to the notice on p. 804 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to a call for **Electric Cable.** tenders by the Deputy Postmaster-General, Sydney, N.S.W., for the supply and delivery of

(1) about 34 miles of *paper insulated lead-covered cable* (Schedule No. 369, N.S.W.), and (2) 7,720 yards of *submarine telephone cable*, and 3½ knots of *submarine telegraph cable* (Schedule No. 370, N.S.W.), the Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia notifies that the time for the receipt of tenders has been extended and that tenders will now be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Sydney, N.S.W., up to 15th January, 1915*.

Copies of the specifications, conditions, and forms of tender may be obtained from the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Sydney, N.S.W. Preliminary deposits may be paid at the offices of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W.

A deposit of 2 per cent. on the first £500, and of 1 per cent. on the amount above that sum is required with each tender. The tenderer, if not resident in Australia, or if a company registered outside the Commonwealth, must name an agent in Australia to receive notifications of acceptance and other notices under the contract.

Copies of the specifications and conditions may be consulted by United Kingdom makers of the above-mentioned material, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 48,971; 4,257.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that tenders are invited by the Victorian Railway Commissioners for the supply and delivery of (1) 12 tons of *sulphate of copper* for electric batteries; (2) 1,000 *corrugated signal lenses*; (3) about 3,300 tons of *steel rails* and about 232 tons of *steel fish plates*; (4) one *horizontal hollow chisel mortiser* for truck shops; and

(5) 5,000 *flame arc carbons* for arc lamps.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained*

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation will therefore be of use only to firms having agents in the Commonwealth who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

from the Victorian Railways Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne, and sealed tenders will be received, up to 11 a.m. on 3rd February in the case of (1) and 17th February in the case of the other tenders, by the Secretary to the Railway Commissioners at the same address.

Preliminary deposits of various amounts are required in each case. Local representation is necessary.

Copies of the specifications, conditions and forms of tender may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned articles at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 48,970.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the New South Wales Department of Public Works for the supply, delivery and erection of *pumping machinery* for sewage works at Bathurst.

Pumping Machinery.

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be obtained from the New South Wales Department of Public Works, Sydney, where also tenders will be received up to 2 p.m. on 4th January, 1915.* *Tenders for amounts between £500 and £1,000 must be accompanied by a deposit of £10, whilst for tenders amounting to £1,000 and over the deposit is to be 1 per cent. of the total amount (maximum deposit £500).*

A copy of the specification, conditions of tender, &c., may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of pumping machinery at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 48,974.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner further reports that tenders are invited by the Melbourne, Brunswick, and Coburg Tramways Trust for the supply and delivery of (1) *rails and fishplates*; (2) *dog spikes*; and (3) *special work*, consisting of *standard turn outs, standard cross-overs, curve rails, special drain boxes, portable cross-overs, &c.*

Tramway Material.

Copies of the specifications, form of tender and drawings may be obtained from the office of the Melbourne, Brunswick and Coburg Tramway Trust, Coburg, Victoria, on payment of £2 2s., which will be refunded on receipt of a *bona-fide* tender. *Each tender must be accompanied by a preliminary deposit of £100 in the case of (1), £2 10s. in the case of (2), and £10 in the case of (3).* Sealed tenders* on the proper form will be received by the Chairman of the Trust at the above address up to noon on 13th January, 1915, in the case of (1) and (2), and up to noon on the 24th February, 1915, in the case of (3).

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender, together with drawings, may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned material at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 48,973.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Brisbane (Mr. M. Finucan) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Brisbane, up to noon on 10th March, 1915,* for the supply of electrical plant, including *motor generator, power*

Electrical Plant and Accumulators.

* See note at foot of previous page.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

board, test board, test table tablet, distribution and fuse cases and accumulators (Schedule No. 299).

The tenderer, if not resident in Australia, or if a company registered outside the Commonwealth, must name an agent in Australia to receive notifications of acceptance and other notices under the contract.

Copies of the specifications, conditions and forms of tender may be obtained from the office of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W., where also preliminary deposits may be paid. Copies of the specifications, &c., may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of the articles named at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 48,434.)

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham)

Agricultural Machinery; Vegetable Parchment Paper.	reports that a firm of commission agents in Auckland wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of <i>double-furrow lever ploughs, combined seed and manure drills (after American pattern), combined potato and manure planters, cheap motor ploughs, and vegetable parchment paper for butter.</i>
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See Note †.

(C.I.B. 45,211.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that a commission agent in

Proprietary Articles for Chemists, Grocers, Tobacconists, &c.	Auckland wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of <i>proprietary articles suitable for sale to chemists and druggists, grocers and provision merchants, tobacconists, &c.</i> <i>See Note †.</i>
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(C.I.B. 45,211.)

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned articles may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand, P.O. Box, 369, Wellington, N.Z.

H.M. Trade Commissioner further reports that a firm in Wellington,

Printing Trade Supplies.	N.Z., having a London office and doing a considerable business as exporters from London of all <i>goods connected with printing</i> , desires to get into communication with United Kingdom firms who would wish to entrust them with their export business to that Dominion. <i>See Note †.</i>
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(C.I.B. 45,216.)

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND—continued.

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited in the local press for 18 *step-down transformers* for use in connection with the Lake Coleridge power scheme. Tenders on the proper forms will be received, up to noon on 28th February, 1915,* at the Public Works Office, Wellington, N.Z.

Specifications and conditions of contract may be obtained at the Public Works Offices at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin, and a copy of the specification may be consulted by United Kingdom electrical engineers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 48,975.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand has also forwarded a copy of a Report by the new General Manager of the New Zealand State Railways on the organisation and equipment of the system, which is of interest to British manufacturers of railway plant and equipment in view of the proposals made for increases in material, machinery, station accommodation, &c.

The erection of new engine building sheds is contemplated at Newmarket, whilst the standardisation of engine types and the abolition of the small type of engine hitherto extensively used on New Zealand railways is now engaging attention.

Amongst other contemplated changes and extensions the following may be briefly indicated:—Rail motor service for suburban traffic in the larger cities; substitution of electric lighting for gas on main through trains; re-organisation of the present system of car cleaning; extension and re-modelling of existing building and repair shops; and the erection of new stations.

The various improvements entail a total estimated expenditure of £3,250,000, spread over a period of five years, and comprise:—

New stations and station yards	...	...	...	£ 1,570,000
Duplications of track	...	...	...	485,000
Grade easements	...	...	...	250,000
New engine dépôt and approach lines at Auckland	...	...	...	140,000
Additions to workshops	...	...	...	60,000
New lines	...	...	...	375,000
Signalling and interlocking	...	...	...	250,000
Level-crossing alarms	...	...	...	20,000
Bridge strengthening	...	...	...	50,000
Ten Garrett locomotives	...	...	...	50,000

£3,250,000

The Report may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 38,568.)

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation therefore will be of use only to firms having agents in New Zealand who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that tenders are invited by the Johannesburg Municipal Council for the supply of 525 tons of *English Tar*; 1,000 sets of *house-service cut-outs*; uniforms, &c., for *Fire Department*; and 1,000 springs for *beds of sanitary pails*.

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be obtained from the office of the Controller of Stores, Municipal Offices, Johannesburg. Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Plein Square, Johannesburg, up to noon on 29th January, 1915.*

Copies of the specifications and form of tender may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 48,651.)

N.B.—With reference to the foregoing notices relative to openings for trade in the Self-Governing Dominions, it should be borne in mind that all communications addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioners must be properly stamped. This notice has been rendered necessary owing to apparent impression that such correspondence could go unstamped, but this is not the case.

EGYPT.

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that tenders are invited for the supply of *condensed milk* in tins required by the Department of Public Health during the year ending 31st March, 1916. Tenders, made out on the proper form, will be received, up to noon on 15th February, 1915, by the Director of Stores, Department of Public Health, Cairo, from whom copies of the conditions and form of tender can be obtained. *A provisional deposit equal to 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer must accompany each tender. The tenderer must be a person residing in Egypt or must have a representative in Egypt, and must give in his offer an address in Egypt at which notices may be served upon him.*

A copy of the conditions and form of tender may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of condensed milk at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 49,745.)

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation therefore will be of use only to firms having agents in South Africa who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Clive Bayley) reports that an enquirer in Samara, who claims to be acquainted with the trade in *chemicals, ether essences, and paints* of all kinds, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of entering the markets in the Samara district. *See Note on p. 865.*

The same enquirer also states that he would be able to purchase at the Nijni-Novgorod Fairs oak cask staves, bristles, horns, hides and furs of all descriptions, on behalf of British firms, United Kingdom importers and exporters of the goods mentioned in the foregoing and previous paragraph respectively may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, Moscow. (C.I.B. 47,549.)

H.M. Consul at Petrograd (Mr. A. W. Woodhouse) reports that a firm in that town wishes to take over the selling rights, in that district, of United Kingdom makers of *bread-making, preserving and sausage-making machinery; agricultural machinery; stationary motors; and machine tools.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Petrograd. (C.I.B. 48,687.)

H.M. Embassy at Petrograd reports that, according to the "Bourse Gazette" of 28th October/10th November, the Ministry for Ways of Communications, with a view to guaranteeing the needs of the railways of the Empire as regards wagons, has decided to order at once 150,000 new goods wagons, notwithstanding that the new locomotives and wagons ordered in June last are now on their way to Russia. (C. 18,802.)

Articles to replace German Supplies in Trans-Caspia. See article on pp. 892-5.

RUSSIA (FINLAND).

H.M. Consul at Helsingfors (Mr. V. Kestell Cornish) reports having received from the Central Committee of the Finnish Industrial Delegation a communication stating that the Committee has now received information from almost all the towns in the Grand Duchy of Finland

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA (FINLAND)—*continued.*

with respect to the raw materials which local manufacturers require to enable them to continue their business. The list includes the following: *Alum, bookbinding materials, brass wire, coal, coke, collar skin, emery, ether for making scents, fibres, galvanised sheet iron, gelatine, coloured glass, looking-glass plates, graphite, hydrochloric acid, mole skin, osier, pig-iron, relish, ruler steel, sheet iron, silver granulated and in billets, tailor's equipment, tannery utensils, tin, white lead, wood for making furniture and zinc-white.* See Note on p. 865.

United Kingdom suppliers of the materials mentioned desirous of entering into business relations with Finnish buyers should communicate with H.M. Consul, Helsingfors. (C.I.B. 48,712.)

DENMARK.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Copenhagen (Mr. R. Turner) reports that a firm in that city wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *hair felt* in plates, for making felt shoes.

United Kingdom manufacturers of hair felt may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications should be addressed to the British Legation, Copenhagen. (C.I.B. 42,658.)

NETHERLANDS.

H.M. Consul at Amsterdam (Mr. J. J. Broderick) reports that a firm in that city, having a branch office at Sourabaya (Java), and claiming to have dealt for over 40 years in all classes of machinery, wishes to secure the representation in the Netherlands and the Netherlands East Indies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *mining tools and machinery*.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Amsterdam. (C.I.B. 46,667.)

H.M. Minister at The Hague reports, under date 1st December, that the Netherlands Minister of Waterways, Railways, &c. has granted to the "Geldersche Stroomtramweg-Maatschappij" a concession for a railway from Dieren to the Prussian frontier in the direction of Isselburg. Traffic on this railway is not to have a speed exceeding 20 kilometres (about 12 miles) per hour. (C. 19,838.)

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul-General at Marseilles (Mr. M. C. Gurney, M.V.O.) reports that an agent in that city wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom exporters of all kinds of *rubber goods, chemical and pharmaceutical products, and canned and salted ham and food products* generally. See Note on p. 865.

United Kingdom exporters of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, Marseilles.

(C.I.B. 44,199.)

H.M. Consul at Brest (Mr. A. J. Ogston) reports that a merchant in that city is desirous of purchasing for his own business the following goods formerly obtained in the North-east of France:—*plain and coloured woollen yarns, linen yarn and sewing machine thread, horn, bone and other buttons, stationery, and other goods suitable for general haberdashery and fancy goods trade.* He would also be prepared to act as agent for the sale of these goods. See Note on p. 865.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Brest. (C.I.B. 43,999.)

* * * * *

The following commercial enquiries have been received from the **British Chamber of Commerce, 9, rue des Pyramides, Paris**, to which address all relative communications should be sent:—

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of
Air Compressors; Centrifugal Pumps. *air compressors and centrifugal pumps.* (Reference No. G.W. 1,093.)

Enquiry has been received for the names of United Kingdom
Oils and Waxes; Drugs; Alcohol, &c. *exporters of benzine, paraffin and carnauba wax, vaseline, vaseline oil, quinine, chloroform, ether, alcohol (90°—95°), and denatured alcohol.* See Note on p. 865. (Reference No. G.W. 1,094.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom exporters of
Phosphate of Ammonia. *phosphate of ammonia.* (Reference No. G.W. 1,095.)

Communications relating to these enquiries, quoting the respective reference number, should be addressed to the **Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce, 9, rue des Pyramides, Paris.**

*Openings for British Trade.***FRANCE**—*continued.*

An enquiry has been received for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *unwelded mild steel rings*.
Steel Rings. (Reference No. G.W. 1,096.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *hoop steel*. (Reference No. G.W. 1,097.)
Hoop Steel.

Enquiry has been made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *folding, binding, stitching, paper-cutting and bronzing machines, and platen and Wharfedale printing presses*.
Printing Presses and other Machines. (Reference No. G.W. 1,098.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *electric pocket lamps and dry batteries; complete electrical fittings (high and low voltage); hardware; cutlery; artistic brassware; household articles in iron, brass, aluminium, and nickel; tools; and oil stoves*. (Reference No. G.W. 1,101.) (C.I.B. 48,846.)

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *silk jersey for ladies' underwear, also for special textile material for making artificial flowers*. (Reference No. G.W. 1,102.)
Silk Jersey for Underwear; Textile for Artificial Flowers. (C.I.B. 47,531; 48,857.)

Communications relating to these enquiries, quoting the respective reference number, should be addressed to the **Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce, 9, rue des Pyramides, Paris.**

SWITZERLAND.

H.M. Consul at Geneva (Mr. R. E. A. de Candolle) reports that a firm in that town wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *liquid sulphurous acid (SO₂)*.
Liquid Sulphurous Acid.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned acid may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Geneva. (C.I.B. 43,564.)

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Lourenço Marques (Mr. E. MacDonell) reports that a British enquirer in Mozambique makes application for the names of United Kingdom firms desirous of appointing a shipping agent in Mozambique Province. It appears that before the outbreak of the war about two-thirds of the trade of the port of Mozambique was in the hands of a German firm, which for many years had carried on a lucrative trade by importing Kaffir truck and other goods. This firm sold wholesale to Indian merchants, frequently receiving produce against its bills.

Openings for British Trade.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA—continued.

United Kingdom exporters may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, Lourenço Marques. (C.I.B. 46,229.)

SPAIN.

H.M. Consul-General at Barcelona (Mr. C. S. Smith) reports that an agent at that city wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *chemical products, aniline and other dyes* for the textile industry, *steel, celluloid articles, corset ribbons and tapes, &c., elastic, wool, &c.* See Note on p. 865.

Chemical Products; Dyes; Steel; Celluloid Articles; Corset Ribbons, &c.; Wool. United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, Barcelona. (C.I.B. 46,492.)

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 8th December contains a notice granting to the "Sociedad Anónima Hidro-eléctrica Ibérica" a concession to utilise the waters of the Rio Mijares, in the district of Fanzara, at the rate of 10,000 litres per second, for the production of electric power. Work must be commenced within a year from the date of the concession and completed within four years.

The "Gaceta," containing the conditions under which the concession has been granted (in Spanish), may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

SPAIN (CANARY ISLANDS).

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 14th December publishes a notice to the effect that tenders will be received at the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas," Madrid, up to noon on 25th February, 1915, for the construction and working, for a period of 60 years, of an electric tramway in San Cristóbal de la Laguna, in the Canary Islands. The minimum rolling stock required to work the line will be two passenger coaches, one brake van, and two goods wagons. An option on the concession is held by the "Sociedad Tranvías Eléctricos de Tenerife."

Although the foregoing contract will probably be awarded to a Spanish firm, nevertheless the carrying out of the work may involve the purchase of material outside Spain.

*Openings for British Trade.***ITALY.**

H.M. Consul at Rome (Mr. C. C. Morgan) reports that an agent in that city wishes to secure the representation of
Chemicals ; Drugs ; United Kingdom manufacturers of *chemical*
Electrical Goods. *products, drugs, and electrical goods. See Note†,*
and also Note on p. 865. (C.I.B. 44,204.)

H.M. Consul also reports that a firm of engineers in that city desires to represent United Kingdom
Spinning and Weaving manufacturers of *spinning and weaving*
Machinery ; Steam *machinery, steam engines, tyres, cinematograph*
Engines ; Tyres ; Cine- *films, sulphate of ammonium, carbonate*
matograph Films ; *of soda, and solid paraffin. See Note†.*
Chemicals ; Solid Paraffin. (C.I.B. 47,080.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned articles may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to the British Consulate, Rome.

The British Vice-Consul at Catania, Sicily (Mr. W. A. Franck) has forwarded the names and addresses of several
Stationery. local firms dealing in stationery, and remarks that United Kingdom manufacturers would be well advised to send at once catalogues and, if possible, samples.

United Kingdom manufacturers of stationery supplies may obtain the names and addresses of the firms referred to, on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications in this connection should be addressed to the British Vice-Consulate, Catania.
 (C.I.B. 44,386.)

GREECE.

The Acting British Consul-General at Salonica (Mr. J. Morgan) reports that an agent in that place wishes to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of *steel wire, enamelled goods, woollen goods, worsted stockings, and printed tissues*, which are required to replace German and Austrian goods. *See Note on p. 865.*

Steel Wire ;
Enamelled Goods ;
Woollen Goods ;
worsted
Stockings ;
Printed Tissues.
 United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, Salonica.
 (C.I.B. 44,196.)

Openings for British Trade.

MOROCCO.

H.M. Consul-General at Tangier (Mr. H. E. White, C.M.G.) reports that tenders are invited by the Special Committee of Public Works for the paving of the "Place d'Espagne" at Tetuan. Tenders, accompanied by certificates of competency, will be received by "M. le Président du Comité Spécial des Travaux Publics, Dar En-Niaba," Tangier, up to 11 a.m. on 6th February, 1915. The estimated value of the contract is placed at 47,000 frs. (£1,880) and a deposit of 100 frs. (£4) is required to qualify any tender. The contractor must elect domicile in the neighbourhood of the works.

A copy of the *cahier des charges* (in French) may be consulted by United Kingdom contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 48,560.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at San Francisco (Mr. A. C. Ross, C.B.) reports that an agent established in business in that city is desirous of representing United Kingdom firms wishing to extend their trade in the Pacific Coast territory.

United Kingdom firms may obtain the name and address of the enquirer, who proposes visiting this country in the spring, on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, San Francisco.

(C.I.B. 48,302.)

CHILE.

The "Diario Oficial" (Santiago) of 12th October publishes a Decree, dated 8th October, granting a concession to Don Carlos Grez Opazo for the utilisation for irrigation purposes, at the rate of 800 litres per second, of the waters of the Rio Mataquito. The concessionaire is required to present plans of the necessary works for the approval of the Government within a period of twelve months from the date of the Decree.

The "Diario" of 15th October publishes a Decree, dated 12th October, approving the project presented by Don Hernan Bernales for the installation of an electric lighting and power system in the town of Casablanca. Work must be commenced within a period of six months from the date of the Decree and completed within a further twelve months.

The "Diario" of 20th October publishes a Decree approving the project presented by Don Eujenio Exupere for the installation of a telephone system in the Departments of Ovalle and Combarbalá.

Telephone
Material.

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from the Board of Trade Correspondents in the Crown Colonies, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1913, 1,048 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 170,895 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

The great volume of information distributed under this system has rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service *which includes the regular supply of the weekly "Board of Trade Journal,"* and accordingly firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

The "Journal" itself contains a large amount of information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

TRADE ENQUIRIES REGARDING MARKETS ABROAD.

Requests for information regarding the market for goods of some general description are not infrequently made of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Dominions, the Imperial Trade Correspondents in other parts of the Empire, and of H.M. Consular Officers in foreign countries, without any specific information being given to indicate (a) the precise kind

Trade Enquiries regarding Markets Abroad.

of goods about which the enquirer desires information, and (b) the particular points in regard to which he specially wants to be informed. Attention is directed to this matter because, if applicants would make their enquiries more precise, they would benefit by receiving more precise information. It would also be in their interest to state whether they have already succeeded in obtaining any trade in the country in question, whether they are represented by agents there, and if so by whom, and whether they are satisfied with their representation. It would also be desirable for them to forward copies of their catalogues or printed matter to the Trade Commissioner Correspondent, or Consul concerned.

(C.I.B. 16,428.)

"EXCHANGE MEETINGS" OF MANUFACTURERS AND BUYERS.**Samples of German and Austrian Goods.**

In connection with the scheme, details of which have previously been announced, for exhibiting at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), 32, Cheapside, E.C., samples of goods hitherto obtained from Germany and Austria, an exhibition of German and Austrian electrical apparatus and appliances will be held at that address on Thursday and Friday, 7th and 8th January, for the purpose of bringing British manufacturers into direct touch with importers, wholesale firms and shipping houses. The interest taken in these Exchange Meetings by both manufacturers and buyers is being well maintained, and it would appear that results of practical benefit to both are being achieved.

Previous Exchange Meetings have dealt with (1) toys, (2) earthenware, china and glassware, (3) fancy goods, (4) electro-plate, cutlery and clocks, (5) household utensils of metal and wood, including brushes, and (6) jewellery and haberdashery. Lists of manufacturers, prepared as a result of these meetings, are now available. Copies of these lists may be obtained by *bonâ fide* buyers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, either at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., or at 32, Cheapside, E.C. Exchange Meetings for other trades will follow in quick succession.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.**Issue of Special Memoranda.**

In connection with the campaign which the Board of Trade are undertaking to assist and supplement the efforts of British manufacturers and merchants to profit by the present opportunity for establishing themselves in markets previously held by German and Austrian or Hungarian firms, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has prepared the following memoranda giving

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades:—

Agricultural machinery.

Aluminium and aluminium wares.

Anchors, grapnels and chains.

Animal-drawn vehicles.

Artificial flowers.

Baskets and basketware.

Boilers and boiler-makers' wares.

Boot polishes.

Boots and shoes (except of rubber).

Brass and brass wares, &c.

Brewing and distilling machinery and apparatus.

Brooms, brushes and brush-makers' wares.

Building and furniture fittings (including locksmiths' wares).

Buttons, studs, &c.

Cables, cordage, twine and nets, &c.

Candles.

Carbons for electric lighting.

Carpets, rugs and matting.

Cast iron goods (stoves, baths, &c.).

Cement.

Chemicals, heavy.

Cigars.

Clocks and watches.

Copper goods.

Cotton gloves.

Cotton hosiery (stockings and socks).

Cotton piece goods, bleached and unbleached.

Cotton prints.

Cotton velvets and plushes.

Cotton yarns.

Cutlery.

Cycles and parts thereof.

Electrical appliances and apparatus.

Enamelled hollow ware.

Engine and boiler packing.

Feathers, ornamental.

Feeding stuffs (oilcake and bran).

Felt hats and fezzes.

Fertilizers.

Fire-proof bricks, retorts, crucibles, &c.

Furniture.

Furriers' wares.

Glassware, hollow (glass bottles, &c.).

Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wire, and electro-plate.

Implements and tools.

Internal combustion and explosion motors, gas turbines, &c.

Iron and steel bars, angles, rods, hoops, &c.

Iron and steel plates and sheets.

Iron and steel wire.

Iron and steel wire manufactures.

Jewellery and trinkets.

Jute manufactures (including yarn).

Lace and embroidery.

Leather gloves and glove leather.

Linen manufactures (including yarn).

Lubricating oils and greases.

Machine tools.

Machinery belting.

Medicines comprising drugs and medicinal preparations.

Men's cotton and woollen clothing.

Milling machinery.

Motor cars.

Motor cycles.

Musical instruments.

Oilcloth and linoleum.

Painters' colours and materials (including varnish).

Paper, pasteboard and cardboard.

Pertumery and cosmetics.

Photographic goods.

Pins and needles.

Plate and sheet glass.

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

Printing and lithographic machines.	Screws, nails, bolts and nuts of iron and steel.
Products of the printing industry.	Sewing, &c. cotton.
Pumps and pumping machinery.	Sewing and knitting machines.
Rail locomotives.	Silk manufactures (piece goods, ribbons, &c.).
Railway material of iron and steel (except rolling stock and wheels, tyres and axles).	Soaps.
Railway wheels and axles (complete) and tyres and axles.	Starch.
Road locomotives (including steam-rollers).	Stationery (writing materials, note books, &c.).
Rubber tyres for motor cars and motor cycles.	Stoneware, earthenware and chinaware.
Rubber wares (other than machinery belting, tyres for cycles, motor cycles and motor cars, and toys).	Straw plait and straw hats.
Saddlery, harness and miscellaneous leather wares.	Textile machinery.
Sanitary ware.	Tin wares, including tinfoil.
Scientific instruments and apparatus (except electrical).	Toys and games.
	Tubes, pipes and fittings of iron and steel.
	Umbrellas and sunshades.
	Volatile and essential oils.
	Women's and girls' clothing.
	Wooden wares.
	Woollen and worsted piece goods.
	Woollen velvets and plushes.

Copies of these memoranda have been sent to British Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, and a large number of British manufacturers and merchants, as well as to the press. A very large number of enquiries for further information with regard to particular trades and markets has resulted. The Commercial Intelligence Branch is prepared to receive and answer personal and written enquiries for such information (see also pp. 864-5). Accordingly any British manufacturer or merchant who desires to be furnished with information as to openings affecting his particular business should address the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., who will be prepared to give any further particulars possible respecting *names of buyers, rates of import duty, &c.*, or to make special enquiries through H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Trade Correspondents of the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the British Self-Governing Dominions, India, the Colonies and Protectorates, or through British Consular Officers in neutral foreign countries.

The Board of Trade National System of Labour Exchanges have on their books, at the present time, particulars with regard to large numbers of skilled and unskilled workpeople who are seeking employment.

Employers desiring workpeople should notify their vacancies to the nearest Labour Exchange.

The Exchanges will give special attention to requests from employers for special classes of workpeople for new trades, and for workpeople (men or women) to replace temporarily those who have taken military or naval service.

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

Reports on Commercial Conditions and Trade Openings.

In connection with the scheme which the Board of Trade have initiated for assisting British manufacturers and traders to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the war for securing trade formerly in the hands of German, Austrian or Hungarian rivals, the following information has been received from H.M. Consular Officers in addition to that published in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

Note.—In considering the openings for trade mentioned in the following reports regard should be had to the note on p. 865 of this issue relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles.

Guatemala.—With reference to the notice on pp. 339-40 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th November, and p. 491 of the issue of 19th November, relative to the financial and economic conditions in Guatemala, H.M. Minister at Guatemala writes, under date 2nd November, that there is as yet no improvement in international trade, and that, except for imports of flour and some other commodities from the United States, the import trade is at a standstill. The upset of the Guatemalan coffee trade is particularly keenly felt, though the low prices prevailing are not to be attributed entirely to the closure of the German and Austrian markets.

Some trouble has been experienced in banking circles, which has been met by Government action and a fresh issue of paper currency to an amount variously stated at three, ten, and twenty million pesos.
(C. 18,801.)

Italy.—H.M. Consul-General at Naples has received from a firm in that city the following useful hints on points which United Kingdom manufacturers do not always sufficiently study when shipping to Italy, but in which German shippers are exact, namely:—

1. All small cases should be hoop-ironed in twos, thus saving about one third in landing charges.

2. Cardboard should always be made of light material, as it pays duty by weight (about 4d. per lb.).

3. No silk ribbons, or indeed silk of any kind, should be used in the making of advertising matter as duty is charged for the whole weight of the article as though it were all silk.

4. Nett weight should always be marked on the outside of the case; otherwise no recompense can be obtained for loss of contents.

(C.I.B. 41,803.)

MORATORIUM LAWS AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES ABROAD.

Austria-Hungary.

According to the "Wiener Zeitung" an Imperial Order was promulgated towards the end of November extending the Moratorium respecting private pecuniary claims (sanctioned by the previous Imperial Order) which expired at the end of November.

According to the new regulation, 25 per cent. of debts already due on 1st August, 1914, or falling due in the course of August must be paid in December, 1914, and 25 per cent. of the debts having arisen before 1st August, 1914, and becoming due in September or October, 1914, must be paid in January, 1915. The liquidation of the remainder of the debts which are discharged by part payments is postponed until 31st January, 1915, inclusive. Until then respite is granted on all debts becoming due in December and January and originating prior to 1st August, 1914. The Moratorium is extended for a further period of two months in the case of debtors whose domicile or business establishment is in Galicia or Bukowina.

(C. 21,180.)

Costa Rica.

H.M. Consul at San José (Mr. F. N. Cox) has forwarded a translation of a Presidential Decree of 23rd October last under the terms of which exporters of coffee from Costa Rica are obliged to deliver to the Government bills against coffee shipped abroad at the rate of 5 cents (2½d.) per kilog. of cleaned coffee, to be paid for by the Government at the legal rate of exchange, viz., £1 is equivalent to 10.45 colones for sight draft, or at the corresponding rate if the usance of the bill be longer. This measure has been taken in order that the Government may secure bills to meet their foreign obligations without having to purchase in the local market, and it is hoped that this measure will have the effect of restricting a rise in Exchange.

(C. 18,688.)

France.

With reference to the notice on p. 477 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th August, relative to the suspension, until the cessation of hostilities, of all prescriptions and limitations in civil, commercial, or administrative matters, and of all time limits allowed for serving, executing, or appealing against the decisions of the judicial or administrative courts, &c. the "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 16th December publishes a Decree modifying the provisions of the previous Decree in the case of individuals not serving with the colours, or who are not domiciled in certain districts to be determined by Decree.

The text of the Decree (in French) may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 22,147.)

*Moratorium Laws and Other Financial Measures Abroad.***Salvador.**

With reference to the notice on p. 546 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th August last relative to financial measures in Salvador, H.M. Consul at San Salvador (Mr. W. E. Coldwell) reports the publication of a Decree, dated 7th November, under the provisions of which debtors who are urged to pay their obligations in silver coin can pay them at par in notes of the established banks of the Republic. Should the creditor be unwilling to accept payment in this manner the period for the payment of the debt will be extended until a year after the signing of peace in Europe, during which period the debtor will only pay interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum should the interest stipulated for have been fixed at a higher rate.

(C.I.B. 45,551.)

ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS AND GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

Revised List.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

REVISING THE LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE TREATED AS CONTRABAND
OF WAR.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS on the fourth day of August, 1914, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as contraband of war during the war between Us and the German Emperor; and

WHEREAS on the twelfth day of August, 1914, We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date extend Our Proclamation aforementioned to the war between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary; and

WHEREAS on the twenty-first day of September, 1914, We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date make certain additions to the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war; and

WHEREAS on the twenty-ninth day of October, 1914, We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date withdraw the said lists of contraband, and substitute therefor the lists contained in the schedules to the said Proclamation; and

WHEREAS it is expedient to make certain alterations in and additions to the said lists:

NOW, THEREFORE, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that the lists of contraband contained in the schedules to Our Royal Proclamation of the twenty-ninth day of

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

CONTRABAND OF WAR—continued.

October aforementioned are hereby withdrawn, and that in lieu thereof during the continuance of the war, or until We do give further public notice, the articles enumerated in Schedule I. hereto will be treated as absolute contraband, and the articles enumerated in Schedule II. hereto will be treated as conditional contraband.

SCHEDULE I.

1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.

2. Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts.

3. Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.

4. Ingredients of explosives, viz., nitric acid, sulphuric acid, glycerine, acetone, calcium acetate and all other metallic acetates, sulphur, potassium nitrate, the fractions of the distillation products of coal tar between benzol and cresol inclusive, aniline, methylaniline, dimethylaniline, ammonium perchlorate, sodium perchlorate, sodium chlorate, barium chlorate, ammonium nitrate, cyanamide, potassium chlorate, calcium nitrate, mercury.

5. Resinous products, camphor and turpentine (oil and spirit).

6. Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts.

7. Range-finders and their distinctive component parts.

8. Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

9. Saddle, draught, and pack animals suitable for use in war.

10. All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.

11. Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts.

12. Armour plates.

13. Ferro alloys, including ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-manganese, ferro-vanadium, ferro-chrome.

14. The following metals:—Tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, nickel, selenium, cobalt, hæmatite pig-iron, manganese.

15. The following ores:—Wolframite, scheelite, molybdenite, manganese ore, nickel ore, chrome ore, hæmatite iron ore, zinc ore, lead ore, bauxite.

16. Aluminium, alumina and salts of aluminium.

17. Antimony, together with the sulphides and oxides of antimony.

18. Copper, unwrought and part wrought, and copper wire.

19. Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe.

20. Barbed wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same.

21. War-ships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

22. Submarine sound signalling apparatus.

23. Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and aircraft of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognisable as intended for use in connection with balloons and aircraft.

24. Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts.

25. Tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***CONTRABAND OF WAR—continued.**

26. Rubber (including raw, waste, and reclaimed rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber.
27. Iron pyrites.
28. Mineral oils and motor spirit, except lubricating oils.
29. Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or war material for use on land and sea.

SCHEDULE II.

1. Foodstuffs.
2. Forage and feeding stuffs for animals.
3. Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes suitable for use in war.
4. Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.
5. Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts.
6. Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.
7. Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones.
8. Fuel, other than mineral oils. Lubricants.
9. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.
10. Horseshoes and shoeing materials.
11. Harness and saddlery.
12. Hides of all kinds, dry or wet; pigskins, raw or dressed; leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, or military boots.
13. Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

Given out at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS.**Additions to List.**

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 23rd day of December, 1914.
By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.*PROHIBITED EXPORTS—ADDITIONS TO LIST.—*continued.*

Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November, 1914, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November, 1914, should be amended by making the following additions to and alterations in the same :—

- (1) That the heading “ Explosives of all kinds ” should be deleted from the list of prohibitions to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Belgium, Spain, and Portugal.
- (2) That the export of the following articles should be prohibited to all destinations :—
 - Explosives of all kinds ;
 - Valonia ;
 - Grindery used in the making of boots and shoes.
- (3) That the export of “ Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds, floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts ” should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

PASSPORTS.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs gives notice that all applicants for passports are now required to furnish duplicate unmounted photographs of convenient size, one of which will be attached to the passport and the other retained at the Foreign Office.

Persons travelling in France will not be accorded the French *visa* unless their passports bear the necessary photograph affixed at the Foreign Office.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH ENEMY TRADERS IN CHINA.**

H.M. Minister at Peking has been instructed by the Foreign Office to issue Urgent King's Regulations applying the Proclamations of 9th September, 8th October, and 26th October, relating to Trading with the Enemy, to all British subjects in China. The effect of such Regulations is to prohibit British subjects in Shanghai or other places in China from entering into the transactions prohibited in the Proclamations in question with any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany, Austria-Hungary or Turkey and in the Colonies and Dependencies thereof; or with the agents in China of any such person or body of persons, if the transaction is in effect one with the head office. Transactions between British subjects in China and branches of "enemy" firms situated in neutral territory in Europe are also prohibited.

It will be observed that transactions between British traders in the United Kingdom and in China, and German, Austro-Hungarian, or Turkish subjects and firms commercially domiciled in China are not expressly prohibited. It is the opinion of H.M. Government, however, that such transactions are undesirable at the present time.

TRANSFER OF BRITISH SHIPS TO FOREIGN FLAGS.

The Board of Trade call attention to the Order of Council (see pp. 889-90) just issued relating to the export of ships, and point out that it will now be necessary to obtain a licence before any British ship can be exported to any non-British destination, *i.e.*, transferred to foreign owners.

Owners, therefore, who contemplate selling ships to foreigners should make application for a licence to the Commissioners of Customs.

It is important for national reasons that H.M. Government should be previously informed of any projected transfers of British ships to foreign flags, whether within or without the United Kingdom, and any British shipowner who may be contemplating such a transfer should consult the Board of Trade as early as possible.

STATE WAR RISKS INSURANCE.**Rate Reduced.**

The War Risks Insurance Office announces that the Government rate of insurance of cargo against war risks has been reduced from $1\frac{1}{2}$ guineas to 1 guinea per cent. The reduction takes effect on December 31st.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***NAVAL PRIZES.****Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions.**

With reference to the notice on p. 826 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions, the "London Gazette" of 29th December notifies the results of proceedings in the Supreme Courts of New South Wales and Ceylon.

The issue of the "London Gazette" referred to may be obtained, price 1s. 0½d. (post free), from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

STATE WAR RISKS INSURANCE ABROAD.**Russia.**

H.M. Embassy at Petrograd has forwarded a translation of an enactment, published in the "Bulletin of Laws," dated 9th/22nd October, establishing regulations for the insurance of vessels, cargoes and freight against risks of war. Insurance will be undertaken by Russian Insurance Companies on the basis of a 25 per cent. risk on the part of the company and 75 per cent. on the part of the Imperial Government, with a maximum risk of 250,000 roubles (approximately £25,000) against the company for any individual vessel, cargo and freight combined.

The full translation of the enactment, setting forth the conditions of insurance and the provisions for the settlement of points in dispute, may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 19,344.)

COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES OF TRANS-CASPIA.**Opportunity for Capturing German Trade.**

The British Vice-Consul at Baku (Mr. A. E. R. McDonell) has furnished the following particulars regarding Trans-Caspia and the opportunities offered for the development of British trade in that district :—

Until their annexation by Russia the Trans-Caspian Provinces were untouched by Western civilisation and consequently progress among the native population seems to have remained some 300 or 400 years behind that of Western Europe.

The native population are hard-working and although they lack initiative and are very conservative and suspicious of innovations, they make tractable labourers on the whole. As small local traders they are quite efficient, but they have no propensity for manufacturing or foreign trade for their own account. They seem content to do sufficient work for their own needs and to sell their surplus locally for what it will fetch. For this reason large tracts of country lie fallow and many of the resources of the country remain untouched.

Commercial Possibilities of Trans-Caspia.

The climate is healthy for the most part and the soil is fertile where the rainfall is good or irrigation possible. Capital is required to irrigate several millions of acres of land at present lying fallow for want of water, to open up communications by rail, and to build factories.

Owing to this want of manufacturing industries much raw material is at present exported and afterwards re-imported as manufactured goods. For example, about 15,000,000 lbs. of raw cotton are exported annually, of which 3,000,000 lbs. are re-imported in the form of cotton goods. The country is possessed of large iron, copper, coal and oil deposits, but coal and iron are imported from Russia and the local mines are unworked. The fishermen sell about 112,000 tons of fish yearly, but they are obliged to accept whatever prices are offered on account of the absence of salting and refrigerating plant.

For various reasons a ban against foreigners was placed on the Province by the Russian Authorities and it is necessary for foreigners to apply for a special permit to travel or live in Trans-Caspia. This, of course, gave the Germans a great advantage, as they were able to employ Germans from the Baltic Provinces who, being Russian subjects, could travel, trade and live in Trans-Caspia without let or hindrance. It is not, however, intended to convey that the necessity of obtaining a special permit places exceptional difficulties in the way of foreign traders, and the British Vice-Consul has not heard of a case of permission being refused, and there are several foreign enterprises in the Baku district employing foreigners and carrying on successful business.

Up to the commencement of the present war practically the whole of the export and import trade of the country was directly or indirectly in the hands of Germans. Three-quarters of the important factories, industries and undertakings, including the cotton industry, may be considered as financed by German banks, while even such requisites as could only be obtained from the United Kingdom and countries outside Germany were sold and imported through German agents, and exports to the United Kingdom, France, America and other countries went through the hands of German exporters.

The banks and local agents operating in Trans-Caspia made a special business of advancing money to the natives on their crops, and charged from 12 per cent. to 15 per cent. for these transactions. The rate charged for bill-discounting is also 12 per cent., and a further 3 per cent. has often to be paid to some agent or intermediary connected with the financing establishment. Nearly all these agents and banks are backed by Germany. The native and local producer is, however, already beginning to realise that he is becoming the tool of the intermediary and financier, and would probably welcome any organisation which would deal with him on a sound business footing.

The effect of the war may be realised when it is considered that not only are many people engaged in exporting the country's produce now without financial resources, but they have hitherto been

Commercial Possibilities of Trans-Caspia.

relying on German firms to place their exports, and their contracts with these firms are now either invalid or useless. Unless other financiers and exporters are willing to step into the breach many of the undertakings in the district are likely to find themselves in a very critical position. What seems to be required now, remarks the Vice-Consul, is some form of central organisation with agents ready to study the local conditions on the spot and capable of distributing these exports.

The following table shows the quantities of the principal goods imported into and exported from Trans-Caspia annually, the figures for the most part being the approximate amounts for 1913:—

Imports.		Quantities.	Exports.		Quantities.
		Pounds.			Pounds.
Black tea ... ..	...	440,000	Silk cocoons ... ..	...	450,000
Green tea ... ..	...	1,000,000	Dried fruits ... ..	...	3,400,000
Iron ... ..	...	2,250,000	Sheep skins ... ..	...	1,800,000
Nails ... ..	...	330,000	Raw wool ... ..	...	1,450,000
Wire ... ..	...	100,000	Liquorice root ... ..	...	300,000
Locks, door fittings, &c. ...	...	110,000	Raw cotton ... ..	...	14,600,000
Iron piping ... ..	...	210,000	Cotton seed oil ... ..	...	2,400,000
Agricultural machinery ...	...	790,000	Residue after pressing cot-	...	...
Flax and jute goods ... ..	...	375,000	ton seed for oil ... ..	...	4,000,000
Cotton goods ... ..	...	3,050,000	Cotton seed ... ..	...	7,000,000
Woollen goods ... ..	...	185,000	Cotton husks ... ..	...	900,000
Refined sugar ... ..	...	3,400,000	Clover seed ... ..	...	600,000
Soap of all kinds ... ..	...	140,000	Rice ... ..	...	3,300,000
Candles ... ..	...	100,000	Salt ... ..	...	6,000,000

1,000 pounds = 16 tons (about).

The success of the German firms in the Trans-Caspian market seems to have been due to their organisation and centralisation, as well as to the fact that they have been able to keep the actual producer out of touch with the markets requiring their products. In this form of distributing business the United States seems likely to become the strongest competitor of the United Kingdom and American agents have already arrived in the district. With special reference to this, a point worthy of consideration is the confusion, in Trans-Caspia, between British and American interests in the minds of the local people. Many local people seem to consider that American and British interests are one and the same, and absolutely no distinction is made between the United States and Canada.

A large number of shops in the Province formerly relied for their supplies on the important exporting houses in Hamburg, and, apparently know no other means of obtaining goods. In a great measure British manufacturers also have seemed to rely on these exporters to distribute their goods, *e.g.*, British-made gloves, hats, ties, braces, &c. are all supplied through German export firms. The German system of commission agents and exporters naturally greatly facilitates business for the local tradesmen, who find it too expensive to correspond with a different firm for each different article.

The study of local conditions and requirements has been brought to a fine art by these German distributors. For instance, a Berlin firm used to supply a small kerosene stove to all parts of Russia; the

Commercial Possibilities of Trans-Caspia.

stoves arrived in wagon loads, and no kitchen is considered complete without two or three of them. The top is made of cast iron, the centre of enamel ware, and the oil tank of brass; each part is packed in separate cases and the machine is put together after arrival. This is done because each part is subject to a different Customs tariff.

The matter of transport is well dealt with by German firms, and the Vice-Consul is informed by the Customs authorities that the various firms who constantly supply the Trans-Caspian market appear to keep in touch with each other and endeavour to make up a complete wagon load between them so as to avoid excessive freights, and thus cheapen their goods. As regards credit, a term of four to six months against drafts seems to be usual for supplies to the shops and smaller traders, *but this credit dates from the arrival of the goods in Baku.*

More commercial travellers are required, and in this matter German firms often combine, and a group of firms in different lines of business will send out one competent man, thus lessening the expense.

The following is a summary of the chief goods which have hitherto been supplied to the Trans-Caspian market by German and Austrian firms:—*Stationery; paints and camel hair brushes; typewriters of the cheaper kind; automatic cash registers and cash boxes; statuettes and pictures for decoration; ready-made clothing; cotton, silk, kid and suede gloves; woollen and cotton underclothing; cotton goods; serges and cloths; haberdashery; optical instruments of all kinds; lenses for spectacles; boots and shoes (the present fashion being for the American snub-nosed shoe); china and porcelain tea and dinner services; cheap cutlery; oil cooking stoves; enamelled ware; aluminium cooking utensils; electrical fittings; locks, padlocks, &c.; tools of all kinds; cast-iron plates; belting; lathes; agricultural machinery; pumps; small oil engines for workshops; bicycles; chemicals and drugs; surgical and dental instruments, &c.* Many of these goods have been imported through the parcel post.

The British Vice-Consul has also forwarded a number of German illustrated catalogues and price lists of goods sold in Trans-Caspia, which may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 31,216.)

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS GRANTED TO GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN SUBJECTS IN JAPAN.

Chief Imports from Germany.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) has forwarded a copy of a statement, prepared by Mr. Nakamatsu, formerly Director of the Imperial Japanese Patent Bureau, showing the numbers of patents and trade marks granted in Japan to German and Austrian subjects, and existing on March 31st, 1914.

The statement in question may be inspected by British firms

Patents and Trade Marks granted to German and Austrian subjects in Japan.

interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The following particulars of the values of the chief commodities imported from Germany for consumption in Japan during the three years 1909-11 are included in the statement above referred to, and may be of interest:—

Articles.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	1,000 Marks.	1,000 Marks.	1,000 Marks.
Iron bars and rods	4,652	7,287	7,189
Aniline dyes	7,672	8,862	6,911
Indigo, artificial	9,990	6,429	5,731
Wool	6,071	5,449	6,005
Woollen cloths	4,509	5,734	4,797
Electric generators	1,171	1,128	4,509
Wire	2,423	4,151	4,298
Rails	1,285	3,065	3,918
Electric wire	570	3,279	3,601
Sugar manufacturing machinery	661	687	2,459
Zinc	1,213	1,329	2,321
Cast iron	393	448	2,118
Iron plates and sheets	669	1,823	2,043
Electrical machinery	410	437	1,983
Shafting	65	495	1,852
Iron pipes and tubes	176	704	1,532
Pencils and chalks	597	667	1,403
Locomotives	164	293	1,282
Non-metal acids and salts	482	756	1,167
Dredging machines	588	124	1,097
Celluloid	948	1,218	996
Iron nails	2,368	1,574	897

(C.I.B. 44,193.)

AUSTRALIAN BOUNTIES PAID DURING 1913-14.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) has forwarded the following particulars of the bounties paid by the Commonwealth Government during the year ended 30th June, 1914:—

—	Rate of Bounty.	No. of Payees.	Amount of Bounty paid.
Combed wool or tops, exported	*	2	£ 12,706
Tobacco leaf	½d. per lb.	16	344
Fish, preserved	1d. per lb.	2	80
Fibres, flax and hemp	10 per cent. on market value.	40	318
Coffee, raw	2d. per lb.	8	73
Cotton, ginned	10 per cent. on market value.	6	20
Fruits, dried (except currants and raisins) or candied, and exported.	*	7	433

* 1½d. per lb. to 31st December, 1911, then 1d. per lb. to 31st December, 1913; and thereafter to 31st December, 1915 1d. per lb. for the first 1,000,000 lbs. made by any one manufacturer, and ½d. per lb. for each lb. in excess of 1,000,000 lbs. made by any one manufacturer.

(C.I.B. 43,946.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM (IRELAND).

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland have issued an Order, dated the 16th December [“Hay and Straw (Movement from Great Britain to Ireland) Order of 1914 (No. 4)”], which prohibits the landing in Ireland, as from the date of the Order, of hay or straw brought from a port or place in Great Britain. This prohibition does not, however, apply to:—

**Landing in Ireland
of Hay and Straw
brought from
Great Britain.**

- (a) hay or straw which at the time of importation is being used for packing merchandise ;
- (b) manufactured straw not intended for use as fodder or litter for horses, asses and mules, cattle, sheep, goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine ;
- (c) hay or straw imported by or for the Army Authorities for exclusively military purposes ; or
- (d) hay or straw grown in and imported direct from Scotland, and in respect of which a declaration to that effect, made by the importer or consignor, is produced to an officer of Customs at the port of landing in Ireland. (C. 21,981.)

BRITISH INDIA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of an Act (No. 12 of 1914) which amends the Sea Customs Act of 1878 and which was assented to by the Governor-General on the 16th September last.

**Amendment of
Customs
Regulations.**

The Act provides, *inter alia*, that, with regard to export tariff valuations, where the shipment of any goods is permitted without a shipping bill, or in anticipation of the delivery of a shipping bill, the rate of duty and tariff valuation, if any, applicable shall be the rate and valuation in force at the time when shipment of the goods commences.

The Governor in Council is empowered to prohibit the payment of drawback upon the re-exportation of goods, or any specified goods or class of goods to any specified foreign port. [Assuming provision was only made for the prohibition of the payment of drawback upon the re-exportation of goods to any specified foreign port in India.]

The Chief Customs officer may, in the case of any Customs port or wharf, exempt goods or any specified goods or class of goods or any specified person or class of persons from the provisions of sec. 137 of the original Act of 1878 regarding the observance of certain regulations in respect of the clearance of goods for shipment.

The present Act further provides that when by any law for the time being in force, a special duty is imposed on denatured spirit (instead of spirit rendered unfit for human consumption), the Local Government may make rules for ascertaining and determining what spirit imported into British India shall be deemed to be denatured

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH INDIA—*continued.*

spirit for the purposes of such law, and for causing such spirit to be denatured, if necessary, by its own officers, at the expense of the person importing the same, before the Customs duties leviable thereon are levied.

(C. 22,012.)

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1868B) dated 5th December, 1914, providing that personal gifts from members of the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force to relatives or friends may be admitted free of duty into the Dominion of Canada under Tariff Item 690.

(C. 22,439.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of a publication recently issued by the Union Commissioners of Customs giving the full text of the Customs Tariff of 1914, together with an alphabetical arrangement and various interpretations explanatory thereof.

**Customs Tariff
Alphabetically
Arranged.**

The publication includes a number of rulings and decisions explanatory of various items of the Tariff, including such articles as assay apparatus, beverages, boiler composition, boots and shoes, "hulk" goods, church decorations, confectionery, consular uniforms, disinfectants, essential oils, hubs, rims and felloes, jewellery, machinery, medicinal preparations, milk, milk and dairy utensils, motor car spare parts, oils for manufacturing purposes, gold and silver plated ware, prepared foods, printed matter, school requisites, shawls and sugar.

**Customs
Decisions.**

It is also stated that all tins and other receptacles containing ingredients liable to a rated duty, and to which the General Note to the Tariff is applicable, must bear, printed conspicuously across *that portion of the label which is usually presented to the public*, the actual weight of the contents, otherwise duty will be levied on the reputed weights or measures.

**Labelling of net
weights of
Containers.**

The General Note to the Tariff is *not* to be considered as applying to the following articles, the duty on which is to be charged on the actual contents:—

Ghee.

Gin imported in square-faced bottles.

Liquor imported in flasks or miniature bottles.

Tinned sardines.

Tinned sausages.

A lengthy list of articles imported in tins, jars, or other receptacles of reputed weights to which the General Note is applicable is also given.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA**—*continued.*

As regards the preferential treatment of goods it is pointed out that the mere packing and bottling of foreign goods in the United Kingdom, even if the work entailed therein amounts to more than 25 per cent. of the total value of such goods does not qualify them for preferential treatment; such goods must, at least, have been subjected to some process of manufacture in the United Kingdom or reciprocating British Colony.

**Regulation
respecting Pre-
ferential Treat-
ment of British
Goods.**

A list is given of *foreign* goods which, when treated in the United Kingdom, are admitted at the preferential rate when accompanied by a certificate of British manufacture.

The publication under notice may be consulted by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 22,200.)

**Customs
Decisions.**

The Board of Trade have received copy of certain Customs decisions (No. 1), dated 17th November, 1914, which have been issued by the Commissioners of Customs relative to the rates of duty leviable on various articles imported into the Union of South Africa.

The following are the principal decisions given :—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading	Rates of Import Duty.	Rebate upon goods the growth, produce or manu- facture of the United Kingdom or reciprocating British Colonies.
Almanacs and calendars with words of greeting thereon (<i>e.g.</i> , a lithograph with calendar attached, bearing the words "To wish you a merry Xmas")	53D	25 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Antinonnin, a disinfectant paint	193	15 % "	3 % "
Atomiser, for spraying the nose and throat	193	15 % "	3 % "
Cotton boxes, leather	193	15 % "	3 % "
Cotton, hemp and jute yarns, for manu- facturing purposes	159	Free.	—
Envelopes, printed on, advertising	53E	25 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Glass brushes, for cleaning commutators on dynamos	193	15 % "	3 % "
Glaziers' points, for fixing glass in frames...	193	15 % "	3 % "
Hold-alls and dressing rolls, made wholly or chiefly of leather	67	25 % "	3 % "
Jaconet... ..	193	15 % "	3 % "
Leather cases—Attache, writing, letter, card, and music			
Leather wristlets			
Match box covers, leather	71	25 % "	3 % "
Melsitos, wheat honey	193	15 % "	3 % "
Ovaltine, a tonic food			
Salicum glue	193	15 % "	3 % "
Salisbury beer, a powder	43	2½d. per lb.	¼d. per lb.
Silos, for preserving fodder	114A	3 % <i>ad val.</i>	Whole of the duty.
Spaghetti in tomato sauce	193	15 % "	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Spectacle frames, gold or plated			
Stretcher, folding, for hospital and field use (not being imported by a recognised asso- ciation, corps, or hospital)... ..			
"Wyandotte" sanitary cleaner and cleanser			

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 112 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 8th October, 1914, respecting the prohibition of the exportation of foodstuffs and warlike stores from the Nyasaland Protectorate under Proclamations Nos. 9 and 11 of 1914, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation (No. 16 of 1914), dated 31st October last, which amends the above-mentioned Proclamations Nos. 9 and 11 of 1914 by providing for the prohibition of the exportation of provisions and certain classes of warlike stores, as follows:—

- (1) The export of the following articles is absolutely prohibited, except by special permit of the Governor signified under the hand of the Chief Secretary:—

Provisions or any sort of victual which may be used as food by man;

Petroleum spirit or motor spirit (including shell spirit).

- (2) The exportation of various enumerated classes of warlike stores is prohibited, except to ports in the United Kingdom, or in any British Colony or Possession.

The list of such warlike stores is of considerable length, but may be seen by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 22,124.)

NIGERIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Colonial Office, of copy of an Order (No. 30 of 1914) made under the Southern Nigeria "Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1911," which amends the duties on the following articles imported into Nigeria, with effect from the 12th November, 1914, viz.:—

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.	
	Old Rates.	New Rates
Firearms other than flint-lock guns each	10s.	10s.
On flint-lock guns "		12s. 6d.
Matches, each box containing not more than 80 matches per gross of boxes	6d.	1s.
And in addition for every additional 40 matches or part thereof per box per gross of boxes	3d.	6d.
Swords and bayonets each	Not specially tariffed.	20s.

(C.I.B. 48,654.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GRENADA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 499 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 20th August last, relative to the extension of the preferential tariff of Grenada to certain products of various British Possessions under a Resolution passed by the Legislative Council on the 10th July, 1914, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of an Order-in-Council, dated 23rd October last, ordering that the preferential Tariff of Grenada provided for under the "Import Duties (Preferential) Ordinance, 1913," shall be applied to all goods enumerated in Schedule A to the Canada-West Indies Convention of 1912 which are the produce or manufacture of all British Possessions which are parties to that Convention, or which may hereafter become parties thereto.

[*Note.*—For the full text of the Canada—West Indies Convention, see the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 4th July, 1912 (pp. 27-30).] (C. 22,182.)

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, in virtue of a recent decision of the Ruling Senate, pneumatic hammers are entitled to admission into Russia under No. 167(1)*a* of the Russian Customs Tariff (at the rate of 2 roubles 10 copecks per pound) only if, in addition to those parts which are directly worked by compressed air (piston with rod and palette) they are also accompanied by the mechanism for compressing the air. (C. 20,943.)

FINLAND.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of the following information respecting the Customs treatment of certain articles on importation into Finland:—

[1 Finnish mark (100 penni) = 9·6d. ; 100 kilograms = 220·46 lbs.]

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutable.	Rate of Duty.
<i>Signal oil</i> —mineral oil mixed with about 29 per cent. of fatty oil (probably neat's foot oil) ...	161 (1) 5	100 kilograms. Mks. p. 23 50
<i>Heads of fur-coated animals</i> , stuffed, not intended for natural history collections but as merchandise	181 (4)	" 188 20
<i>Iron pipes</i> with hermetically closed ends, intended for bakers' ovens	216	" 17 60
<i>Wall-mats of linoleum</i>	270	" 7 10
<i>Unsize paper</i> , also copying paper, weighing 30 grammes or less per square metre	235 (5)	" 176 50

(C. 20,676.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***NORWAY.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation from Norway of lead, empty bottles, drawn copper wire and brass wire and of unworked aluminium has been prohibited. Unworked aluminium produced in Norway will, however, be allowed to be exported if accompanied by a certificate of origin. (C. 22,412 ; 22,563.)

The Board of Trade are also in receipt, through the same channel, of telegraphic information to the effect that instructions were issued on the 16th December permitting the exportation from Norway of dynamite percussion caps. (C. 22,411.)

SWEDEN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, by a Swedish Royal Decree issued on the 17th December, the following additions were made to the list of articles the exportation of which from Sweden is prohibited :—

Potato starch ;
Crucibles of graphite composition ;
Spiegeleisen and ferromanganese ;
Manufactured lead, viz., sheets, pipes and parts of pipes, wire and lines, also rods, and lead wool.

[Note.—The information given above amends that given in the last paragraph of the notice on page 838 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."]

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the Swedish Government have prohibited the exportation of cattle, hides, skins, hay and straw from the districts in Skane which are affected with foot and mouth disease. (C. 22,099.)

DENMARK.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Copenhagen to the effect that the exportation of the following articles from Denmark has been prohibited since the 22nd December :—All manufactured artificial manures, including superphosphates, blood manure, bone dust, sulphate of ammonia, and raw materials for the manufacture of manure, including raw and calcined bones. Raw and pulverised manurial lime are not included within the scope of the prohibition. (C. 22,219.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NETHERLANDS.

With reference to recent notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting prohibitions of export from the Netherlands, the following is a complete list of the articles which are at present prohibited to be exported from that country, according to information in the possession of the Board of Trade. The list is printed for convenience of reference:—

**List of Articles
prohibited
to be Exported.**

Acetone.
Ammonium sulphate.
Ammunition and gunpowder.
Automobiles and parts thereof and motor cycles.
Bandaging articles and materials thereof.
Barbed wire.
Barley and all products derived therefrom.
Beans (see Pulse).
Benzine.
Blankets, woollen.
Bones.
Briquettes (except charcoal briquettes).
Buckwheat and all products derived therefrom.
Butter, not controlled by the State.
Butter, controlled by the State, except under permit.
Calcium acetate; calcium cyanamide; calcium nitride.
Cattle, living.
Cheese.*
Chile saltpetre.
Cloth, military, and clothing made therefrom.
Coal.
Cocoa beans, raw.
Cotton seed (see Oilseeds).
Cotton seed cake, cotton seed meal.
Cotton waste.
Cotton yarn and raw cotton.
Copper and alloys thereof.
Engine oil (see Oil, machine).
Ether.
Fat:—raw, salted, dried and smoked fat of pigs (lard), melted and unmelted fat of pigs and cattle, and mixtures of these fats with each other and with other edible fats.
Flannel (except cotton flannel) and underwear made therefrom.
Flour.
Force feeding cake, and meal and waste thereof.
Fuel liquid.
Gas-oil.
Gold coin and bullion.
Grain waste.
Ground-nut cake and ground-nut meal.
Gunpowder.
Half-woollen (mixed woollen) goods.
Hay.
Hides and skins.
Hogwash, dried.
Horses.
Jute, raw; jute cloth and jute yarns.
Lead and its alloys.
Leather (*i.e.*, wholly or partly finished manufactures of leather, such as men's shoes, harness, saddles, knapsacks, and further articles of equipment, and such raw materials as sole leather, upper leather, harness leather, saddle leather, chrome leather, &c. for military purposes, but not including driving belts and leather for driving belts).

* In practice, cheese is allowed to be exported to a limited extent. Generally speaking, every registered cheese merchant, after applying for the necessary permission, is now allowed to export cheese, provided that he maintains his stock available for home (*i.e.*, Dutch) consumption at a figure corresponding to 30 per cent. of the stock which he held on the day of his original registration.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NETHERLANDS—*continued.*

Linen yarns.
 Linseed, linseed cake, linseed meal.
 Liquid fuel.
 Lubricating oils.
 Maize, and products derived therefrom.
 Malt waste.
 Meal of pulse.
 Meat-meal.
 Medicines, bandaging articles and materials for making the same, with the exception of the following:—theobromine, diuretinum, cinchona bark and products thereof, sulphate of quinine, alkaloid compounds of quinine, salts of quinine, coca, cocaine, cubebs.
 Military cloth and clothing made therefrom.
 Molasses.
 Motor cars and parts thereof, including tyres.
 Motor cycles.
 Nitrate of lime; nitrate of sodium.
 Nitride of calcium.
 Oats and all products derived therefrom.
 Oil seeds (except carraway seed, mustard seed and blue poppy seed).
 Oil, gas.
 Oil, machine and lubricating.
 Peas (see Pulse).
 Petroleum.
 Pigs, living.
 Potatoes.
 Pulp, dried, and sugar pulp.
 Pulse and pulse meal.
 Pyrites.
 Rags, woollen.
 Rape seed, rape cake, rape-cake meal.
 Rice, rice waste and meal.
 Rye and products derived therefrom.
 Sacks, empty.*
 Salt.
 Saltpetre, Chile.
 Sheep fleeces.
 Shoddy (artificial wool).
 Sodium nitrate.
 Spelt and all products derived therefrom.
 Straw.
 Sugar and sugar pulp.
 Sugar beets.
 Sulphuric acid.
 Surgical instruments.
 Tallow.
 Tanning materials and extracts of tan.
 Tyres (as parts of automobiles).
 Vehicles for horse traction.
 Waste of grain.
 Wheat and spelt, and all products derived therefrom.
 Wire, barbed.
 Wool waste.
 Wool, raw and washed.
 Woollen blankets.
 Woollen or half-woollen goods.
 Woollen rags.
 Woollen yarns and woollen mixed yarns.
 Yarn—cotton, jute, linen, woollen, and mixed.

* Sacks which have been imported into the Netherlands filled, and which it is desired to export empty, may be so exported after the necessary permission has been obtained. In order to obtain this permission it must be proved that an equal number of sacks of the same sort, filled, was previously imported from the country to which the empty sacks are destined.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***NETHERLANDS**—*continued.*

The Crown reserves to itself the right to grant exceptions in certain cases from the above prohibitions, and a Royal Decree of the 28th August authorises the Netherlands Minister of War to grant in special cases exemptions from any prohibitions to export specified goods issued or to be issued.

FRANCE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a notice which was published in the French "Journal Officiel" for the 25th December and states that, as an exception to the prohibition of the export of tissues of wool for clothing, established by the Decree of the 23rd November*, woollens other than tissues of wool for clothing weighing more than 400 grammes per square metre, of a dark and uniform colour, such as swanskin and cotton flannel, may be exported without special authorisation.

(C. 22,485.)

The Board of Trade are also in receipt, through the same channel, of copy of a further notice in the same issue of the "Journal Officiel" to the effect that pharmaceutical specialities may be freely exported to allied or neutral countries even if they contain an admixture of one or more products of which the exportation is prohibited.

(C. 22,485.)

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of an official notice which has been published in the Algerian press notifying the conditions under which chrome, iron and copper ores (the export and re-export of which was prohibited by a Decree of the 23rd November) may be exported to Great Britain. Exporters are required to furnish to the Customs authorities particulars as to the port of destination of the consignment, the names of the consignor and of the consignee, the nature and weight of the consignment, and the port of shipment. Subject to these particulars being regarded as satisfactory by the Customs authorities, the consignments will be allowed to proceed, on deposit of a bond, which will be cancelled on production of a certificate from the French Consul or Consular Agent at the port of arrival in this country, stating that the ores have arrived at that port. (C. 21,361.)

* See the notice at p. 649 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 3rd December.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***FRENCH COLONIES.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 4th December and published in the "Journal Officiel" of the 16th December, which enforces in the French Colonies and Protectorates (other than Tunis and Morocco) the prohibition of the exportation of charcoal, established by the Decree of the 17th November.† (C. 21,931.)

**Prohibition of
Export of
Charcoal.**

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 10th December contains a Royal Order, dated the 7th October, which amends Note 13 to the Customs Tariff [Tariff No. 55] to read as follows:—

**Alteration of
Note 13 to**

**Customs Tariff:—
(Definition of
"Tochos.")**

"Note 13.—By 'tochos' is understood crude wrought or rolled iron or steel, generally imported in the form of rectangular or rhomboidal lumps or prisms, with the edges rounded off, having grooves running in different directions, produced in the process of compression, provided that the minimum transverse dimensions are 10 by 10 centimetres.

"In cases of doubt, samples of the goods must be sent for examination to the Laboratorio Metalografico de la Escuela de Minas.

"When the 'tochos' have been rolled to dimensions smaller than those indicated above, the goods being known as 'palanquilla' and 'llanton,' they will be classified as bars, and be assessed for duty under Tariff No. 59."

[Note.—Note 13 to the Customs Tariff formerly read as follows:—
"By 'tochos' is understood crude wrought iron or steel in lumps or prisms, and iron or steel, rolled, or in any other form, containing dross or slag. Wrought iron containing dross has an unequal and rough surface. Wrought iron in lumps or prisms, not containing dross, will pay duty as iron in bars. In cases of doubt this class of iron will be submitted for examination to the Escuela de Minas, which will determine its classification."] (C. 21,345.)

The same issue of the "Gaceta de Madrid" also contains a Royal Order, dated the 7th October, which provides that tapioca, manioc or sago root is to be classed under Tariff No. 629, and prohibits absolutely the use of such roots in the production of alcohol. (C. 21,345.)

**Tariff Classification of
Tapioca, Manioc, or
Sago Root.**

GREECE AND NEW GREEK TERRITORIES.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Athens to the effect that the Greek Customs Tariff has, with some modifications, been extended to the new Greek Territories. The modifications in question—which are somewhat lengthy, and of which particulars have not yet been received—

**Modification of
Greek Customs
Tariff; Customs
Regime in New
Territories.**

† This prohibition was noted on page 649 of the issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 3rd December.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***GREECE AND NEW GREEK TERRITORIES—contd.**

apply to the whole of Greece, but do not involve any increase of duty on goods entering old Greece. The increases in the import duties leviable on goods entering the new Greek territories took effect from the 14th November.

Full particulars as to the modifications referred to above will be published in this "Journal" as soon as details are received.

(C. 22,183.)

CHILE.

The Chilean "Diario Oficial" for the 19th October contains a Presidential Decree (No. 2622), dated the 17th September (issued in virtue of the Law No. 2914 of the 3rd August*), which reduces the Customs duties on sugar imported into the Republic as shown in the following statement:—

[Peso (100 centavos)=18d.; 100 kilogs=220·46 lbs.]

Tariff No.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	
		Former.	Fixed by the Decree.
		Pesos cts. Per 100 kilogs.	Pesos cts. Per 100 kilogs.
285	Unrefined sugar, moist or dry... ..	3 30	0 50
284	Granulated sugar of first extraction	3 75	1 00
283	White, granulated, or crushed sugar, moist or dry	6 00	3 00
282	Refined sugar	9 00	6 00

(C. 21,222.)

COLOMBIA.

New Tonnage and
Pilotage Dues.

See notice on p. 909.

VENEZUELA.

Reduction of Harbour
Dues at La Guaira.

See notice on p. 910.

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

Information regarding the present steamship services between the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

* *Inter alia*, this Law empowered the President of Chile to reduce or suspend the duties on alimentary products imported into Chile should wholesale prices exceed the quotations during the first fortnight of July (see the notice at page 121 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 8th October).

Shipping and Transport.

RUSSIA.

H.M. Embassy at Petrograd has forwarded a translation of an official publication issued by the Russian Railway Department at Petrograd respecting the conditions under which eggs, poultry, game, butter and bacon are accepted for transmission to the United Kingdom.

**Transit Trade
to the United
Kingdom *via*
Scandinavia.**

From 1st/14th November last a through route has been arranged for the despatch of such goods from the Finland Station, Petrograd (to which point all goods of these categories must first be sent), *via* Raumo or Montyluoto to an English port (London, Hull, Newcastle, Granton, or Grangemouth). The way bill, which must accompany all shipments, must indicate the transshipment port in the North Sea—Gothenburg, Christiania, Bergen or Trondhjem—and one of the following steamship companies running steamship services in the North Sea to the United Kingdom:—Tule, Bergen, Nordenfeldt, Fred. Olsen, Thomas Wilson, Sons & Co., or the Archangel-Nurman Ss. Co.

A subsequent cable communication received from H.M. Embassy states that in the case of flax and hemp application by the Embassy is still required, as no arrangements have yet (29th November) been made for through way bills.

Further particulars of the conditions under which the food products above mentioned are accepted for transport to the United Kingdom may be consulted by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 20,821.)

SWEDEN.

H.M. Minister at Stockholm reports that a new Swedish-American line of steamers has been established under the style "Rederiaktiebolaget Sverige-Nordamerika," the board of which, consisting of six members, will have its seat at Gothenburg. It is intended to put on four steamers of from 18,000 to 20,000 tons, with a speed of from 18 to 19 knots, and carrying at least 4,000 tons of cargo and 25,000 tons of coal.

**New Swedish-
American Line.**

(M. 31,772.)

SWITZERLAND.

H.M. Minister at Berne reports, under date 30th October, that the piercing of the tunnel between Moutier and Granges was completed on 26th October. Permission to construct this tunnel was granted by the Federal Council in 1910, and work was started in the following year. The Moutier-Granges Tunnel is 8,565 metres (9637 yards) long, and ranks as the sixth in length in Switzerland.

**Completion of
Moutier-Granges
Tunnel.**

(C. 19,165.)

Shipping and Transport.

ITALY (TRIPOLI).

The following information has been received from the late British Consul at Bengasi (Mr. F. G. Freeman):—

Plans have been prepared by the Public Works Department, and submitted to the Italian Government, for the construction of a harbour large and deep enough for the accommodation of steamers that now have to lie out in the open roadstead. It is proposed that a shallow space enclosed by a reef facing the town should be filled in and converted into quays. Beyond the reef, where there is a depth of 14 metres (46 feet), two piers or breakwaters would be built to form a basin 1,200 metres in length and 600 metres in width (1,312 by 656 yards). The cost is estimated at 30,000,000 lire (£1,200,000), the work taking about eight years to complete, though it is hoped that the harbour will be partly available for use in three years from the commencement of the undertaking. An alternate scheme consists in the deepening of the present natural harbour, across which a channel 4 metres (13 feet) in depth has been dredged for the convenience of small coasting steamers and sailing ships. Another plan is to utilise the bay beyond Giuliana Point, the southern extremity of the natural harbour. Meanwhile the short breakwater at the entrance to the present harbour is to be lengthened.

Additional accommodation is being provided for goods landed at the Customs House.

MOROCCO.

H.M. Minister at Tangier reports that the "Boletin Oficial" of the Spanish Zone of the 25th November contains the Statutes of the "Compañía General Española de Africa" which has been constituted to combine with the French "Société Générale du Maroc" in forming the "Compagnie Franco-Espagnole du Chemin de Fer de Tanger à Fez" for constructing and working the railway from Tangier to Fez.

The company, which will have its head office at Madrid, will undertake other works or enterprises of any kind with a view to furthering Spanish interests in Africa. The capital is fixed at 10,000,000 pesetas (£400,000 at par), all of which has been subscribed.

(C. 21,323.)

COLOMBIA.

The "Diario Oficial" (Bogotá) of 6th November publishes a Law, dated 4th November, imposing a tonnage due of 2 pesos per ton on foreign merchandise discharged from vessels at the various ports of Colombia. In the islands of San Andrés and Providencia, however, the due is fixed at only 1 peso per ton.

Tonnage dues are not payable by vessels engaged in the coasting trade unless they are carrying on board foreign merchandise not nationalised, in which case the due of 2 pesos per ton will be charged.

Vessels entering and leaving ports of the Republic will pay for the services of a pilot at the rate of 1 centavo gold per registered ton.

Gold peso = 100 centavos = 4s.

*Shipping and Transport.***VENEZUELA.**

H.M. Minister at Carácas reports, under date 12th November, that the La Guaira Harbour Corporation (a British company) has reduced by 50 per cent. the tariff for goods exported from, or imported for other Venezuelan ports under through bill of lading in transit to or from abroad through La Guaira, so long as the war lasts. (C 20,307.)

CHINA, COREA, SIBERIA.

H.M. Consul-General at Seoul (Mr. A. H. Lay) has forwarded an extract from the "Seoul Press" announcing the establishment of steamship services between Chefoo and Chemulpo and between Gensan and Vladivostok in connection with the railway from Chemulpo to Gensan. The entire voyage between Vladivostok and Chefoo will only require six days, and it is expected that a very brisk traffic will develop. The Chosen Yusen Kaisha is also said to have a plan to open a regular service between Shanghai and other ports of South China, and is awaiting an opportune moment. (M. 30,976.)

**MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.
GERMANY.**

The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 3rd December publishes the report of the German Steel Works Syndicate for 1913-14, from which the following particulars have been extracted:—

German Steel Works Syndicate:
Report for 1913-14.

The business of the Syndicate was adversely affected in sympathy with the general industrial depression which set in at the beginning of 1913, and the consumption was unable to keep pace with the increased output of the iron works at home and abroad. Financial difficulties, lack of concord in the coal and other syndicates, and some depression in the building trade, all combined to militate against the satisfactory development of the steel industry. The total allotment in all branches for the year ended 30th June, 1914, amounted to 6,124,310 metric tons as compared with 6,514,081 metric tons in the previous twelve months, a decrease of 389,771 metric tons. Home trade in semi-manufactured material was quiet, with falling prices, and the total allotment figures for this item, home and export, showed a falling-off for the year of 184,215 metric tons. The home market for shaped iron was extremely unfavourable and export trade also suffered. The total sales of shaped iron, both at home and abroad, were 341,252 metric tons less than in the year 1912-13.

Railway material showed the best results, large contracts being placed by the various State Railways, whilst improvement was also marked in the export trade.

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***GERMANY**—*continued.*

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 10th December reports a meeting of the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate at which it was decided to make no change for the period 1st January to 31st March, 1915, in the price of blast furnace coke. The prices of coal and briquettes are to be raised by 2 marks, and the price for ordinary coke reduced by 1.50 marks for the period from 1st April to 31st August, 1915. The increase in the prices of coal and briquettes is said to be due to the increased cost of production owing to the withdrawal of labour and extra cost of mining materials.

The outputs for the month of January were fixed at the following ratios: Coal 65 per cent., coke 30 per cent., and briquettes 80 per cent. of the normal allotments.

The report for November showed that the output for that month of 24 working days, amounted to 4,600,119 metric tons; 65.29 per cent. of the allotment being taken up. The Syndicate's requirements called for 3,309,342 metric tons of coal, 548,466 metric tons of coke, and 335,807 metric tons of briquettes.

The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 11th December states that, following the lead of the Mannesmann Tube Company, most of the other German tube works have raised their prices from 15 to 20 marks per metric ton, in consequence of the increased cost of material.

The "Börsen Zeitung" of 10th December, states that the German white-lead Cartel has agreed upon an increase in the selling price of 2½ marks per double centner for white-lead, and 50 pfennige for white-lead, oil-paint. The basis price stands at 68 marks per double centner free Cologne.

**White Lead
Prices.**

Metric ton = 2204.6 lbs.

Mark = 11.8d.

MOROCCO.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier reports that the "Bulletin Officiel" of the French Zone, dated 16th November, contains a Shereefian Dahir, dated 3rd November, decreeing that in order not to place those who have joined the armies in the field in a position of inferiority, no licence for prospecting for minerals under chapter 2 of the Dahir of 19th January last (see p. 706 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th March, 1914) will be granted until further notice, and that a demand for such licence will not entitle the applicant to any right of priority. (C. 19,459.)

**Suspension of
Issue of Licences
for Prospecting
for Minerals.****MEXICO.**

H.M. Consul at Mexico City (Mr. E. W. P. Thurstan) has forwarded a list of the titles to mining properties in Mexico which have been declared null and void by the Constitutional Government under the provisions of a Decree dated 29th August last. The extreme uncertainty which prevails in regard to the political situation in the

**List of Mining
Titles which have
been Cancelled.**

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***MEXICO**—*continued.*

Republic, remarks H.M. Consul, renders it impossible to predict whether a succeeding Government would be likely to recognise these titles as valid or not, but holders would do well to bear in mind that the instability of political institutions in Mexico is by no means in favour of the permanency of Decrees of this nature.

It may be added that, under certain conditions, fresh applications for titles granted between 19th February, 1913, and 15th August, 1914, were to be considered up to 31st December, 1914.

The list of titles above-mentioned, giving the number of the titles, their date, the name of the mine, the township in which it is situated, and the name of the holder of the title, may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 20,080-1.)

YARNS AND TEXTILES.**BRITISH INDIA.**

The following statement, showing the quantity of cotton yarn spun, and of cotton woven goods produced, in British India and the Native States during the six months ended September, 1912, 1913, and 1914, has been extracted from a return issued by the Indian Government:—

Six Months ended September.

		1912.	1913.	1914.
BRITISH INDIA AND NATIVE STATES.				
Cotton yarn spun	Lbs.	349,205,809	341,806,736	341,704,910
Grey and bleached piece goods ...	Lbs.	106,453,034	101,182,515	100,391,752
	=Yards	465,571,339	442,527,389	423,543,469
Coloured piece goods	Lbs.	34,858,489	35,734,396	29,854,293
	=Yards	147,699,301	152,043,469	126,521,748
Grey and coloured goods (other than piece goods)	Lbs.	889,460	1,132,335	846,102
Hosiery	"	213,891	237,467	128,587
Miscellaneous goods	"	118,736	79,812	142,154
Total of woven goods	"	142,533,610	138,366,526	131,362,888

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) has forwarded an extract from the local press from which it appears that the American textile industry is at present very much preoccupied with orders received as a consequence of the war. The exact volume of business cannot be

**Textile Industry
and Trade.**

*Yarns and Textiles.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.**

estimated, but in spite of probable exaggerations it is known that individual mills have been working day and night in order to complete shipments within the time fixed. The bulk of American textile export trade in the past has consisted of piece goods, but made up articles are now being called for and bid fair to find a place in foreign trade which has not been sought in other years.

(C. 20,161.)

JAPAN.

With reference to the notice on p. 450 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th August last, and to previous notices relative to short time in the Japanese cotton spinning industry, H.M. Vice-Consul at Osaka (Mr. O. White) reports that at a committee meeting of the Cotton Spinners' Association held on 3rd November it was decided to carry out a further curtailment of output from 1st January, 1915. The following recommendations were passed by the meeting, and a general meeting of the Association will be called to give effect to them:—

(1) To continue for six months from 1st February, 1915, the present schedule of curtailed working (which concludes in January).

(2) From 1st January, 1915, to suspend for a period of seven months the working of another 10 per cent. of the spindles, continuing, however, the present exemption of companies exporting 80 per cent. or more of their output.

(3) Present methods of stoppage of spindles to be applied.

At the end of October, 1914, the number of spindles installed was 2,620,500, of which 2,121,600 are affected by the agreement, but allowing for spindles in course of erection it is calculated that the number working from 1st January, 1915, would be equal to about 2,033,000 working full time.

(C.I.B. 45,582.)

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 26th December, 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	43s.	3d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	29s.	9d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	25s.	11d.

For further particulars see p. 921.

A statement is published on p. 922 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 26th December, 1914, as well as of imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

**Imports of
Agricultural
Produce.**

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.*

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the 5 days ended 23rd December, 1914, was **Cotton Statistics.** 106,181 (including 312 bales British West African and 1,578 bales British East African), and the number imported during the fifty-one weeks and 5 days ended 23rd December was 3,776,218 (including 6,618 bales British West Indian, 14,118 bales British West African, 33,254 bales British East African, and 3,574 bales foreign East African). The number of bales **exported** during the 5 days ended 23rd December was 8,839 and during the fifty-one weeks and 5 days, 401,461.

For further details see p. 921.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The following figures of the exports of cultivated rubber from the Federated Malay States during the months of October and November, 1914, are taken from telegraphic information received by the Malay States Information Agency in London, the corresponding figures for October and November, 1913, being added for purposes of comparison:—

	1913.	1914.
	Tons.	Tons.
October	2,160	2,897
November	2,062	2,889
January-November	20,847	27,360

EGYPT (SUDAN).

The Board of Trade have received a copy of a Report issued by the Sudan Central Economic Board giving statistics of the prices of various Sudan products and of Abyssinian coffee at different centres in the Sudan during each month of 1912 and previous years. The products dealt with are:—Barley, beeswax, cattle, coffee, cotton, dates, dukhn (millet), durra, goats, ground nuts, gum, ivory, maize, ostrich feathers, senna, sesame, sheep, and wheat.

The Report may be consulted by firms in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

RUSSIA.

H.M. Embassy at Petrograd reports that, according to the "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" of 23rd October/5th November, the total yield of the tobacco crop in Russia this year has, on the whole, proved below that of last year, owing to the unfavourable weather prevailing during the summer. The best varieties of tobacco, however, have proved to

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***RUSSIA**—*continued.*

be above the average, both in quality and quantity, but the inferior grades have proved below the normal. As regards "mahorka" (an inferior kind of tobacco), although the absence of rain adversely affected the weight, the crop gained thereby in quality. In the Kuban Province about 10 per cent. of the crop was badly damaged by hail-storms.

The "Gazeta" adds that reports are almost unanimous as to the gradual decline of the tobacco industry, owing to the difficulty of finding a market, and also to the fall in prices. The area under cultivation is decreasing, and this is attributed in part to the low class of tobacco grown, to the dearness of land and the cost of preparation of the leaf, but, above all, to the low prices which have ruled of late years.

(C. 19,048)

RUSSIA (FINLAND).

H.M. Consul at Helsingfors (Mr. V. Kestell Cornish) reports that, according to an article recently published in the **Finnish Butter Exports in 1913.** "Official Journal" of Finland, the export of genuine Finnish butter in 1913 was 12,640,298 kilogs., of which 9,509,795 kilogs. went to the United Kingdom, 2,299,428 kilogs. to Germany, 678,105 kilogs. to Russia, 78,221 kilogs. to Denmark, and 74,749 kilogs. to Sweden. The total value of these exports amounted to 35,270,258 marks (about £1,410,810). Russian butter was also exported *via* Finland to the extent of 1,101,156 kilogs., so that the total export of butter from the latter country in 1913 was 13,741,454 kilogs., of which 11,789,141 kilogs. were shipped from Hangö.

The average price for the best Finnish butter f.o.b. Hangö, less commission, discount and freight charges, was 2.76 Finnish marks per kilog. in 1913, as compared with 2.87 Finnish marks in 1912.

(C.I.B. 45,274.)

Since 8th October, 1913, the Finnish butter trade has been under the supervision of the State.

Kilog.=2.2046 lbs. Finnish mark=9.6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.**GERMANY.**

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 9th December states that as a result of the great demand in Germany for leather for military purposes, boots and shoes have become dearer. Men's box calf boots, for instance, are now 3 marks (nearly 3s.) per pair dearer than before the war. Many boot manufacturers are refusing to carry out contracts undertaken at that time, and considerable trouble has arisen in the trade in consequence.

*Miscellaneous.***FRANCE.**

H.M. Embassy in France reports that the financial and economic mission to Brazil with which Monsieur Caillaux has been charged comprises an enquiry into the raw materials and produce generally of that country which might be imported into France, and into the manufactured articles which up till now have been supplied to Brazil by Germany and Austria-Hungary and which might henceforth be supplied by France. M. Caillaux will also report upon telegraphic communication between France and Brazil.

(C. 18,614.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) has transmitted an extract from a local journal relative to the ice-making industry in the United States, in which a capital of about 150,000,000 dollars is represented. This sum is divided amongst 3,500 plants whose machinery has a capacity of about 20,000,000 tons of ice annually, and does not include countless small installations for markets, hotels, creameries, &c.

**Ice-Making
Industry and
Cold Storage.**

The number of cold storage warehouses in America exceeds 860, with a total space of over 169,541,000 cubic feet.

The full report, which contains interesting particulars of many branches of the refrigerating and cold storage systems in America, may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 20,163.)

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago also reports that, according to a statement in the "National Provisioner," the export trade year in provisions which ends on 1st November, shows a heavy decrease in exports of lard, pork and hog meats from the United States, amounting to nearly 2,000,000 lbs. less than during the previous twelve months.

**Decrease in
Export of
Provisions.**

(C. 18,425.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.***TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.**

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of November, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

Government Publications.

Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 have been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) for the first volume and 4s. 1d. (post free 4s. 7d.) for the second. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country; and in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that beginning with the issues for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries of *consignment* for imports, and countries of final destination, so far as known, for exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given, as mentioned above, on the same basis as those published (up to the year 1908) in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the December issue:—The Labour Market in November; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Retail Food Prices; Employment in Germany and Sweden; Food Prices in Berlin in October; Labour Disputes in New York State in 1913; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries; Labour Statistics of the Australian Commonwealth during second Quarter of 1914.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORT.

The following report of the **Annual Series** has been issued by the Foreign Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 5,403. Trade of Paraguay in 1913-14. Price 2½d.

Agriculture and live stock.

Currency and finances.

Tobacco cultivation.

Shipping.

Railway development.

Map.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports have been issued by the Colonial Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 814. Hong Kong, 1913. Price 2½d.

No. 821. Northern Nigeria, 1913. Price 3½d.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Royal Commission on the Natural Resources, Trade, and Legislation of certain portions of His Majesty's Dominions. Minutes of Evidence taken in the Union of South Africa in 1914; Part I. [Cd. 7,706.] Price 3s. Part II. [Cd. 7,707.] Price 1s. 8d.

Government Publications.

Banking, Railway and Shipping Statistics, Ireland (June, 1914).
[Cd. 7,675.] Price 2½d.

This is the half-yearly report on the banking, railway and shipping statistics of Ireland, issued by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, and deals with the period January-June, 1914. The deposits and cash balances in Joint Stock Banks amounted on 30th June, 1914, to £61,955,000 (excluding £3,021,000 in Government and other public accounts in the Bank of Ireland), as compared with £60,144,000 at the corresponding period in 1913, being an increase of £1,811,000. The estimated amount in the Post Office Savings Banks in Ireland on 30th June, 1914, was £13,303,000, as compared with £13,014,000 on the corresponding date in 1913. The receipts of Irish railways during the half-year January-June, 1914, amounted to £2,135,701, a decrease of £19,192 or 0·9 per cent., as compared with the receipts during the corresponding period of 1913.

**TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE
SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.**

Trade Enquiry Offices are maintained in London at the following addresses by the Governments indicated, viz. :—

Dominion of Canada	...	...	17, Victoria Street, S.W.; also 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).
Commonwealth of Australia.	...	...	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales	...	...	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	...	...	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland	...	...	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia	...	...	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia	...	...	Savoy House, 115-6, Strand, W.C.
Tasmania	...	...	56, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	...	...	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Union of South Africa	...	...	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

Trade enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. :—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

- Crop Prospects in Sicily.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 4th Dec.
- Orange and Lemon Cultivation in California.
Italian Consular Report (Rome), No. 22.
- Crop Prospects in Burma.
"Rangoon Gazette" (Rangoon), 23rd Nov.
- Crop Prospects in India.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 26th Nov.
- Rice Crop in Siam.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 2nd Dec.
- Coffee Market in Hamburg.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 7th Dec.
- Sugar Production in France in October, 1914.
Italian Consular Report (Rome), No. 21.
- Crop Prospects in Argentina.
"Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires), 20th Nov.
- Olive Crop in Andalusia (Spain).
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 2nd Dec.
- Wood Waste Utilisation.
"West Coast Lumberman" (Seattle), 15th Nov.
- Rangoon Bean Trade.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 26th Nov.
- Timber from Persia : Russian Trade in.
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 3rd Dec.
- Crop Conditions in Russia.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 8th Dec.
- Rice Crop Prospects in Burma.
"Rangoon Gazette" (Rangoon), 23rd Nov.

Machinery and Engineering.

- Motor Vehicles in Denmark : Openings.
Italian Consular Report (Rome), No. 22.
- Power Looms : Tuning and Construction —(continued).
"Canadian Textile Journal" (Montreal), Dec.
- American Institute of Chemical Engineers: Meeting.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 12th Dec.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Steel Rails : Elimination of Seams.
"Iron Age" (New York), 10th Dec.
- Geological Survey in South Africa.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 21st Nov.
- Electro-Perous-ive Welding.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 12th Dec.
- Tool Steel Hardening.
"Iron Age" (New York), 10th Dec.
- German Steel Works Union : Operations in 1913-14.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 3rd Dec.
- Coke Trouble in the Foundry : Cau-es.
"Iron Age" (New York), 10th Dec.
- Petroleum Refining in Roumania.
Italian Consular Report (Rome), No. 22.
- Coke Market in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 7th Dec.
- Nitrate Industry in Chile : Financial Condition.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 9th Dec.
- Tin Plate Contracts for 1915.
"Iron Age" (New York), 10th Dec.
- Wolfram Industry in Burma.
"Rangoon Gazette," 16th Nov.
- Nickel Plating Aluminium.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 12th Dec.
- Pig Iron Production in United States.
"Iron Age" (New York), 10th Dec.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Shipping at the Port of Rangoon.
"Rangoon Gazette" (Rangoon), 23rd Nov.
- Shipping on the Rhine.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 5th Dec.
- Railways in Argentina : Reports for 1913-14.
"Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires), 20th Nov.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Jute Industry in Calcutta.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 4th Dec.
- Wool Supplies in Russia.
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 3rd Dec.
- Plain Loom Weaving Faults and Remedies.
"Canadian Textile Journal" (Montreal), Dec.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Textiles and Textile Materials—cont.

- Silk Industry in France.
"Economiste Français" (Paris), 19th Dec.
- Cotton Piece Goods Market in Russia.
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 9th Dec.
- Spinning and Weaving Results in India in September,
"Times of India" (Bombay), 28th Nov.
- Bleaching of Wool Fibres.
"Canadian Textile Journal" (Montreal), Dec.
- Silk Production of the World, 1913-14.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 6th Dec.
- Silk Warp Printing.
"Posselt's Textile Journal" (Philadelphia), Dec.
- Cotton Supplies in Russia
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 4th Dec.
- Emergency Dyeing.
"Canadian Textile Journal" (Montreal), Dec.
- Textile Industry in Japan.
"Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay), Oct.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- Dutch East Indies: Commercial Situation.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 3rd Dec.
- Siam: Trade and Commerce.
Italian Consular Report (Rome), No. 10.
- Germany: Reichsbank Clearings in November, 1914.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 4th Dec.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.

- Guatemala: Financial Conditions.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 2nd Dec.
- Russia: Budget and the War.
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), 9th Dec.
- Canada: Bank Statement for October.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 4th Dec.
- Argentina: Economic Conditions in Buenos Aires (city) in 1913—(continued).
"Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires), 20th Nov.
- Bolivia: Credit Conditions.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 2nd Dec.
- Canada: Bank Failures since Confederation.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 4th Dec.
- South Africa: Italian Trade with.
Italian Consular Report (Rome), No. 9.
- Portuguese East Africa: Trade Situation
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 9th Dec.

Miscellaneous.

- Alcohol in France.
Italian Consular Report (Rome), No. 21.
- Dyes and Dyeing Materials in India.
"Capital" (Calcutta), 26th Nov.
- Hide and Skin Trade of Paraguay.
Italian Consular Report (Rome), No. 22.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India.—Department of Statistics: Report on Tea Production for 1913.

New Zealand.—

Mines Statement for 1913.

Marine Department's Report for 1913-14.

Canterbury Chamber of Commerce Report for 1913-14.

Mauritius.—Almanac for 1914.

British Guiana.—Report of the Lands and Mines Department for 1913-14.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the 5 days, and 51 weeks and 5 days ended 23rd December, 1914 :—

				5 days ended 23rd Dec., 1914.	51 Weeks and 5 days ended 23rd Dec., 1914.	5 days ended 23rd Dec., 1914.	51 Weeks and 5 days ended 23rd Dec., 1914.
				IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
				Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	...	...	...	85,945	2,584,456	5,143	163,160
Brazilian	...	...	...	—	211,033	—	16,014
East Indian	...	...	...	4,274	251,091	247	67,417
Egyptian	...	...	...	14,072	478,362	3,449	142,426
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1,890*	251,276†	—	12,444
Total	...	...	...	106,181	3,776,218	8,839	401,461

* Including 312 bales British West African and 1,578 bales British East African.

† Including 6,618 bales British West Indian, 14,118 bales British West African, 33,254 bales British East African, and 3,574 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 26th December, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

						Average Price.		
						Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 26th December, 1914						43 3	29 9	25 11
Corresponding Week in—								
1907	...	...	...	...	...	35 1	26 9	18 4
1908	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	26 7	17 4
1909	...	...	...	...	...	33 3	25 1	17 4
1910	...	...	...	...	...	30 5	23 9	16 9
1911	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	33 4	20 7
1912	...	...	...	...	...	29 10	28 6	19 2
1913	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	25 10	18 4

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of **Agricultural Produce** imported into the **United Kingdom** in the week ended 26th December, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 26th Dec., 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	8	1
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	—	158
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	92,764	136,363
Mutton " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	96,608	69,053
Pork " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	22,721	22,648
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	4,333	8,844
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	95,189	88,940
Beef	"	824	715
Hams	"	18,326	11,218
Pork	"	3,787	3,578
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,026	2,644
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	34,379	11,466
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	42,779	66,583
Margarine	"	21,696	19,357
Cheese	"	32,319	20,719
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	181	221
" condensed	"	16,276	19,258
" preserved, other kinds... ..	"	686	1
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	246,367	356,344
Poultry	Value £	62,252	47,151
Game	"	341	2,053
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	12,772	2,100
Lard	"	28,797	48,984
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	925,500	1,771,900
Wheat-meal and flour... ..	"	136,400	289,900
Barley	"	42,700	150,900
Oats	"	23,000	331,900
Peas	"	25,870	63,280
Beans	"	9,370	25,650
Maize or Indian corn	"	951,500	350,900
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	88,872	65,298
Apricots and peaches	"	—	37
Bananas... ..	Bunches	74,495	9,811
Cherries	Owts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	1,255	534
Lemons	"	14,423	6,273
Oranges	"	283,108	135,791
Pears	"	1,025	232
Plums	"	—	—
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	5,761	288
Hay	Tons	—	276
Straw	"	—	21
Moss Litter	"	3,164	1,844
Hops	Owts.	519	5,609
Locust beans	"	966	39,891
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	107,407	90,850
Potatoes... ..	Owts.	880	14,205
Tomatoes	"	10,068	8,927
Unenumerated	Value £	3,816	7,423
Vegetables, dried... ..	Owts.	5,922	10,865
" preserved by canning	"	10,764	6,087

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."
Commonwealth of Australia...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and New Zealand Insurance Buildings, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address, "Austere."

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz. : Commercial Statistics ; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations ; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities ; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender ; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products ; Forms of Certificates of Origin ; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3d., the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15s. 2d. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C. ; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff ; in Edinburgh to H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street ; in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street ; or to the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C. All applications regarding advertisement rates, &c., should be sent direct to the sole contractors for advertisements, Messrs. Laughton & Co., Ltd., 3, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 881.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to : *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1911-14.

Unemployment insurance.

The Unemployment Insurance (Short Time) Regulations, 1914, dated the 16th December, 1914, made by the Board of Trade under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911, and the National Insurance (Part II. Amendment) Act, 1914.

Short Title and Commencement.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Short Time) Regulations, 1914, and shall come into force on the date hereof.

Interpretation.

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires or admits:—

The expression "certificate of exceptional unemployment" means a certificate issued by the Board of Trade that there is exceptional unemployment in the trade or branch of a trade specified in the certificate.

The expression "order of exemption" means an order made by the Board of Trade under Section 7 of the National Insurance (Part II. Amendment) Act, 1914, exempting workmen of a specified class or description employed by a specified employer, and the employer, from contributions under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911.

The expression "the Labour Exchange" means the Labour Exchange at which the unemployment books of the workmen to whom the Order of Exemption applies are deposited by the employer in accordance with these Regulations.

The expression "the reduced working hours" means the working hours as set out in the Order of Exemption or as varied in accordance with Regulation 9 of these Regulations.

Certificate of exceptional unemployment.

3. (1) An order of exemption shall not be granted to an employer in any trade or branch of a trade unless a certificate of exceptional unemployment has been granted and remains in force in respect of such trade or branch of a trade.

(2) Any employer of workmen in an insured trade and any association of such employers may make application to the Board of Trade for a certificate of exceptional unemployment. Such application shall be made in the form set forth in the First Schedule to these Regulations or in such other form as the Board may direct.

(3) A certificate of exceptional unemployment may be modified or cancelled at any time by the Board of Trade, but before modifying or cancelling a certificate the Board of Trade shall give notice in writing to the applicant, and shall take into consideration any representation made by the applicant within fourteen days or any longer period specified in the notice, thereafter, Similar notice shall also be given to each employer in the trade

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or branch of a trade covered by the certificate in respect of whom an order of exemption is then in force.

(4) Notice of the issue, amendment or cancellation of a certificate of exceptional unemployment shall be given by the Board of Trade in writing to the applicant and shall be published by the Board of Trade in the "Board of Trade Journal," or in such other manner as the Board may think fit.

Application for order of exemption.

4. (1) Any employer of insured workmen who desires to obtain an order of exemption shall:—

(i.) Make application for a certificate of exceptional unemployment in accordance with Regulation 3 of these Regulations, unless a certificate of exceptional unemployment has already been issued and remains in force in respect of the trade or branch of a trade concerned; and

(ii.) make application to the Board of Trade for an Order of Exemption in the form set forth in the second schedule to these Regulations or in such other form as the Board may direct.

(2) The Board of Trade, if satisfied that an order of exemption should be granted, whether in the form applied for or in some modified form, shall give notice in writing to the employer that such order will be granted.

(3) (i.) The employer shall thereupon, within 14 days after the receipt of the notice by him, deposit at a convenient Labour Exchange or Labour Exchanges to be specified in the notice, the unemployment books of all the workmen to whom the order of exemption will apply. Before depositing the unemployment books the employer shall affix stamps representing the full number of contributions that would have been due if the employment of the workman had terminated at the date of deposit. The books deposited shall be accompanied by a list in duplicate of the names of the workmen and the numbers of their unemployment books.

(ii.) Where the employer has an arrangement with the Board of Trade under Section 99 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, he shall, in lieu of depositing the unemployment books, give notice to the Labour Exchange of the date from which he desires the order of exemption to commence, and stamps shall be affixed to the unemployment books as if the employment of the workmen had terminated at this date.

(4) As soon as the unemployment books have been deposited, or notice has been given to the Labour Exchange as aforesaid, the Board of Trade, if satisfied that the conditions of Section 7 of the Amending Act and of these Regulations continue to be fulfilled, shall issue the order of exemption which shall be in the form set forth in the third schedule to these Regulations or in such other form as the Board may direct.

(5) As soon as an order has been issued contributions shall cease to be payable in respect of the workmen to whom the order

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will apply, as from the date at which the unemployment books were deposited, until the order ceases to apply in accordance with the Regulations.

Systematic short time.

5. An order of exemption shall not be granted unless the Board of Trade are satisfied that the employer proposes to work systematic short time in accordance with the following conditions:—

(i.) The reduction in working hours constituting the short time shall consist either

(a) in a reduction of the weekly hours to a total not exceeding five-sixths of the number usually recognised as constituting a full week's work at that time in the trade or branch of a trade and district, or

(b) in a stoppage of work for some day in the week which has been usually recognised as a working day of at least four hours at that time in the trade or branch of a trade and district, and in either case, the working hours on any day of the week shall not exceed those usually worked on that day in the trade or branch of a trade and district.

(ii.) The method of reducing the working hours shall not be such that the workman may obtain unemployment benefit whilst working short time.

(iii.) The precise hours within which the reduced working hours will be confined on each day shall be stated in the application for the order of exemption.

(iv.) The systematic short time shall apply to all the insured workmen employed by the employer at or in connection with the establishment to which the application for the order of exemption relates, or, where the Board of Trade are satisfied that different departments may be treated separately, at, or in connection with a department or departments in such establishment other than such workmen as the Board of Trade may consider to be engaged in purely subsidiary occupations.

Affixing of order of exemption and notices.

6. The employer shall affix and shall, whilst the order of exemption remains in force, keep constantly affixed in such a place and position that they may be easily read by the workmen to whom the order of exemption applies, a copy of the order of exemption and of any notices given to the Labour Exchange in accordance with Regulation 9.

Receipt Card for unemployment book.

7. (1) So long as any unemployment book remains deposited at the Labour Exchange in accordance with these Regulations, the employer, notwithstanding anything in the Unemployment Insurance Regulations, 1912, or any other Regulations made under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911, shall not be liable for its custody.

(2) The Labour Exchange shall issue a receipt card to the

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employer in respect of each unemployment book deposited by him in accordance with these Regulations.

(3) The employer on obtaining the receipt card shall become responsible for the custody of the receipt card so long as the employment of the workman continues or till the receipt card is returned by the employer to the Labour Exchange in exchange for the unemployment book.

(4) The employer shall return the receipt card to the Labour Exchange before the unemployment book is return to him by the Labour Exchange in accordance with these Regulations.

(5) If the employment of the workman terminates whilst the unemployment book is deposited at the Labour Exchange in accordance with these Regulations, the provisions of Regulation 5 of the Unemployment Insurance Regulations, 1912, with regard to the return of the Unemployment Book to the workman and the giving of a receipt therefor by the workman shall apply as if the receipt card were an Unemployment Book.

Variation of particulars of short time working.

8. Where an Order of Exemption has been granted the particulars of short time working as set out in the application for the Order shall not be varied except within the limits and subject to the conditions set out in Regulations 9 to 12 of these Regulations.

Variation of reduced working hours.

9. The reduced working hours may be varied within the limits prescribed by Regulation 5 either in respect of the whole establishment or in respect of the particular department or departments provided that at least 12 hours' notice in writing of the proposed variation is given beforehand to the Labour Exchange and the working hours as thus varied shall thereupon be substituted for the reduced working hours set out in the Order of Exemption. The notice shall give details of the working hours as varied in the form set out in the Order of Exemption, and shall, if necessary, specify the department or departments to which the varied working hours are to apply.

Increased hours in cases of emergency.

10. (1) For the purpose of completing an urgent order or orders or other work which cannot be delayed without prejudice to the continuance of workmen in their employment and subject to the provisions of this regulation, any workmen to whom the Order of Exemption applies may be employed otherwise than within the reduced working hours provided that:—

(a) Immediate notice in writing of the intention so to employ the workmen is given by the employer to the Labour Exchange.

(b) The employer furnishes the Board with any information required by them to satisfy themselves as to the circumstances in which the reduced working hours were exceeded.

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(2) The notice under this Regulation shall, unless it is not practicable to do so, be despatched before the workmen are so employed, and shall state the reason why it is necessary to exceed the reduced working hours. It shall be accompanied by a list of the names and numbers of the unemployment books of the workmen in whose case the reduced hours are to be, or have been, exceeded and by the receipts cards for their unemployment books. The Labour Exchange shall thereupon immediately return the unemployment books to the employer for payment of contributions.

(3) After the unemployment book of any workman is so returned to the employer, it may be subsequently re-deposited by the employer at the Labour Exchange on any day on which the reduced working hours are not exceeded by the workmen.

(4) In the case of each workman in respect of whom notice is given under this Regulation, contributions under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911, shall be payable as if the Order of Exemption did not apply to his employment from and including the day during which the reduced working hours are first exceeded, until his unemployment book is re-deposited at the Labour Exchange in accordance with this Regulation.

(5) Where the employer has an arrangement with the Board of Trade under Section 99 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, the unemployment books of the workman shall not be returned to him under this Regulation. Contributions in respect of the workmen shall be payable in accordance with the arrangement as if the Order of Exemption did not apply in respect of each day during which the reduced working hours are exceeded, and the employer shall supply the Labour Exchange with the necessary particulars to enable the unemployment book to be stamped accordingly.

Termination of workmen's employment.

11. If the employment of any workman to whom the order relates is terminated, notice must be given to the Labour Exchange within 24 hours thereafter.

Engagement of other workmen.

12. If additional workmen of the classes described in the Order of Exemption are engaged (whether in substitution for workmen whose employment has terminated, or otherwise), notice must be given to the Labour Exchange within 24 hours thereafter, together with a list of the names and the numbers of the unemployment books of the workmen, and thereupon, unless the Board of Trade otherwise direct, the Order of Exemption shall apply to such workmen as from the date of their engagement. The unemployment books of such workmen shall be deposited by the employer at the Labour Exchange as soon as practicable after the date of their engagement.

Effect of non-compliance with Regulations 8 to 12.

13. In any case where the provisions of Regulations 8 to 12 have not been complied with, the method of working shall not be

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regarded as systematic short time except as regards such period and such workmen (if any) with respect to which or whom the Board of Trade certify that systematic short time has been worked, and the employer and workmen shall, except as regards the period and workmen covered by such certificate be liable to the payment of contributions under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911, as if the Order of Exemption had not been made.

Cancellation or expiration of Order of Exemption.

14. (1) An Order of Exemption may be cancelled by the Board of Trade in any of the following circumstances:—

(i.) If the employer gives notice to the Labour Exchange that the short time working will be discontinued after a specified date.

(ii.) If the certificate of exceptional unemployment relating to the trade or branch of a trade has been modified or cancelled.

(iii.) If, in the opinion of the Board, the circumstances are such that the exemption from payment of Unemployment Insurance contributions is no longer justified.

(2) An Order of Exemption shall not continue in force for a longer period than twelve months, and, unless the Board of Trade for special reasons otherwise determine, a further order relating to the same class or description of workmen employed at the same establishment shall not be issued before the expiration of six months after the date at which the previous order ceased to have effect.

(3) Upon the cancellation or expiration of an Order of Exemption, the unemployment books remaining deposited shall be immediately returned to the employer, or, in the case of a workman whose employment has then terminated, to the workman, provided that in the case of an employer having an arrangement under Section 99 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, the books not returned to the workman shall be retained in the custody of the Board of Trade.

Employer to furnish information and allow access to records.

15. (1) An employer who has made an application for an Order of Exemption or to whom an Order of Exemption has been granted, shall furnish to the Board such information as the Board may require for the purpose of enabling them to deal with the application, or for the purpose of verifying the actual hours of work during the currency of an Order.

(2) An employer, so far as may be necessary for these purposes, shall allow an Officer of the Board duly authorised on their behalf to enter the place of employment at any reasonable time and inspect any material books of account, wages sheets or books and time sheets or books.

Signed by Order of the Board of Trade this 16th day of December, 1914.

H. LLEWELLYN SMITH,

Secretary to the Board of Trade.

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FIRST SCHEDULE.

Application for a Certificate of Exceptional Unemployment.

(1) We hereby apply to the Board of Trade, under Regulation 3 of the Unemployment Insurance (Short Time) Regulations, 1914, for the issue of a certificate that there is exceptional unemployment in the trade or branch of a trade described in this application.

1. Full name and address of
Employer or Association of
Employers making the applica-
tion
2. (a) Where application is made
by an individual employer, busi-
ness of employer
- (b) When application is made
by an Association of Employers—
 (i.) Trade or trades represented
 by Association
- (ii.) District or districts covered
 by Association (a copy of the
 articles of association, list of
 members, &c., should be
 supplied, if practicable)
3. Precise description of the trade or
branch of trade in respect of which
the certificate is desired. If a
certificate is desired only for a
particular district, the district
should be precisely defined
4. Evidence of exceptional unem-
ployment (set out here a summary
of the case in support of the appli-
cation; the details should be
given in separate statements
annexed to this form (each of
which should be signed by the
applicant and dated) or referred to
as available for inspection if
desired) ,

Signature

Date.

This form when completed should be sent with all enclosures to The Director, Labour Exchange and Unemployment Insurance Department, Board of Trade, Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.

National Insurance Acts, 1911-14.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Application for Order of Exemption (Short Time).

I
WE hereby apply to the Board of Trade, in pursuance of Section 7 of the National Insurance (Part II. Amendment) Act, 1914, for an order exempting from contributions under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911 (1) the workmen of the class or description specified below employed by $\frac{\text{me}}{\text{us}}$ who are systematically working short time in accordance with particulars set out below and the Unemployment Insurance (Short Time) Regulations, 1914, and (2) their employer.

PARTICULARS.

Full name and address of employer

Particulars of certificate of exceptional unemployment—

(1) Trade or branch of a trade covered by certificate or application for certificate

(2) Date of certificate or of application for certificate

Address at which workmen are employed.

Class or Description.	Approximate number.
--------------------------	------------------------

Precise classes or descriptions of workmen employed at address given for whom order is desired with approximate number in each class or description...

Classes or descriptions of other insured workmen employed at address given with approximate number in each class or description.....

*National Insurance Acts, 1911-14.**Particulars of short time.*

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Total.
Precise time of commencing work...							
Precise time of finishing work ...							
Meal times---							
Precise hour of stopping work ...							
Precise hour of resuming work ...							
Precise hour of stopping work ...							
Precise hour of resuming work...							
Precise hour of stopping work ...							
Precise hour of resuming work...							
Total hours <i>exclusive</i> of meal times							
Particulars of hours usually recognised as constituting a full week's work in the trade and district ...							
Total hours <i>exclusive of meal times</i> ---							
Summer ...							
Winter ...							
(if different.)							
Period during which winter hours, if different, are worked							
Are these hours fixed by agreement between associations of employers and workmen?							
Period for which Order of Exemption is desired.							
Commencing on							19
Ending on							19
Has the employer an arrangement under Section 99 of the National Insurance Act, 1911?							
Date of last previous application (if any) for a ruling or refund under Section 96 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, or for an Order of Exemption under Section 7 of the National Insurance (Part II. Amendment) Act, 1914.							
Date.....							
Signature of employer							

National Insurance Acts, 1911-14.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Order of Exemption (Short time).

1. In pursuance of section 7 of the National Insurance (Part II. Amendment) Act, 1914, and the Unemployment (Short Time) Regulations, 1914, the Board of Trade hereby make an Order exempting from contributions under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911, subject to the terms of this Order:—

- (1.) The workmen of the class or description specified in the First Schedule to this Order, employed by the employer therein specified, whose unemployment books were deposited at the Labour Exchange by the said employer on the day of 19 , in accordance with the Unemployment Insurance (Short Time) Regulations, 1914, or are hereafter deposited at the said Exchange by the said employer during the currency of this Order in accordance with Regulation 12 of the said Regulations.
- (2.) The employer specified in the First Schedule to this Order in respect of the said workmen.

2. The exemption conferred by this Order shall apply only so long as:—

- (1.) The unemployment books of the workmen remain deposited as aforesaid.
- (2.) The workmen are systematically working short time in accordance with the particulars set out in the Second Schedule to this Order, or in such other manner duly notified beforehand to the Board of Trade as is provided for by Regulation 9 of the Unemployment Insurance (Short Time) Regulations, 1914.
- (3.) The requirements of the Unemployment Insurance (Short Time) Regulations, 1914, are duly complied with.

3. This Order shall apply as from the date specified in paragraph 1 (1) as the date of deposit and may be revoked at any time by the Board of Trade. If not previously revoked the Order shall cease to have effect on the day of , 191 .

Signed by Order of the Board of Trade.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Name and address of employer.

Class or description of workman.

National Insurance Acts, 1911-14.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Particulars of Short Time Working.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Total p.w.
Precise hour of commencing work ..							
Precise hour of finishing work							
Meal times--							
Precise hour of stopping work ...							
Precise hour of resuming work ..							
Precise hour of stopping work ...							
Precise hour of resuming work ...							
Precise hour of stopping work ...							
Precise hour of resuming work ...							
Total hours, <i>exclusive of meal times</i>							

L. I. 357.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

Board of Trade Journal.

NOVEMBER 19, 1914.

PROPOSED NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF

OF THE

TERRITORY OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA,

1914.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

The Board of Trade have received from their Imperial Trade Correspondent at Bulawayo copies of the Customs **Proposed new 'Tariff' proposals** which were introduced in the **Customs Tariff**. Legislative Council of Southern Rhodesia on the 5th October last.

The proposed classification of the articles shown in the first schedule is similar to that adopted in the new Customs Tariff of the Union of South Africa of 1914.* The General Tariff rates are the same (except as regards some prohibitions) as those leviable in the Union, but, in consequence of the operation of what is known as the "Rhodes clause" of the Southern Rhodesia Order in Council of 1898, as amended in 1914, the preferential rates of duty on British goods are not, in all cases, identical with those leviable in the Union of South Africa.

There are numerous alterations proposed in the tariff, notably the suspension of duty on various articles (*see* Second Schedule) and an increase of the specific duties on butterine, &c., mixed coffee, motor spirit, tea in small packets, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, and sparkling wines, and of the *ad valorem* duties on such articles as bioscopes, bespoke clothing, distilled glycerine, gold and silver plate, jewellery, leather manufactures and tobacconists' wares. The duties on some articles (*i.e.*, metal parts for acetylene gas lamps, canvas in the piece, sand paper, hair for brushmaking, meerschaum, aluminium, tissue papers for fruit packing, saddlery and harness furniture, street spraying machines, railless trams and crude glycerine have been reduced, whilst the free list has been extended by the inclusion of radium, steel balls, iron pyrites, surgical instruments and vegetable tallow.

The Administrator may suspend the duties upon the articles mentioned in the Second Schedule to the extent specified against each item therein.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent states that in the event of the proposals becoming law, the rates of duty on spirits and tobacco will be operative from the 5th October, *i.e.*, date upon which notice was given in the Legislative Council, and from which date bonds for differences in duties have been taken. Upon all other articles in the First Schedule the rates will be operative from the date of promulgation of the Ordinance giving effect to the same.

The following is the full text of the tariff schedules:—

* For which, *see* the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th August, 1914.

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***SOUTHERN RHODESIA—continued.****FIRST SCHEDULE.****TARIFF OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.****Class I.—Special Rates.**

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty			Remarks.
	Under the General Tariff.	Under the British Preferential Tariff		
		On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Possessions.	On goods the Produce or Manufacture of any non-reciprocating British Possessions.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Acetic and pyroligneous acids and extracts, essences of vinegar, of any strength, not exceeding the strength of proof—				
(a) In bottles or other vessels of a capacity of not more than one imperial quart, per imperial gallon	0 1 7	0 1 6	0 1 6	
(b) In larger vessels, per imperial gallon	0 1 1	0 1 0	0 1 0	
and in addition, in either case, for each degree of strength in excess of the strength of proof per degree ...	0 0 5	*0 0 4	*0 0 4	* The maximum rate upon British is 3/- per gallon.
NOTE.—Proof will be held to be equal to 6 per cent. of absolute acid and shall be determined in the manner prescribed by the Customs Authorities.				
2. Ale, beer, and cider; all kinds of strength, exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit, per imperial gallon—				
(a) In bottles or other vessels of a capacity of not more than one imperial quart ...	0 2 0	0 1 6	0 1 6	
(b) In larger vessels..	0 2 0	0 1 3	0 1 3	
3. Animals—				
(a) Cattle for slaughter, each ...	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	} <i>Vide Second Schedule.</i>
(b) Sheep for slaughter, each ...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	
(c) Mules and geldings, each ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***SOUTHERN RHODESIA—continued.****Class I.—Special Rates—continued.**

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty			Remarks.
	Under the General Tariff.	Under the British Preferential Tariff		
		On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Possessions.	On goods the Produce or Manufacture of any non-reciprocating British Possessions.	
4. Beads, per lb. (or per £100 <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever shall be the greater.)	£ s. d. 0 0 6½	£ s. d. 0 0 3	£ s. d. 0 0 3	The maximum rate upon British is 3d. per lb.
5. Blasting compounds, including all kinds of explosives suitable and intended for blasting, but not suitable for use in fire-arms (excepting detonators); and collodion cotton not intended for manufacturing purposes, per lb.	25 0 0	—	—	
6. Butter, per lb.	0 0 2½	0 0 2	0 0 2½	Vide Second Schedule.
7. (a) Butterine, margarine, ghee, and other substitutes for butter, per lb. (b) Compound lard, cottonolene, nuttase and other similar substances for use as food or for cooking, per lb.	0 0 3½	0 0 3	0 0 3	
8. Candles, per 100 lbs.	0 0 3½	0 0 2	0 0 2	— Vide Second Schedule.
9. Cards, playing, per pack (and in addition per £100 <i>ad valorem</i>)	0 5 0	0 4 2	0 5 0	
10. Cement for building purposes, per 400 lbs.	0 0 6	20% <i>ad val.</i>	20% <i>ad val.</i>	
11. Cheese :— (a) Made from milk or cream, from which no fat has been abstracted and to which no animal or vegetable fat has been added, per lb.	15 0 0			
(b) Other	0 1 3	0 1 0	0 1 3	
12. Chicory and substitute for coffee or chicory, including chicory root, per lb..	0 0 1½	0 0 1	0 0 1½	
13. Clothing, second-hand, for sale, including coats, vests, trousers, cloaks, mantles and shawls ...	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	
14. Coal and patent fuel, per ton of 2,000 lbs....	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	
	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	
	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***SOUTHERN RHODESIA**—*continued.***Class I.—Special Rates**—*continued.*

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty						Remarks.
	Under the General Tariff.	Under the British Preferential Tariff					
		On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Possessions.	On goods the Produce or Manufacture of any non-reciprocating British Possessions.				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
15. Coke, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0		
16. Cocoa beans, raw ...	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.		
Cocoa nibs and shells, per lb. ...	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1		
Cocoa mass, paste or slab, unsweetened, and cocoa butter, per lb. ...	0 0 1½	0 0 1½	0 0 1½	0 0 1½	0 0 1½		
Cocoa or chocolate, unsweetened, including cocoa beans roasted and crushed; cocoa and chocolate mixed with milk or other food substance, per lb. ...	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	The maximum rate upon British is 2d. per lb.	
(or per £100 <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the greater) ...	10 0 0						
17. Coffee:—							
(a) Raw, per lb. ...	0 0 0¾	0 0 0¾	0 0 0¾	0 0 0¾	0 0 0¾		
(b) Roasted or ground, per lb. ...	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2		
(c) Mixed, per lb. ...	0 0 3	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2		
18. Confectionery:—							
(a) Plain or fancy, of all kinds, compounded made or preserved with sugar; sweetened cocoa or chocolate; honey, jams and jellies; pudding and jelly powders; preserves and sweetmeats; candied or preserved ginger or chow-chow (or per £100 <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever duty shall be the greater)	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	The maximum rate upon British is 2½d. per lb.	
(b) Bon-bons, surprise packets and crackers, per lb....	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	0 0 2½		
(or per £100 <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever duty shall be the greater)	25 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	The maximum rate upon British is 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	
NOTE. — Medicinal preparations properly classed as apothecary-ware are not to be included.							

Proposed Tariff Changes.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA—continued.

Class I.—Special Rates—continued.

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty						Remarks.
	Under the General Tariff.	Under the British Preferential Tariff					
		On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Possessions.	On goods the Produce or Manufacture of any non-reciprocating British Possessions.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
19. Corn and grain—							
(a) Wheat—							
(i.) In the grain, per 100 lbs. ...	0	1	2	0	1	0	0 1 2
(ii.) Ground or otherwise prepared, per 100 lbs. ...	0	2	6	0	2	3	0 2 6
(iii.) Bran, wheaten, per 100 lbs. ...	0	1	2	9 % <i>ad val.</i>		9 % <i>ad val.</i>	<i>Vide</i> Second Schedule.
(b) Barley, buckwheat, kaffir corn, milze, millet oats, rye—							
(i.) In the grain or raw, per 100 lbs. ...	0	2	0	0	1	10	0 2 0
(ii.) Ground malted, or otherwise prepared, including samp. per 100 lbs. ...	0	2	9	0	2	0	0 2 0
(c) Rice, per 100 lbs. ...	0	1	0	0	1	0	0 1 0
Not including patent, proprietary, or other specially prepared foods for invalids or infants, or corn and grain prepared as vegetables.							
20. Dates, per lb. ...	0	0	0½	0	0	0½	0 0 0½
21. Eggs, per lb. ...	0	0	1	0	0	1*	0 0 1*
							* The maximum rate upon British is 9 per cent. <i>ad valorem.</i>
22. Films for bioscopes and cinematographs, per 100 feet ...	0	5	0	Free.		Free.	
23. Fish, not being of South African taking, per lb. ...	0	0	1¼	0	0	1	0 0 1¼
24. Fodder—							
Chaff, hay, lucerne, oat-hay, oil-cake and other fodder not otherwise described, per 100 lbs. ...	0	2	0	0	1	6	0 1 6
							<i>Vide</i> Second Schedule.

Proposed Tariff Changes.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA—continued.

Class I.—Special Rates—continued.

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty			Remarks.
	Under the General Tariff.	Under the British Preferential Tariff		
		On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Possessions.	On goods the Produce or Manufacture of any non-reciprocating British Possessions.	
25. Fruits—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Vide Second Schedule.
(a) Preserved, of all kinds, bottled, tinned, or otherwise preserved, including pulp and candied peel, per lb. ...	0 0 2½	0 0 2	0 0 2½	
(b) Dried, of all kinds, including almonds and nuts, per lb. ...	0 0 2½	0 0 2	0 0 2	
26. Gunpowder and other explosives suitable for use in firearms, per lb. ... (and in addition per £100 <i>ad valorem</i>) ...	0 0 6 15 0 0	0 0 6 9 0 0	0 0 6 9 0 0	
27. Guns and gun-barrels, firearms—				
(a) Single, per barrel	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	
(b) Double and other, per barrel ... (and in either case in addition per £100 <i>ad valorem</i>) ...	0 15 0 15 0 0	0 15 0 10 0 0	0 15 0 10 0 0	
28. Lard, per lb. ...	0 0 1½	0 0 1	0 0 1½	
29. Leather, adulterated or loaded ...	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	
30. Matches—				
(a) Wooden: in boxes or packages of not more than 100 matches, per gross of boxes or packages ... In boxes containing more than 100, but not more than 200 matches, per gross of boxes or packages ... And for every 100 additional matches, in boxes or packages, per gross of 100 matches ...	0 2 0 0 4 0 0 2 0	0 2 0 0 4 0 0 2 0	0 2 0 0 4 0 0 2 0	
(b) Fuses, vestas, or wax matches, or other patent lights used as such: in boxes or packages containing not more than 50, per gross of boxes or packages ... In boxes or packages of more than 50, but not more than 100, per gross of boxes or packages ... And for every 50 additional in boxes or packages, per gross of 50 matches ... Match splints to be classed and pay duty as matches.	0 2 0 0 4 0 0 2 0	0 2 0 0 4 0 0 2 0	0 2 0 0 4 0 0 2 0	

Proposed Tariff Changes.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA—continued.

Class I.—Special Rates—continued.

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty			Remarks.
	Under the General Tariff.	Under the British Preferential Tariff		
		On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Possessions.	On goods the Produce or Manufacture of any non-reciprocating British Possessions.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
31. Meats, meat fats, soups, and other similar substances, used as food, but not including extracts and essences or tallow, per lb.	0 0 1½	0 0 1	0 0 1½	Vide Second Schedule (fresh, frozen and chilled meat).
32. Milk or cream, condensed, desiccated or preserved— (a) Full cream, per 100 lbs. ...	0 5 2	0 4 2	0 4 2	
(b) Skimmed or separated ...	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	
33. Motor spirit, namely benzine, benzoline, naphtha (not potable), gasoline, petrol and petroleum spirit generally, per imperial gallon ...	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	Vide Second Schedule (paraffin).
34. Oils, lubricating (not elsewhere specified), per imperial gallon ...	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	
35. Oils, mineral: illuminating and burning, per imperial gallon...	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	
36. Onions and garlic, not preserved, per lb. ...	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	
37. Peas and beans and other leguminous seeds not elsewhere provided for:— (a) Dried, per 100 lbs.	0 2 0	0 1 10	0 2 0	
(b) Ground or otherwise prepared, per 100 lbs. ...	0 2 9	0 2 0	0 2 0	The maximum rate upon British is 5/- each.
38. Pickles, sauces, chillies, chutneys, and other condiments, per lb. ...	0 0 2½	0 0 2	0 0 2	
39. Pills, imported in packages not for direct sale retail to the public, per lb. ...	1 0 0	20 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	
40. Pistols and revolvers, each	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	
(and in addition per £100 ad valorem) ..	15 0 0	—	—	Vide Second Schedule.
41. Potatoes, not preserved, per 100 lbs. ...	0 2 0	9 % ad val.	9 % ad val.	

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***SOUTHERN RHODESIA—continued.****Class I.—Special Rates—continued.**

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty			Remarks.
	Under the General Tariff.	Under the British Preferential Tariff		
		On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Possessions.	On goods the Produce or Manufacture of any non-reciprocating British Possessions.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
42. Soap, soap powders, and extracts, per 100 lbs. ... (or per £100 <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever shall be the greater) ...	0 4 9 25 0 0	0 4 2 20 0 0	0 4 2 20 0 0	Vide Second Schedule.
43. (a) Spices, per lb. ...	0 0 2½	0 0 2	0 0 2	
(b) Turmeric, per lb. ...	0 0 2½	0 0 1	0 0 1	
44. Spirits—				
(a) Perfumed, per imperial gallon ... (and in addition per £100 <i>ad valorem</i>)	1 2 6 10 0 0	1 2 6 10 0 0	1 2 6 10 0 0	
(b) Liqueurs, cordials and mixed spirits exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit, per imperial gallon ... (or per £100 <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever shall be the greater)	1 2 0 25 0 0	1 2 0 25 0 0	1 2 0 25 0 0	
Such spirits if and when overproof shall be specially entered and strength overproof declared, and the duty on the mixture shall then be leviable at per imperial proof gallon ... (or per £100 <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever duty is the greater)	1 1 0 25 0 0	1 1 0 25 0 0	1 1 0 25 0 0	
(c) Other sorts exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit, per imperial proof gallon ... No allowance will be made for under-proof.	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	
(d) Medicinal and toilet preparations and essences (liquid), syrups and tinctures: containing over 3 per cent. of proof spirit, per imperial gallon ... (or per £100 <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever duty is the greater)	1 2 0 25 0 0	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	The maximum rate upon British is 20 per cent.

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***SOUTHERN RHODESIA—continued.****Class I.—Special Rates—continued.**

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty			Remarks.
	Under the General Tariff.	Under the British Preferential Tariff		
		On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Possessions.	On goods the Produce or Manufacture of any non-reciprocating British Possessions.	
44. Spirits— <i>continued.</i> Such spirits if and when overproof shall be specially entered and strength overproof declared, and the duty on the mixture shall then be leviable at per imperial proof gallon ... (or per £100 <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever duty is the greater)	£ s. d. 1 1 0 25 0 0	£ s. d. — —	£ s. d. — —	
45. Sugar— (a) Candy, loaf, castor, King and cube, per 100 lbs. ... (b) Other kinds, including golden and maple syrup, molasses, saccharum, glucose and treacle, per 100 lbs. ... (c) Saccharine and derivatives of, orthotoluene sulphamide, dulcin and derivatives of phenyl-carbamide and other sweetening substances, per lb. ... NOTE. — In the case of sugar upon which bounties are granted in the country of origin, an additional duty equal to the amount of such bounty is to be levied.	0 5 0 0 3 6 1 0 0	0 5 0 0 3 6 20 % <i>ad val.</i>	0 5 0 0 3 6 20 % <i>ad val.</i>	<i>Vide Second Schedule</i> <i>Vide Second Schedule.</i>
46. Tea :— (a) In packets or tins, not exceeding 10 lbs. each in weight, per lb. (b) In larger packets, or in bulk, per lb. ...	0 0 5 0 0 4	0 0 5 0 0 4	0 0 5 0 0 4	<i>Vide Second Schedule.</i>
47. Tobacco :— (a) Cigars and cigarillos, per lb.... (and in addition per £100 <i>ad valorem</i>)... (b) Goorak, or gooracco, and hookah mixture, and all imitations or substitutes therefor or for tobacco, per lb. ...	0 6 0 15 0 0 0 6 0	0 6 0 15 0 0 0 6 0	0 6 0 15 0 0 0 6 0	

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***SOUTHERN RHODESIA—continued.****Class I.—Special Rates—continued.**

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty			Remarks.
	Under the General Tariff.	Under the British Preferential Tariff		
		On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Possessions.	On goods the Produce or Manufacture of any non-reciprocating British Possessions.	
47. TOBACCO— <i>cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
(c) Snuff, per lb. ...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	
(d) Cigarettes, per lb....	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	
(and in addition per £100 <i>ad valorem</i>)...	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	
(e) Manufactured, per lb. ...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	
(f) Unmanufactured, per lb....	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	
48. Varnish, per imperial gallon ...	0 2 0	9 % <i>ad val.</i>	9 % <i>ad val.</i>	
49. Vinegar, per gallon of any strength, not exceeding the strength of proof—				
(a) In bottles or vessels of a capacity of not more than one imperial quart, per imperial gallon ...	0 1 1	0 1 0	0 1 0	
(b) In larger vessels, or in bulk, per imperial gallon...	0 0 7	0 0 6	0 0 6	
NOTE.—Proof will be held to be equal to 6 per cent. of absolute acid, and shall be determined in the manner prescribed by the Customs.				
50. Waters; mineral, aerated, and table—				
(a) In bottles containing each not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a reputed pint, per dozen bottles. ...	0 0 9	9 % <i>ad val.</i>	9 % <i>ad val.</i>	
(b) In bottles containing more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a reputed pint and not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ reputed pints, per dozen bottles ...	0 1 0	9 % <i>ad val.</i>	9 % <i>ad val.</i>	
(c) In larger size bottles or other containers, per imperial gallon ...	0 1 0	9 % <i>ad val.</i>	9 % <i>ad val.</i>	
NOTE.— <i>Bonâ fide</i> medicinal waters are not included in this item.				

Proposed Tariff Changes.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA—continued.

Class I.—Special Rates—continued.

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty			Remarks.
	Under the General Tariff.	Under the British Preferential Tariff		
		On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Possessions.	On goods the Produce or Manufacture of any non-reciprocating British Possessions.	
51. Wines—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
(a) Still wines, not exceeding 20 per cent. of proof spirit, per imperial gallon ...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	
(b) Still wines, exceeding 20 per cent. of proof spirit, but not exceeding 50 per cent., per imperial gallon ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	
(c) Sparkling wines, per imperial gallon ...	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 12 6	
(and in addition per £100 <i>ad valorem</i> on all the above classes of wine) ...	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	
NOTE.—Wines containing less than 3				

NOTE.—Wines containing less than 3 per cent. of proof spirit are not included in the above, and wines containing more than 50 per cent. of proof spirit are classed as spirits.

GENERAL NOTE.—24 reputed half-pints, 12 reputed pints, 6 reputed quarts and 4 reputed imperial quarts to be deemed to be not less than 1 gallon.

Tins, jars, or other receptacles of reputed weight to be deemed to be not less than such weight.

Reputed 12 oz., 14 oz., and 16 oz. packets of candles to be deemed to be of those weights respectively.

Cement in packages of not less than 350 lbs., and not more than 400 lbs., to be deemed 400 lbs.

Packages of flour or wheaten meal containing not less than 90 lbs., and not more than 100 lbs., to be deemed to be 100 lbs.,

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***SOUTHERN RHODESIA—continued.****Class I.—Special Rates—continued.**

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty			Remarks.
	Under the General Tariff.	Under the British Preferential Tariff		
		On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Possessions.	On goods the Produce or Manufacture of any non-reciprocating British Possessions.	

GENERAL NOTE—cont.

and packages containing more than 180 lbs., and not more than 200 lbs., to be deemed to be 200 lbs.

Oils, and motor spirits, in ordinary reputed two 5 American gallon or ten 1 American gallon tins to be deemed to be not less than 8½ imperial gallons, and two 4 reputed gallon tins to be deemed to be not less than 8 imperial gallons.

Goods mixed or made up of more than one article liable to duty under this or any of the other Classes of this Schedule and not chemically forming another distinct substance, are chargeable with the full duty payable on the article charged with the highest rate of duty and as if such article formed the whole composition.

“Adulterated or loaded leather” shall mean leather (other than chrome and other mineral and combination leathers) that contains more than 3 per cent. of mineral ash, or more than 2 per cent. of glucoses and dextrinoids, or any organic matters, other than pure tannins, fats, oils, wax and stearine, that are essential to the manufacture of leather. Chrome and other

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***SOUTHERN RHODESIA—continued.****Class I.—Special Rates—continued.**

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty			Remarks.
	Under the General Tariff.	Under the British Preferential Tariff		
		On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Possessions.	On goods the Produce or Manufacture of any non-reciprocating British Possessions.	
GENERAL NOTE—contd. mineral and combination leathers shall not, however, have added thereto, or be loaded with, barium, lead or tin compounds, or magnesium sulphate, or sodium sulphate. “Proof” shall mean the strength of proof as ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer. “Proof spirits” shall mean spirits which, at a temperature of fifty-one degrees Fahrenheit's thermometer, weigh twelve thirteenths part of an equal measure of distilled water.				

Class II.—Mixed Rates.

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty						Remarks.			
	Under the General Tariff.	Under the British Preferential Tariff								
		On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Possessions.	On goods the Produce or Manufacture of any non-reciprocating British Possessions.							
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
52. Boots and shoes, per £100	15	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	The maximum rate upon British is 9 per cent.
With a minimum per pair of—										
Men's	0	0	9							
Women's	0	0	6							
Children's	0	0	3							
53. Printed matter :—										
Lithographs, picture post-cards and enlargements or reproductions of the same, per £100	25	0	0	Free			Free			
Christmas annuals, holiday and other special numbers or editions of South African newspapers, magazines or periodicals, per £100	25	0	0	Free			Free			

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***SOUTHERN RHODESIA—continued.****Class II.—Mixed Rates—continued.**

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty			Remarks.
	Under the General Tariff.	Under the British Preferential Tariff		
		On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Possessions.	On goods the Produce or Manufacture of any non-reciprocating British Possessions.	
53. Printed matter— <i>contd.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ruled papers, per £100	15 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	
Letter headings, cards, account and invoice headings, printed, lithographed or embossed, per £100 ...	25 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	
Envelopes, printed, lithographed and embossed, with exception of what is known technically as "side die," and printed paper bags of every description, per £100 ...	25 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	
Account books, per £100	25 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	
Bank cheques, drafts, promissory notes, bills of exchange and similar forms, per £100 ...	25 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	
Labels, printed or lithographed, per £100 ...	25 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	
(or per lb., whichever shall be the greater)...	0 0 3			
Catalogues or price-lists of Colonial firms, printed and posted abroad to individuals in South Africa, per £100 ...	25 0 0	Free	Free	
(or per lb., whichever shall be the greater)...	0 0 3			
All advertising matter, printed, lithographed or embossed, per £100	25 0 0	Free	Free	
(or per lb., whichever shall be the greater)...	0 0 3			
Advertising invoice forms and similar stationery usually issued gratis or at a nominal charge, per £100 ...	25 0 0	9 0 0	9 0	
(or per lb., whichever shall be the greater)...	0 0 3			
54. Vehicles—				
(a) Carriages, carts, coaches and wagons, and finished parts				

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***SOUTHERN RHODESIA—continued.****Class II.—Mixed Rates—continued.**

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty			Remarks.
	Under the General Tariff.	Under the British Preferential Tariff		
		On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Possessions.	On goods the Produce or Manufacture of any non-reciprocating British Possessions.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
54. Vehicles— <i>contd.</i>				
thereof, not elsewhere enumerated, per £100	25 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	} <i>Vide Second Schedule.</i> Maximum rate upon British is 20 per cent.
(b) Second-hand carriages, carts, coaches and wagons, per vehicle	10 0 0			
(and in addition per £100 <i>ad valorem</i>)	15 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
(but in no case shall the duty be less than per £100 <i>ad valorem</i>)	25 0 0			
(c) Motor cars and parts thereof not elsewhere enumerated	15 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0	
(d) Motor cycles, trailers and side cars, and parts thereof	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 10 0	
(e) Bicycles, tricycles, and parts thereof	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 10 0	

Class III.—25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty			Remarks.
	Under the General Tariff.	Under the British Preferential Tariff		
		On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Possessions.	On goods the Produce or Manufacture of any non-reciprocating British Possessions.	
55. Beverages— (a) Fruit juices, cordials, and syrups, not elsewhere enumerated ... (b) All other kinds not exceeding 3 % of proof spirit	25% <i>ad val.</i>	9 % <i>ad val.</i>	9 % <i>ad val.</i>	
56. Bioscopes, magic lanterns, cinematographs; phonographs, gramophones, and records therefor ...		9 "	9 "	
57. Biscuits, cakes, puddings, and pastry		9 "	9 "	
		9 "	9 "	

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***SOUTHERN RHODESIA—continued.****Class III. 25 per cent. ad valorem—continued.**

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty			Remarks.
	Under the General Tariff.	Under the British Preferential Tariff		
		On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Possessions.	On goods the Produce or Manufacture of any non-reciprocating British Possessions.	
58. (a) Blankets and sheets, or rugs, cotton, hair or woollen, or manufactures of cotton, hair or wool, commonly used as blankets or rugs; and coats, jackets, or other apparel made of blanketing or baize, not elsewhere enumerated		20 % ad val.	20 % ad val.	
(b) Padded quilts ...		9	9	
59. (a) Fire bricks		Free	Free	
(b) Other bricks, except bath		9 % ad val.	9 % ad val.	
60. Clothing, bespoke, or made by a tailor or dressmaker to the order of an individual (not including underclothing)		9	9	
61. Extracts and essences of all kinds for food, for flavouring or for perfumery, not elsewhere enumerated, including concentrated soup ...		20	20	
62. Fireworks of all descriptions	25% ad val.	20	20	
63. Glycerine, distilled, not in bulk		9	9	
64. Gold and silver plate and gold and silver plated ware		9	9	
65. Harness and saddlery ...		9	9	
66. Jewellery, including imitation jewellery and rolled gold, enamel, or gilt jewellery; precious stones and pearls, and imitations thereof, cut or polished and whether mounted or unmounted; completed portions or parts of any article of jewellery, imitation or otherwise; watches, and watch cases, and the set-up mechanism or movements therefor; ornamental hat-pins, ornamental hair-pins and ornamental buckles; bead necklaces and muff chains and similar articles of adornment ...		9	9	

Proposed Tariff Changes.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA—continued.

Class III.—25 per cent. ad valorem—continued.

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty			Remarks.
	Under the General Tariff.	Under the British Preferential Tariff		
		On Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Possessions.	On goods the Produce or Manufacture of any non-reciprocating British Possessions.	
67. Leather manufactures, namely : leggings, bags, trunks, portmanteaux, holdalls, belts and gun cases, made wholly or chiefly of leather ; not including fancy hand bags		9 % ad val.	9 % ad val.	
68. Medicinal preparations, not elsewhere enumerated, other than pills imported in packages not for direct sale retail to the public, when prepared by any secret or occult art and recommended to the public under any general name or title as specifics for any diseases or affections whatsoever affecting the human or animal bodies	} 25% ad val.	20 ..	20 ..	
69. Oils, essential or perfumed, including eucalyptus ...		20 ..	20 ..	
70. Perfumery, cosmetics, dyes, powders, and other preparations for toilet use, not elsewhere enumerated		20 ..	20 ..	
71. Tobacconists' wares, including pipes, pouches, pipe covers, pipe stands, pipe cases, smokers' cabinets, cigar and cigarette holders, match boxes, tobacco jars, cigar and cigarette cases, ash trays, cigar and cigarette lighters		9 ..	9 ..	
72. Shawls		20 ..	20 ..	

Class IV.—3 per cent. ad valorem—

73. Acetylene gas lamps, metal parts for the manufacture of.
74. Ambulance materials (imported by recognised associations, corps, or hospitals, lawfully established for instruction or drill in first aid to the wounded).
75. Ammonium: anhydrous, carbonate, chloride (salammoniac) and nitrate: in bulk.

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***SOUTHERN RHODESIA—continued.****Class IV.—3 per cent. ad valorem—continued.**

76. Asbestos packing and boiler compositions.
77. Assay apparatus for dry assaying, and assay mabor.
78. Bands and belting of all kinds for driving machinery; boiler tubes, bolting cloth and mill silk.
79. Barytes and pumice: in bulk.
80. Battery cloth and baize, gauze, matting, sieving, and screening, for use in connection with machinery and apparatus, including brattice cloth, but not including cocoanut matting.
81. Bolts, nuts, rivets, screws, nails and washers, and brass and iron tips and caps for boots and shoes.
82. Bookbinders' requisites, namely: boards, cloths, leather, marble paper, skin, thread, tape, vellum, webbing, wire, gold and silver leaf, parchment, imitation leather, binders' paper, and cardboard and linen board.
83. Bottles and jars of common glass or earthenware, and bottles ordinarily used for aerated waters: empty.
84. Calcium: carbonate, caustic, chloride, chlorate, bisulphite: in bulk.
85. Canvas in the piece.
86. Carbonic acid gas.
87. Cement, liquid, for tube mills.
88. Chains for hauling.
89. Chimneys: metal (smoke stacks).
90. Collodion cotton, glycerine other than crude, and kieselguhr; in bulk for manufacturing purposes.
91. Confectioners' requisites, namely: moulding starch, gelatine, and unsweetened desiccated cocoanut; in bulk.
92. Corks and bungs, and cork wood unmanufactured.
93. Cranes, elevators, and shears.
94. Crucibles, cupels, cupelling furnaces, graphite, ingot moulds, retorts, and furnaces for roasting minerals.
95. Cyanide of potassium and of sodium; sulpho-cyanide of potassium, sodium and calcium.
96. Disinfectants in bulk, provided they are of a standard approved by the Controller of Customs.
97. Emery; in bulk, emery cloth, and paper, emery wheels, and sand paper.
98. Felt, rubberoid, uralite, and similar substances for building purposes.
99. Fireclay and terra alba.
100. Fire escapes and fire-extinguishing appliances and apparatus.
101. Fruits, fresh or green, including cocoanuts.
102. Glue: in bulk.
103. Gypsum (sulphate of lime or plaster of paris); in bulk.
104. Hair: hog, camel, and badger, for broom and brushmaking.
105. Haircloth and springs for furniture.

Proposed Tariff Changes.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA—*continued.*

Class IV.—3 per cent. *ad valorem*—*continued.*

106. Hops.
107. Hose; transmission.
108. Hubs, rims, spokes, felloes, shafts, tentbows and poles, cut or fashioned, not finished, except when for wagons and carts commonly used for the conveyance of goods.
109. India-rubber, unmanufactured.
110. Jacks, screw and hydraulic.
111. Launches, tugs, and lighters; provided that when condemned or landed to be broken up duty shall be paid at the Customs on the hull and all fittings, according to the tariff that may then be in force.
112. Leather: patent, enamelled, roan and morocco, pigskin in the piece, and valve hide.
113. Lifts: power, including the gates.
114. Machinery:—
 - (a) Machinery, apparatus, appliances and implements (not including material, vehicles, mechanics' tools, domestic machines or harness) for agricultural, manufacturing, mining, bookbinding, printing and other industrial purposes.
 - (b) Machinery, apparatus, appliances, implements, and electrical material used in connection therewith, for the generation, storage, transmission, distribution of, and lighting by, gas or electric power, but not including electroliers, hand lamps, or fancy fittings.
115. Magnesium sulphate; in bulk.
116. Meerschaum, amber and amberoid, in the rough, for making smokers' pipes.
117. Metals:—
 - (a) Aluminium in plain or perforated sheets, but otherwise unmanufactured.
 - (b) Brass, copper and composition metal; plain or perforated sheets, but otherwise unmanufactured.
 - (c) Iron and steel:—
 - (i.) Rough and rolled, to be completed or converted in this Territory into a further manufactured iron or steel article.
 - (ii.) Sheets, plain or perforated and galvanised corrugated sheets.
 - (iii.) Angle, bar, channel, hoop, rod, plate, H, T, and similar iron or steel, not perforated or put together or worked up in any way for structural or other purposes, not elsewhere enumerated.
 - (d) Lead: bar, pipe, sheet, foil and acetate of.
 - (e) Tin and zinc: bar, plate, sheet, plain or perforated, but otherwise unmanufactured.
 - (f) Metal of all sorts in bars, blocks, ingots and pigs, not elsewhere described.

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***SOUTHERN RHODESIA**—*continued.***Class IV.—3 per cent. ad valorem**—*continued.*

118. Metal shaft sets, and rails, buckets, skips, trucks, and tubs, wheeled or otherwise, for hauling on rails or wires.
119. Packing and lagging for engines, machinery, piping, and buildings.
120. Paper: all paper in its original mill ream wrapper or reels, not less in size than 16 inches by 15 inches, not including feint or ruled papers, blotting, or wall papers, but including tissue papers.
121. Pipes, piping, and tubes of all kinds for gas, steam, drainage, sewerage, irrigation, water supply or pumping, including cocks, meters and taps, but not including grids, manhole covers and fittings, surface boxes, downpiping, and guttering.
122. Potassium and sodium: carbonate, bicarbonate, caustic and silicate, chlorate, bichromate, permanganate, red and yellow prussiate of: in bulk.
123. Presses: wool, hay, straw and forage.
124. Printing, lithographic and ruling inks, roller composition, stamping colours, and printers' bronze.
125. Railway construction or equipment requisites, as follows:—
Rails, sleepers, fastenings for rails or sleepers, girders, iron-bridge work, culvert tops, locomotives, tenders, ballast trucks, goods wagons, carriages, trolleys, engine water tanks, turntables, permanent or fixed signals, weighbridges, and railway lamps.
126. Resin: in bulk.
127. Rope for driving, drilling, and water-boring.
128. Saddlery and harness furniture and saddle trees.
129. School furniture and requisites, being all articles certified by the Superintendent General or Director of Education, or any official appointed for that purpose in any Province or Territory in South Africa to be for use in any school.
130. Sheep-dip, sheep-dipping powders, materials suitable only for dip, and dipping tanks.
131. Slates for roofing.
132. Sprayers and sprinklers and other apparatus for the prevention or the destruction of pests or diseases in stock, plants, or trees.
133. Springs, axles, steps, and other metal parts not ordinarily made in South Africa, for carts, carriages, coaches, and wagons.
134. Substances for the prevention or the destruction of pests or diseases in stock, plants, or trees; sulphate of copper, arsenic and arsenious acid, arsenate of soda.
135. Tanks and vats, suitable and intended for mining purposes, and substructures for the same.

Proposed Tariff Changes.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA—*continued.*

Class IV.—3 per cent. *ad valorem*—*continued.*

136. Telegraphs and telephones: materials and instruments for use in construction and working of telegraph and telephone lines.
137. Thread: boot and shoe makers', saddlers', and sailmakers', and seaming twine and binding twine and harvest yarn.
138. Traction engines, power lorries, and trailers for the same, stone crushers, steam rollers, and street sweeping and street spraying machines.
139. Tramway construction and equipment requisites as follows:—Rails, sleepers, fastenings for rails or sleepers, iron gates, girders, iron-bridge-work, culvert tops, cars, trolleys, water-tanks, and turntables, and railless cars (electric) worked by current from overhead wires.
140. Vegetables, fresh or green, but not including garlic, potatoes, or onions.
141. Water-boring and pumping apparatus, and pumps, not including beer pumps.
142. Wire.
143. Wire-netting for fencing; droppers, gates, hurdles, posts, standards, strainers, staples, stiles, winders, and other materials or fastenings of metal ordinarily used for agricultural or railway fencing; and fruit tree netting.
144. Wire rope.
145. Wood:—
 - (a) Unmanufactured.
 - (b) Ceiling and flooring boards: planed, tongued, and grooved.
146. Zinc: fume, dust and shavings.

Note:—A rebate of the whole of the duties upon this class shall be granted on goods the growth, produce or manufacture of any part of His Majesty's Dominions or of any British Protectorate.

Class V.—Free.

147. Animals, living, not elsewhere enumerated, and animals bred in South Africa imported overland.
148. Appointments and uniforms for the military, naval, or other forces of His Majesty whether Imperial, Union or Colonial.
149. Atlases, charts, globes, and maps.
150. Bags (not including paper bags) for flour, grain, manure, local manufactures, produce, sugar, wool, coal and minerals, and bagging and sacking in the piece.
151. Band instruments and stands, the *bona fide* property of any Imperial military, naval, or any Union or Colonial corps, and not the property of individuals.

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***SOUTHERN RHODESIA**—*continued.***Class Y.—Free**—*continued.*

152. Bones, feathers, grass, ivory, hair, hoofs, horns, moss, shells, skins, teeth, wool, and other parts of animals, birds, fishes, or reptiles, not being manufactured, polished, or further prepared than dried or cleaned, but in their raw and unmanufactured state.
153. Books and music, printed (including newspapers and periodicals not elsewhere enumerated) which are not foreign unauthorised prints of any British or South African copyright work the importation of which is prohibited, or which are not advertising matter elsewhere enumerated.
154. Borax, boracic acid, bromine, litharge, manganese dioxide, and quicksilver.
155. Bottles and jars of common glass or earthenware, being ordinary trade packages for the goods contained therein, imported full of any article liable to a rated duty only.
156. Bullion (in the bar or sheet), coin, specie, bank-notes, and other paper currency.
157. Catalogues or price lists of foreign firms, addressed to importers, merchants, or manufacturers, or public libraries and similar institutions.
158. Church decorations, altars, band instruments, bells, fonts, lecterns, pulpits, organs, plate or vestments, and illuminated windows; imported by or for presentation to any religious body.
159. Coir, candle wick, cotton, flax, fibre, flock, hemp and jute; raw, waste, or unmanufactured.
160. Consular uniforms and appointments, and printed official consular stationery.
161. Copra.
162. Cooperage:—
 - (a) Staves in the rough.
 - (b) Hoop iron or hoop steel, shaped or fashioned.
 - (c) Vats for the manufacture of wines.
163. Cork dust, paper shavings, sawdust, husks, and other waste substances, intended and suitable for use only as packing material.
164. Cups, medals and other trophies imported for presentation as prizes at examinations, exhibitions, shows, or other public competitions for skill or sport; for bravery, good conduct, humanity, for excellence in art, industry, invention, manufactures, learning, science or for honourable or meritorious public services, or for rifle shooting by Imperial, Union or Colonial forces, or recognised rifle associations, not being for the purpose of advertisement; provided that such articles shall, on importation or delivery free from the Customs, bear engraved or otherwise indelibly marked on them the occasion or purpose for which they are presented.

Proposed Tariff Changes.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA—*continued.*

Class V.—Free—*continued.*

165. Diagrams, designs, drawings, models and plans.
166. Diamonds and other gems, or precious stones, in their rough state.
167. Dyes for manufacturing purposes; and tanning substances for leather, including alum.
168. Engravings, lithographs and photographs, not including enlargements or reproductions of photographs, and not being labels or advertisements elsewhere enumerated.
169. Fish fry and ova.
170. Fish: fresh, dried, cured, or salted of South African taking, and raw oil from fish of South African taking.
171. Guano and other substances, animal, mineral or vegetable, artificial or natural, suitable for use as fertilisers or manures.
172. Glycerine, crude—in bulk.
173. Ice.
174. Life boats, belts and buoys, and other life-saving apparatus.
175. Marble, in the rough or sawn.
176. Newspapers or supplement editions or part thereof, and intended to be completed and published in South Africa.
177. Nitrates, except nitrate of ammonium, for manufacturing purposes or for fertilisers; in bulk.
178. Oils: palm, palm kernel, cotton seed and cocoanut, in bulk, for manufacturing purposes, and under such conditions and regulations as the Customs may prescribe.
179. Paintings, pictures, picture books, and etchings, not being advertisements or labels elsewhere enumerated.
180. Platinum: chloride of, and platinum wire.
181. Public stores, imported or taken out of bond by, and *bona fide* for the sole and exclusive use of, the Government of His Britannic Majesty or the Government of this Territory, provided that a Certificate be delivered to the Customs authorities given under the hand of an officer approved by the Principal Officer of Customs, setting forth that any duty levied on such public stores would be borne directly by the Government; and provided further that no portion of such stores used or unused shall be sold or otherwise disposed of so as to come into the possession of or into consumption by any person not legally entitled to import the same free of duty, without the consent of the Principal Officer of Customs and the payment of the duties to him by the officer so selling or disposing of such public stores at the rate leviable at the date of sale.
182. Seeds, bulbs, plants, and tubers, for planting or sowing only, not including edible kinds or fodder.
183. Sculpture, being original works of art, or replicas thereof.
- 183a. Radium.

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***SOUTHERN RHODESIA—continued.****Class V.—Free—continued.**

184. Rattans, cane and bamboo; unmanufactured.
 185. Specimens illustrative of natural history and exhibits for public museums or scientific purposes, and antiquities for the same purposes.
 186. Stone linings, pebbles, and steel balls, for tube mills.
 187. Sulphur and iron pyrites; in bulk.
 188. Sulphurous anhydride.
 188a. Surgical instruments and appliances.
 189. Tallow, including vegetable tallow.
 190. Vaccine virus, rennet, toxin, and serum.
 191. Wax, viz.: Paraffin and stearine, and stearine grease, ordinarily used in the manufacture of candles or explosives.
 192. Wood meal and wood pulp.

Class VI.—General ad valorem rate 15 per cent.

193. All goods, wares, and merchandise not elsewhere charged with duty, and not enumerated in the Free List, and not prohibited to be imported into this Territory shall be charged with a duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Note:—A rebate of 6 per cent. *ad valorem* shall be granted on goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any part of His Majesty's Dominions or of any British Protectorate.

SECOND SCHEDULE.**TABLE OF SUSPENSIONS.**

Tariff Item.	Description.	Extent of Suspension.
3	Animals	100 per cent.
5	Blasting compounds	50 "
8	Candles	50 "
19 (a) (ii.)	Wheat; ground or otherwise prepared	50 "
19 (a) (iii.)	Bran, wheaten	100 "
24	Fodder	100 "
25 (a) and (b)	Fruits, preserved and dried (not including dates)	50 "
31	Meats; when fresh, frozen or chilled	100 "
35	Oils, mineral; paraffin	100 "
41	Potatoes, not preserved	100 "
42	Soap—all kinds	50 "
45 (b)	Sugar, not including (a) and (c)	50 "
45 NOTE	Surtax on bounty-fed sugar... ..	100 "
46 (a) and (b)	Tea	50 "
54 (a) and (b)	Vehicles, carts and carriages; not including (c), (d) and (e)	50 "

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